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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The House "kept watch and ward" all night, or were in session up to 1 a. m., with a prospect of remaining until morning, the dead lock being on the question of receiving negro soldiers, a fillibustering minority holding the majority in check.

The news from the various seats of war is unimportant and comparatively meagre. A severe storm is progressing in Virginia, and the winter campaign on the Rappahannock is over for the present.

In the Senate, yesterday, a movement was made to punish Saulsbury of Delaware by a deserved expulsion. It should be done.

In Philadelphia, Gen. Schenck has brought a Copperhead newspaper to grief, considering it as unsafe to express undue admiration for Jeff. Davis. Out West, we have come to believe that no human instrumentality can so well show the people the full depth of the iniquity and meanness of the Copperheads as a Copperhead journal in full blast. The Jeff. Davis organ in this city has thus converted multitudes of Democrats into good Union men by the very warning of its infamous example.

The news from the Gulf is not of the gravest description. The Ovieto has got away from Mobile. The rebels are strongly fortifying Galveston.

Vallandigham is out before the people of Ohio as a Gubernatorial candidate. We are glad to see a clear sharp test offered to Buckeye loyalty. We have only one fear in the premises. Not that Vallandigham will be elected but that the Democrats dare not allow him to run.

NOBLE BURNSIDE.

The true romance of this war will contain no purer picture of chivalry than that which shines in the knightly act of Gen. Burnside, bending before his Commander-in-Chief to request that he may still be employed in his country's service, or resign his sword and military emoluments. He will not remain on the retired list under pay. What a lofty rebuke to the full list of fossilled chieftains best pleased to draw their stipends, far from the field, and to air their titles and buttons in civic circles not always loyal. The country will appreciate the true nobleness of Burnside.

TRY IT ON.

The Copperheads at Springfield have rushed their pet measure through the lower House, establishing a Military Board, expressly taking away from the Governor the control of the military forces of the State. Gov. Yates and several thousand other good and loyal citizens of Illinois have at their elbow the State Constitution wherein the following section is to be found under Article IV defining the powers and prerogatives of the Executive Department:

"Sec. 11. He shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of this State, and of the Militia, except when they are called into the service of the United States."

It is one thing for men like little Fuller and his fellow Copperheads, big and little, to vote the power away from Gov. Yates, and quite another thing to *take it away*. [illegible] are walking [illegible] upon ground set thick with loyal bayonets. Suppose the act already passed. Let us see them try it on. Who will bell the cat?

ON TO RICHMOND.

We do not refer to the cry at which the friends of the Anaconda used to protest, but to the new watchword proceeding from an entirely different class of people from those who through long months of inaction on the Potomac were blamed for disturbing the peaceful dreams of the [illegible] commander. Another party has taken up the cry of on to Richmond, and the cry has become a croak. What [illegible] they propose an illustrated [illegible] has been capitally set forth.

A wide poster with the name "Jeff. Davis" [illegible] the bell-pull. In the portal, a black hand on either lintel, looms a dark and gorgeous darkey, who looks [illegible] down upon a party of five freshly arrived [illegible]. The portliness of John Van Buren, carpet-bag in hand, confronts the party mission. Brooks of the New York *Express*, carrying his own baggage, [illegible] to one side. Behind come [illegible] of Fernandy's choicest roughs with a [illegible] offering of liquors and cigars. Vallandigham brings up the rear. The whole [illegible] the arrival of the new "On to Richmond" party. John is evidently the spokesman, and the darkey has his cue, for [illegible] is as follows:

Copperhead Spokesman.—"Be so kind as to announce to President Davis that a few of his Northern friends wish to see him."

Flunkey.—"De President desire me to say dat [illegible] Gemmen. He haven't got no [illegible] at de Norf; and when he wants any, he [illegible] 'em *on de Peace Sneaks*."

(*Almost Copperheads considerably abashed*) [illegible] *Davis' Message*.)

There are many true words spoken in jest, and this picture is a page of solid argument. These Peace men know that they have nothing to offer Jeff. Davis. They know that separation is all the terms that will be listened to. They know a party [illegible] shall arrive in Richmond to buy peace on any terms the Union as it was, will be spurned from the threshold. For [illegible] a delegation headed by Fernando Wood and Gov. Seymour, flanked by [illegible] and Sunset Cox, and tailed by Colorado Jewett and Dick Merrick [illegible] come to sudden grief and dismissal. They would be scarcely more safe, and [illegible] no more successful than a delegation of outspoken Abolitionists, and war [illegible]. There is no market at Richmond [illegible] a commodity as the Copperheads [illegible] hawking in Northern Legislatures. Even the Jeff Davis organ in [this city] is forced to admit that the tone of [the Davis] message, and the whole argument of the speeches of leading rebels is [illegible] against reunion on any terms. [Knowing] this, as these fellows do, it is [time] for honest and loyal men, especially [in the] Northwest, to inquire what this [illegible] means. In other words, [illegible] again at the picture above referred [to, the] question arises what have these fellows [and] Davis' threshold got in their [illegible].

[The] country wake up to the fact that [illegible] of Northern doughfaceism [illegible] of the Union—an abandonment of the Government. Their actions [illegible] what they dare not put into words; [illegible] to them, but they will not [illegible]. They intend to knock at [the door] for admission into the slave-[holding] Confederacy. They know and [illegible] to meet the terms on which the [rebels] at Richmond will consent to [illegible]. But the North is not ready, and [the men] who are plotting to compass [it are] digging their own literal [graves]. The only true national motto the [illegible] borrow from Massachusetts—[illegible] has been stored [illegible] of ours—"*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*"—seeking [illegible] sword, quiet under LIBERTY.

fully proved against them. The necks of these two pretty gentlemen will feel the hempen cord. They are the first spies who have come thus near their merited fate. The President will waste no clemency on them.

WE BELIEVE IT.

Rumor in our dispatches elsewhere says that quite a list of Federal officers in the Army of the Potomac have been summarily decapitated for disloyalty. The work has been too long delayed. The camp is no place for officers who do not believe that this is a war. They cannot be too soon weeded out.

THE COPPERHEAD DEFEAT AT ALBANY.

The Election of Mr. Callicott.

[Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1863.

Between forty and fifty policemen were stationed in and about the Capitol an hour before the time of meeting, this morning.

After the most extraordinary contest that the State has ever seen, in which every experiment, legitimate and illegitimate, had been exhausted, there was a prevalent disposition with the Democrats to submit to what could not be prevented.

Under these circumstances, the House met. The special order was the election of Speaker, without debate, interruptions or explanations of any kind; therefore the calling of the roll—the only thing in the way—was watched with deep interest. There were two or three Democratic absentees, for whom Union members, in the spirit of fairness, at once proposed to pair—119 answering.

Mr. T. C. Fields undertook to couple the election of Speaker and Clerk by offering a resolution declaring Mr. Trimmer Speaker, and Mr. Cushman (Union) Clerk. The effect was to develop the fact that Mr. Fields could not longer carry his party.

Mr. Fields then undertook to get a direct vote on the resolution declaring Mr. Trimmer Speaker. This was ruled out, on the ground that the mode of electing had already been fixed by the House.

After this much the vote direct for Speaker proceeded; and on no previous occasion had the calling of the roll been watched with so much interest. No one in the House doubted that the moment of fate had at last arrived. Scores of pencils followed down the division, but as the Clerk called the roll it took not long to ascertain that the vote stood—

For Mr. Callicot........ 61
For Mr. Trimmer........ 59

The announcement was received in silence. Mr. Smith and Mr. Depew conducted Mr. Callicott to the Speaker's chair. A few hisses from the galleries and lobby, in which a small knot of Democratic members joined, was an expected manifestation of expiring malignity.

The speech of Mr. Callicott, on taking the chair, was brief and appropriate.

The remainder of the organization was proceeded with without interruption.

The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Fields, had at least worked themselves into a positive minority; and they had been equally successful in conferring on the Unionists what they did not, before the revolutionary proceedings on Saturday possess—the power of numbers requisite to organize the House in their own way.

The entire list of Union caucus nominees was chosen, the Speaker voting for them.

Thus under a three weeks' contest, which, in some of its features, were extremely farcial, in some approaching the tragical, and, more nearly than ever before known in this country, to a point where the next step was bloody revolution.

To the Union members the State, the country, owe a debt of gratitude for asserting, in the face of every threat, the principle that the majority must rule. By the firmness, patriotism and devotion to every consideration that appealed to them, they overcame not only faction, but more than half-organized revolution, and thus "from out the nettle danger plucked the flower of safety."

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 28, 1863.

[illegible] House to-day pass[ed the] [illegible] sioners bill, under the gag rule, by a strict party vote of forty-seven to twenty-six.

This, it was supposed, would not be done, but the party lash was applied, and the people of the State may as well make up their minds that no constitutional check will limit the action of the Democracy.

In the Senate nothing of importance was done.

A large number of private bills was introduced in the House. Mr. Fuller introduced a bill for the payment of the interest on the State bonds in specie.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., January 28, 1863.

In the Senate a Committee recommended the indefinite postponement of a bill appropriating five hundred dollars for hospital purposes at Camp Randall, as rendered unnecessary by the recognition of the hospital at camp here as a post hospital, and the fact that a new and excellently arranged hospital had nearly been completed by the United States authorities.

The Governor sent in a message on affairs at Camp Randall, stating that though the State authorities had no direct control over soldiers mustered into the United States service, he had always deemed it his duty to look after any apparent neglect, and as soon as informed of complaints about quarters, rations, etc., of soldiers here, he had sought to remedy them.

Accompanying the message were copies of correspondence about the matter, and the report of a military board of examination appointed by Gen. Elliott, and composed of officers of Gen. Pope's staff. From these documents it appeared that, though the 25th Reg't were not as comfortable as they would have been, provided it had been foreseen that they would be quartered here so long, and the rations had not always been as good as they should have been, and hospital accommodations were insufficient, it was mainly the fault of some of the officers of the regiment that the grounds of complaint had not been removed.

The Legislative report was characterized as unduly severe, one-sided, and not founded on a knowledge of all the facts. That hardships and wrongs have been suffered by the 25th clearly appears.

Senator Hopkins introduced a bill designed to relieve the distress growing out of the Supreme Court decision delaring unconstitutional the act exempting volunteers from civil process, under which many entered the army, supposing their property would be safe in their absence. This bill authorizes a stay of civil process for three years from date of enlistment. It will afford great relief, and justice demands its passage.

In the Assembly, Mr. Denster of the Milwaukee *See Bote* offered a resolution laudatory of Gov. Seymour and his message, and also for a committee to report a bill to prohibit the emigration of negroes into the State.

Thereupon, plucky little Jack Turner offered a resolution, expressing unqualified approbation of the order of Provost Marshall Heumcher excluding the *See Bote* from the army of Southwest Missouri. All three resolutions lie over.

A motion to table Mr. Sanborn's resolution calling for the draft correspondence, stimulated considerable fillibustering by the Democrats, during which, the morning hour expired without a vote. The Printing Committee reported against allowing any extra compensation to the State printers, suggesting their release from the contract without enforcing the penalty of the bond, as the only proper relief.

The constitutionality of the soldiers' vote has been again argued before the Supreme Court, on application for a writ of *quo warranto*. No important points were developed different from those made on a former application for a writ of man damus.

The 34th regiment, Col. Ameka, composed of drafted men, is fully organized and ready for the field, and has been turned over to Gen. Elliott.

Regular officers are obtaining a considerable number of recruits from volunteer regiments here.

The Chase of the Alabama.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A Key West letter of the 20th states: "the United States steamers San Jacinto and Oneida will go to sea to-day in search of the pirate Alabama, and may be successful. By too information of these latter [illegible] it may say that there is not one United States ship-of-war between the Florida Reefs and the coast of Cuba."

FROM WASHINGTON.

COPPERHEAD FILLIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

"We Won't Go Home till Morning."

BEASTIALITY OF SAULSBURY RENEWED AND REBUKED.

NOBLENESS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

He Refuses Pay Without Work.

MILITARY AND LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863.

Burnside yesterday informally tendered his resignation as an officer of the army.

The President asked him not to press its acceptance inasmuch as there was other work to do. Burnside rejoined that whatever such work might be he hoped it would soon be assigned him. He was willing to take any command, however small, or do any duty, *but unwilling to wear shoulder straps and draw pay while doing nothing.*

The disgraceful scene of yesterday in the Senate, came near being renewed to-day. Saulsbury returned and soon began to get drunk and boisterous again.

The officers and others, however, succeeded in keeping him in the Cloak Room, but could not keep him from becoming more and more stupefied by liquor, till, finally, three men had to take him up like a log and carry him home.

It is told in the lobbies that Salisbury, this morning, explained his yesterday's performance by saying that he wasn't used to wine, and having taken a glass of sherry, it flew to his head. This is the Senator who coarsely abuses the President as an ape and an imbecile.

The peace demonstrations in both Houses become more turbulent daily. All the afternoon in the House they have been fillibustering to prevent the passage of the Stevens bill, authorizing the enlistment of negro troops in the United States service. At this hour (nearly 9 o'clock p. m.) they are still calling yeas and nays on motions to postpone, lay on the table, adjourn, and the like, and their leaders openly declare that they will continue to fillibuster, not merely all night, but continuously until the majority shall abandon the idea of opposing the bill.

The probability, however, is that their strength will give out before morning, and that enough will leave the Hall to enable the Republicans to force a direct vote and pass the bill. The Senate Finance Committee have not yet had under consideration the House Nine Hundred Million bill, and have had no consultation on the subject.

The Ways and Means Committee are considering the propriety of reducing the tax on paper, but have reached no conclusion.

Gen. Hooker has returned to the army.

Gen. Schenck is trying his hand in the newspaper suppression business. The Philadelphia [illegible] that Jefferson Davis' message was more able and truthful than Lincoln's was.

The Department order authorizing the enlistment of negroes in Massachusetts, mentioned last night, is made public. It authorizes the enlistment of negroes in artillery companies for service in Massachusetts, and for infantry service not limited to any particular locality. It is not true that the procuring of this order was the chief object of the late visit of Wendell Phillips and other radicals.

It is stated that Gen. Stone is now being tried by court martial, sitting with closed doors.

Frank Blair and Abner Doubleday have been nominated by the President for Major Generals.

The Judiciary Committee of the House, to whom was referred resolutions to confirm the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, have agreed to indefinitely postpone action on the subject.

Gen. Hooker's assumption of command is attended by an unpropitious change in the weather, and a heavy fall of sleet and snow to-day.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War examined Major Gen. Parke, chief of Burnside's staff, to-day, touching the alleged interference with his orders for a forward movement by subordinates who came to Washington for that purpose.

11:20 P. M.—The House is still in session and going to sit all night.

Vallandigham, Allen, and their associates, and about a third of the members, are present, fillibustering with the purpose to force an adjournment.

The Republicans are determined to sit out the opposition, and bring Stevens' negro regiment bill to a vote under the previous question. There is the best of humor, and no excitement or intoxication. Colfax is in the chair.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says:

A list of more than eighty army officers has been prepared, who are to be summarily dismissed the service for violating the army regulations by the use of improper language in reference to their superiors and the Commander-in-Chief, in connection with the removal of McClellan and the court martial and sentence of Fitz John Porter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Clark offered a resolution that Mr. Saulsbury be expelled from the Senate for the latter's conduct yesterday.

Mr. Saulsbury said: "I have not a word to say in reference to the merit or demerit of the resolution. I have no favor to ask. I will say no more. Let the Senate act as the Senate may think proper; I neither avow nor disavow what is charged. Let the proof be made to the Senate, and let the Senate act according to its own judgment."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of W. T. Otto of Indiana to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

The Navy Department has received official information of the capture and sinking of the United States steamer Hatteras by the Alabama. The facts are substantially the same as heretofore reported.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, 1863.

You will not object to the use of your columns to announce Vallandigham as a candidate before the next Democratic State Convention for its nomination as a candidate for Governor. He modestly states in his letter that he has yielded to the wishes of his friends. He is in the field early, and of course all other Democrats are warned off.

Several gunboats, just off the stocks, have left for the Cumberland.

Arrivals to-day from the Mississippi give a still larger statement of the Federal force now moving against Vicksburg, one authority placing it as high as 90,000. It will be three weeks or more yet before the warm work of reducing the place begins. The statement is confirmed that the water is flowing through Gen. Butler's cut-off; whether the Mississippi will accept it as a permanent channel remains to be seen.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28, 1863.

The rebel officers captured at Arkansas Post, numbering 350, and including General Churchill, ten Colonels, thirty Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, and 100 Captains, were sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, last night, with a military escort. They naturally expressed disgust for Jeff. Davis' threats to keep captured Federal officers in close confinement.

Six hundred other prisoners, including a portion of those taken at Murfreesboro, all taken by Gen. Sullivan at Parker's Cross Roads, and at Arkansas Post by McClernand,

have been sent to Alton for shipment to Chicago and Springfield.

The 34th Iowa, and a battalion of the 8th Missouri, are doing guard duty.

One hundred and fifty Paymasters, with nearly $3,000,000, left this city yesterday for the Southeast, and Southwest Missouri, to pay troops. There are many Northwestern regiments in these districts to be paid.

Brig. Gen. McKean, recently of the army of the Mississippi, relieved at his own request, and ordered to report to Major Gen. Curtis at St. Louis, has been assigned to the command of the district of Northeast Missouri, with headquarters at Warrenton, vice Gen. Merrill.

A Military Commission is in session at Springfield, trying several rebels, residents of that place, for firing on our troops from their houses, during Marmaduke's attack. It was one of these shots that so severely wounded Gen. Brown.

The Hospital Surgeons at Springfield report the following deaths of Northwestern soldiers since Dec. 29th:

A. J. Warden, co. [illegible], Wis.
S. R. Hull, D, 18th Iowa.
G. T. Thomas, F, 20th Iowa.
G. Dennis, K, 18th Iowa.
Jesse H. Martin, G, 24th Ill.
F. Gideon, H, 18th Iowa.
G. H. Sergt. J. Waters, 20th Iowa.
J. H. Swarts, F, — Iowa.
A. Bute, farrier, 1st Ark. cavalry.
S. Sams, D, 18th Iowa.
C. H. Markham, H, 20th Wis.
Capt. F. D. Morgan, F, 1st Iowa cavalry.
M. Malladay, D, 20th Ill.
Capt. Jos. Van Metre, H, 18th Iowa.
Sergt. W. Y. Evans, K, 20th Iowa.
Sergt. Jas. W. Owens, D, 14th Mo. State Militia.
Richard Roberts, I, 1st Ark. cavalry.

It is reported from Jefferson City, that Brown's chances for United States Senator have greatly improved within a few days.

FROM MEMPHIS.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF FEDERAL HOSPITALS.

OUR OPERATIONS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Defences of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

THE REBEL PROGRAMME AND HOPES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 28, 1863.

The steamer Ruth, with 300 passengers arrived from below this morning, bringing the following from your Memphis correspondent:

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26, 1863.

The steamers used in transporting General Gorman's forces to Des Arc, have arrived here. They are being loaded with fresh troops as fast as possible.

Gen. Grant in person embarks this evening, and is to leave by daylight to-morrow morning. The Government is to take all the large houses in the city and transform them into hospitals, capable of accommodating 6,000 men. H. R. Wirtz, Medical Director of Gen. Grant's army, has temporary charge of the new arrangements. Dr. Lamb of the United States army, relieves Surg. Wirtz of a portion of the duties as Medical Inspector. It is supposed that the hospital accommodations at Memphis will be first rate. Of late they have been inadequate to any urgency or demand.

I have information from the South to the 19th, which may be relied upon. The command of the whole Western Department has been given to Gen. Joseph Johnson. He is massing an immense force at or near Vicksburg. It is estimated that he can in an emergency bring 150,000 men to its defense. The rebels mean to stake everything on their ability to hold Vicksburg and preserve their communication with the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The rebels are also in large force at Port Hudson. The fortifications there are complete, and they have no idea that Gen. Banks will be able to take or run past them. It is generally believed that the rebel army has been greatly reinforced in Tennessee, and it is expected that in the next trial they will whip Gen. Rosecrans with the greatest ease. They expect to drive him back to Nashville, then force him to surrender or retreat, by cutting off his sources of supply. They will not if they can prevent it have a general engagement in the West, but will endeavor to keep our Generals busy by cutting communications and preventing their advance.

The steamer Warsaw on Sunday while passing Island No. 82, in the vicinity of Napoleon, Ark., was fired upon from the shore by a battery concealed in the underbrush. No damage was done except frightening the passengers and making four wind holes in the side of the steamer. When near the battery shots were also received with about the same results from a small body of infantry. It is supposed to be the same battery formerly located at Cypress Bend.

The Warsaw arrived at Memphis safely on Monday night.

CAIRO, Jan. 28.—At last accounts General McClernand's force and squadron had reached Young's Point, twenty miles from Vicksburg. Forces still continue to go forward.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 28, 1863.

Brig. Gen. Herron of this State is now lying in Springfield sick of fever. He was brought thither in an ambulance over the Ozark Mountains.

Col. Samuel Merrill of the 21st Iowa Infantry, a truthful and a Christian man, writes a friend in this city that the reported disparity of forces in the late battle of Hartsville was in no wise exaggerated. He says the Federals numbered only 800 troops and two pieces of artillery, all told; and that this little band met and soundly thrashed 6,000 rebels with five pieces of artillery. The 21st Iowa Infantry, the 3d Iowa Cavalry, and the 99th Illinois Infantry—or rather detachments from all these, have credit for having done the tallest kind of fighting.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 28, 1863.

Matters in Cairo is quite dull. It is in contemplation, if they can obtain permission of the Government, to remove the General Headquarters and Naval Department of the Mississippi, to Memphis, there to be permanently located.

Everything seems to favor such a movement here, as there is no machine shops, founderies, or places to build them. In Memphis all these are already prepared. Here the space is circumscribed, and labor is high; there there is plenty of room and labor is not so costly.

Should the Government suppose Memphis perfectly safe in the Federal hands, there is hardly an argument that can be found against the demand for a change.

One hundred and twenty-eight paroled Tennessee Union prisoners arrived here today *en route* for St. Louis.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—General Franklin has issued his farewell address to his troops, closing as follows:

"In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy."

A letter from Yorktown, 26th, states "that last week two deserters, who came into our lines, reported Gen. Wise, with 8,000 men, within six miles of Williamsburg, and advancing on Yorktown, to take revenge for the late cavalry raid made to White House; but Gen. Wise changed his mind, undoubtedly from prudential reasons."

Meteorological.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28—3 p. m.—It rained heavily here all last night. This was followed by a northeast snow storm, which set in at daybreak this morning. Snow is still falling.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27.—The Vanderbilt is now at anchor in the Roads, and has been for several days taking in coal.

The Weehawken is at Newport News.

NEW ORLEANS AND THE GULF

Gen. Bank's Calls for Entrenching Tools.

GALVESTON STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

THE OVIETO ESCAPES FROM MOBILE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863.

The Navy Department has official advices confirmatory of previous accounts of the destruction of the gunboat Hatteras by the Alabama, and the Ovieto's escape from Mobile and her arrival at Havana.

The Ovieto escaped on the night of the 15th inst., the blockading vessels making fruitless pursuit.

Our fleet off Mobile consists of six vessels, under Commander Hitchcock.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—A letter from Key West says: The news from Galveston is that already have the rebels so strongly fortified the place, the taking possession of it for the present is impossible. They have no doubt received the batteries of the Harriet Lane and Westfield, and have in the city of Galveston 7,000 men under Gen. Magruder.

A letter in the *Times*, from Port Royal the 24th, states: "The steamer Honduras arrived here yesterday direct from New Orleans, with an urgent request from General Banks to the commanding General for a large supply of entrenching tools of all descriptions. From this we infer that the capture of Port Hudson, of which we have been hoping to hear, is yet a long way in the future.

THE LATE GALVESTON AFFAIR.

[Correspondence N. O. Delta.]

OFF GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 11, 1863.

Of the first Galveston affair you know all. The rebels occupy this city with a strong force of 5,000 or 7,000 men. The city is well fortified with batteries all round.

On Sunday evening a strange sail appeared off the harbor. The gunboat Hatteras went in chase about 7 o'clock. A heavy fire was soon after heard, and the sloop-of-war Brooklyn and the gunboat Sciota started in pursuit. The firing ceased before these vessels reached the spot—some twenty miles from Galveston. At daylight next day Capt. Lowry of the Sciota, picked up a boat containing an officer and five men, belonging to the Hatteras. They reported that at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, the Hatteras ranged up alongside of a steamer which looked like the Alabama. She was hailed by Capt. Blake, and replied that "I am her Britanic Majesty's steamer Spitfire." Capt. Blake said, "Heave to—I will send a boat on board of you." A boat was lowered, the one spoken of as having been picked up. Just as this boat shoved off, the strange steamer opened a furious fire on the Hatteras. Both vessels then engaged in furious combat, running ahead of the boat; but soon after—about twenty minutes—the officer in the boat saw the Hatteras stop, evidently crippled. Then there was loud cheering on board the rebel steamer.

The Brooklyn and Sciota cruised all night, and next morning found the wreck of the Hatteras sunk in nine fathoms of water. Some of her boats were picked up, which contained arms and bloody clothes. But the victor had disappeared. The Hatteras was a purchased iron vessel, sister to the steamer St. Mary. She was unfit for a man-of-war, having no power of endurance. Her battery consisted of three small rifled guns, and four short thirty-two-pounders. The rebel had heavy guns, sixty-eight-pounders by the sound. Opinions differ as to who she was. Some think she was from Mobile, and not the 290.

The rams and fortifications at Galveston are formidable.

The Hatteras was a side-wheel steamer and mounted four guns.

The rebel steamer thus engaged and supposed to have been the Alabama, may possibly have been the Oveto from Mobile. She was at that port at the last accounts, ready for sea, under the command, we believe, of Captain John Newland Maffit, formerly of the United States Navy. She was waiting an opportunity to run the blockade and probably succeeded.

It is also surmised that the cruiser may have been the Harriet Lane, but we have no account of her escape from Galveston.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863.

SENATE.

Mr. KENNEDY and LATHAM stated that if they had been in the Senate last night they would have voted against the bill for the indemnification of the President.

Mr. COLLAMER of Vt. from the Post Office Committee, reported back the bill to establish a system of postal money orders, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wis. presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin relative to the enlargement of the Erie Canal and Fox and Wisconsin Rivers for the passage of steamboats. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CLARK of N. H. offered the following resolution.

WHEREAS, Willard Saulsbury, a Senator from the State of Delaware, did, on the 27th inst., bring into the Senate a concealed weapon, and did then and there, in the Senate, behave in a turbulent and disorderly manner, and when called to order by the Vice President did refuse to observe the order, but did continue such turbulent and disorderly behavior until he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and did then and there make threats to use said weapon on the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and in the presence of the Senate did draw the said weapon and threaten to shoot the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and behaved in a manner disgraceful to the Senate and destructive of all order and decorum; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Willard Saulsbury be and he is hereby expelled from the Senate of the United States.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I did not hear who it was who introduced that resolution.

VICE PRESIDENT—It was introduced by a Senator from New Hampshire—Mr. Clark.

Mr. SAULSBURY—I have not a word to say in reference to the merit or demerit of that resolution. I have no favors to ask. It may be unbecoming my position and my character as a Senator from a sovereign State, to say more upon the introduction of such a resolution as that. Sir, I will say no more; let the Senate act as the Senate may think proper. I neither avow nor disavow what is charged; let the proof be made to the Senate and let the Senate act according to its own judgment.

Mr. WALL of N. Y. offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of extending such relief as circumstances may, require, and inquire into the case of Mr. Thomas, known as Zarovona, the French lady of Maryland, now a prisoner of war at Fort Lafayette, and who, as is represented, has been confined in a dungeon in that fortress since June last, and is now hopelessly insane by reason of his sufferings. Adopted.

Mr. McDOUGAL of Cal. offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all orders issued by the Secretaries of War and the Treasury, in regard to a general prohibition to export arms and munitions of war from the United States to the Mexican Republic, and any orders relative to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. introduced a bill for the encouragement of enlistments, enrolling and drafting militia. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HARLAN of Iowa called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to provide for a Committee on Agriculture, which was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. FESSENDEN then called up the bill making appropriations for the payment of pensions to invalid soldiers. Passed.

The army appropriation bill was taken up and several amendments from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Mr. RICE of Minn. offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that no money shall be paid to any officer or assumed officer not authorized by some existing law, unless such officer shall subsequently be sanctioned, nor to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate where such vacancy existed before the recess, and was required to be filled by and with the advice of the Senate until such appointee shall have been confirmed by the Senate. The bill then passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up. After discussion, the Senate went into Executive session. After which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. SHEFFIELD of R. I. moved to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Stevens' bill authorizing the employment of soldiers of African descent.

Mr. OLIN of N. Y. approved the object and advocated the motion.

Messrs. STEVENS and HICKMAN advocated prompt action, the latter explaining his substitute. The minds of the members, they said, must be made up on the subject.

Mr. SHEFFIELD advocated its reference—if the Military Committee should report the bill as having received the approbation of the Executive Department, it was probable that he should vote for it.

Mr. COX moved to lay the bill on the table—not carried—53 against 83.

The House, by a vote of 32 against 103, refused to refer the bill to the Military Committee.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM of Ohio moved to table the bill. Not agreed to by 39 against 84 votes.

Other motions from the opposition side to delay action on the bill were made and determined adversely by yeas and nays.

The members of the House, at 6 o'clock, were engaged in debating motions to prevent action on the negro regiment bill.

A few minutes past 4 o'clock, Mr. HICKMAN said they ought not to sit here all night to entertain these motions of delay, coming from members of the Border States. He was called to order from the opposite side. Other yea and nay votes were taken at 4:30 p. m.—no quorum voted.

Mr. HICKMAN of Pa. moved a call of the House.

Mr. ALLEN of Ohio and Mr. HOLMAN of Ind. severally, but unsuccessfully, moved to adjourn.

After further dilatory motions, Mr. MAYNARD of Tenn. rose, to make suggestions to end this parliamentary contest, and but a single objection from the opposite side prevented his doing so, general consent being requisite.

A number of members on both sides paired off and left the hall to refresh themselves.

At a quarter before six Mr. HOLMAN moved to adjourn. Not agreed to.

6:30 P. M.—There are many vacant seats.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM moved a call of the House. Agreed to.

Excuses were heard from absentees, &c. The yeas and nays were repeatedly called on trivial questions, the object of the opposition still being to defeat the vote on the negro soldier bill, which the Republicans were determined, if possible, to obtain to-night.

Mr. PERRY moved that when the House adjourned it be to Saturday.

Mr. OLIN at nearly 9 o'clock asked the general consent to make a suggestion to relieve the House from its embarrassment.

Mr. ALLEN of Ill. on the opposition of Mr. Bingham on the Republican side objected.

The calling of the yeas and nays was resumed on trivial questions.

During the proceedings a few emphatic words were exchanged by Vallandigham and Colfax, the latter temporarily occupying the Speaker's chair. The conversation, though of short duration, was remarkably earnest, to such an extent that members lounging in the cloak room and on the sofas, hastily rushed to the scence, thus increasing the existing confusion.

Mr. HICKMAN of Pa. insisted on order, and was responded to by loud voices on the opposition side, calling him to order.

Mr. HOLMAN of Ind. withdrew his motion to adjourn, when Vallandigham moved a call of the House.

The question, like at least a dozen similar ones, was determined negatively.

Comparative quiet was now restored, and, with the exception of the above, good nature generally prevailed throughout the proceedings.

At 11 o'clock matters were unchanged. The Speaker stated, in answer to a question by Mr. Wickliffe, that as there was no quorum present no business could be transacted.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29—1 o'clock.—No adjournment of House yet received. REPORTER.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 21.—Newspapers received here from the interior say that though the rebels are determined to fight desperately, they are nearly disheartened, and frequently express their inability to hold out without foreign intervention.

The rebels are greatly exercised at the concentration of the military and naval force in this department.

The President will be memorialized for the removal of Gov. Stanley and the abolition of his office, which is regarded as worse than useless. Gen. Foster says a Military Governor is no longer a military necessity.

American Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American Telegraph Company was held to-day, at which the old Board of Directors was re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, E. S. Sanford was re-elected President; C. Livingston, Secretary; and F. Morris, Treasurer.

From Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 28.—Judge Champlin of Ottawa, arrived here to-day, comparatively uninjured. His fall, although he was stunned, was not severe.

Speaker Buckmaster celebrated his silver wedding at Alton, the other evening.

Newspaper Suppressed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The provost guard has possession of the *Evening Journal* office.

Hanging Federal Prisoners.

In the Confederate House of Representatives, at Richmond, on Monday, the following debate took place on the proposition of Gen. Davis to execute Federal officers:

Mr. Clopton offered a series of joint resolutions relating to the conduct of the existing war and the late Proclamation of the President of the United States. The resolutions contemplate the delivery of captured Federal officers to the State governments for trial.

Mr. Foote preferred, in lieu of retaliatory measures, as suggested by the resolutions, that an attempt should be made to stop the shedding of blood by a movement to bring about peace. It would strengthen the friends of peace at the North, and perhaps have the effect of producing a state of things so much desired, notwithstanding the opposition of the Abolition party. He signified his intention to offer a resolution hereafter, not for the purpose of yielding one inch of ground to the North, but to throw the entire responsibility upon the Lincoln Government if these scenes of blood are to continue.

Mr. Dargan of Alabama took the ground that powers at war must retaliate. The resolutions contemplated the turning over of captured officers to State governments, and to let them be punished according to their laws. He did not think that was correct, but he suggested that the Government should take the responsibility itself.

Mr. Lyons, of Va., suggested that the Government had no power to turn these captured officers over to the States. Nor was there any necessity for the resolutions, since the President has said in his message he will do it unless prevented by Congress. He favored the passage of a law prohibiting such a course, and to repose the power of retaliation entirely in the hands of the Government. When an officer was captured, if there was cause for retaliation, we might retaliate upon him; if not, we were bound to exchange him. They could not, by any law of nations, when captured by one Government, be turned over to another Government for trial. He would prefer that any officer captured in any State after the promulgation of that proclamation should be instantly hung; not subject him to the uncertainties of a trial by jury.

Mr. Kenner, of Louisiana, called the attention of the House to the fact that this portion of the President's message was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Committee was now prepared to report. He moved, as instructed by the committee, that the House now go into secret session for the purpose of receiving that report.

The motion was agreed to.

Too Fast a General.

[From the New York Times, 24th.]

The operations of the little army under Gens. Blunt and Herron in Western Arkansas, in December last—their marches, their battles, and their stupendous achievements, were the wonder of the whole country. We supposed that that at least was an army that would never disappoint the country. But after these two officers had given Hindman the most tremendous whipping at Prairie Grove—after their troops had marched from Fayetteville across the Boston Mountains to Van Buren, had captured that place, and, gazing across the Arkansas River, had caught a glimpse of the routed rebels flying as fast as their legs could carry them toward Arkadelphis—after Blunt and Herron had captured steamboats, transports and abundant supplies, and found plenty of forage—after the way was open and clear to Little Rock, and the complete occupation of Arkansas—Gen. Scofield, who ranked both Blunt and Herron, arrived on the field, took command of the army, stopped its progress, and planted it on the banks of the Arkansas River. It has not been heard of since. Gen. Schofield was sick at St. Louis while the irrepressible Blunt was performing his exploits. We fear the journey to Van Buren brought him down again. We fear he is sick—as some imagine the country to be—of West Point. Of that trouble Blunt was altogether free. Schofield, however, has succeeded in throwing away the fruits of the border fighters' victories. As the latter performed such wonders while in command, we do not see why he was not allowed to finish his work.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE.—Soon after the House of Representatives was called to order by the Speaker, yesterday, a stately lady entered the east gallery with an elegant silk flag of medium size in her hands. She walked to the balustrade, slowly unfolding the flag, and, looking down upon the members, waved the Stars and Stripes, slowly and majestically. She then carefully folded it up again and walked out of the gallery. Her departure was as quiet as her coming. The manner of the woman was strange, mysterious and solemn. She seemed to be the Goddess of Liberty in flesh. What induced her to perform this ceremony is not known. At all events, it was beautiful and suggestive.—*Washington Chronicle.*

PERSONAL.

There is a rumor going the rounds of the press, that Gen. Cassius M. Clay is to supersede Gen. Boyle in command of Kentucky. We don't believe the rumor.

—It is said that Fitz John Porter recently applied to the President for leave of absence. Well, he has got it.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* says that the story that Capt. B. L. Yancey, son of William L. Yancey, was killed at Murfreesboro, is untrue. He escaped unhurt.

—The Capt. James Brown of the 30th Ohio, recently dismissed from the service for being absent without leave, was not a son of Old John Brown of Harper's Ferry memory. He was another Brown altogether.

— Orders have been received from General Wool to establish a camp at Long Island, in Boston harbor, for the reception of deserters, and, in case of conviction, the culprit is to be shot.

— It is said that a citizen of Boston—singular number—is about to present a sword to Fitz John Porter. Circumstances considered, what might once have been regarded as a friendly act, will look now like a sarcasm.

—"We have men enough to succeed," remarked Gen. Hooker, the other day; "if our force cannot, five millions could not." The army is, doubtless, strong enough in mere numbers. God grant that it may be strong in spirit and confidence.

—Gen. Mercer, in charge of the defenses of Savannah, Ga., has raised a storm by permitting a Kentucky clergyman, now residing in Illinois, to go up to the city, under a flag of truce, to visit his sister in the interior of the State, who was lying at the point of death.

—A Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* writes: The letter of Gen. Burnside, explaining the causes of the attack and repulse at Fredericksburg, and assuming for himself the responsibility, has produced great admiration for that officer, and is generally conceded to be the happiest solution of the difficulty which could have been found.

—It is stated that Rossini, the great musical author, has taken a great fancy to Adelina Patti. He called on her on New Year's Day, to congratulate her on her great success in Paris, and to extend to her the felicitations of the New Year.

—The Rev. Dr. Chapin spent New Year's in Rome. His health is quite restored, but the date of his return home is still uncertain.

—Says the Springfield *Journal*, in the list of Generals not assigned to duty and therefore unemployed, contained in the dispatches from Washington a day or two ago, appears the name of Gen. R. J. Oglesby, of Illinois. It is but just to Gen. Oglesby to state that he is unemployed because he has not yet sufficiently recovered from the effects of the wound he received at Corinth in October last, to take the field. No one who knows Gen. Oglesby is unaware of the fact that he is anxious to return to duty, and chafes under his enforced inactivity.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

WANTED—A small house or part of a large one, within half a mile of the Court House. Rent will be paid half-yearly in advance. For a small family and no children. Address "A. M.," P. O. Box 2100.

WANTED.—Any family having a good Piano to dispose of, cheap for cash, may address "F.," P. O. Box 1760.

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for KANE COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. H. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 4628 Chicago, enclosing a stamp.

WANTED—TAILORESSES TO work on Custom Pants. Apply at 4 Franklin street.

WANTED—A SALESMAN Acquainted with the wholesale Boot and Shoe business of this city, one who can influence country trade and is willing to travel in the country. Inquire at 21 Lake street of SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WANTED—A German or American Girl to do the housework of a small family. Apply at 21 North Carpenter street, West Side, between Lake and Randolph.

WANTED—In South Division—(not further South than Van Buren street) by a gentleman and wife, one furnished room with board, in a private family, or in a house where there are a limited number of PERMANENT boarders. Address Box 4009.

WANTED—To Rent.—A small house near the City Railway lines. West or South side preferred. Address P. O. Box 2254.

WANTED—Entry Clerk.—Address P. O. Drawer 6081, in applicants handwriting, giving references and salary expected. O. P. C.

WANTED—To Exchange.—A Farm of 240 acres, within 50 miles of Chicago, and one mile of a depot and a large village, under a good state of cultivation, also good buildings thereon, for stock of groceries, dry goods, woolen, &c. or residence. For particulars address "FARMER," P. O. Box 3978.

WANTED—Employment in a Dry Goods, Grocery or Hardware store, by a young man having a knowledge of either business, and willing to make himself generally useful. First class references given. Address "J. M. S.," Tribune Office.

WANTED. RAGS FOR CASH. The highest price paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Paper, &c., &c., at 14 Lasalle street. GILBERT & PALMER.

WANTED—Information of FREDERICK GODFREY, who left Washington, D. C., last October, and is supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Chicago. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received. Address B. JOST of PETER W. McINTIRE, Washington, D. C., or this office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FOR CASH—A 50 foot Lot in the North Division, to be East of Clark street and South of Chicago Avenue. Address P. O. Box 536.

FOR SALE.—Water Power Woolen Factory, Saw Mill and Tannery. All new and in good order with dwelling house and 40 acres of land, being the lower mills at Baraboo, county seat of Sauk county, Wisconsin. Original cost, $17,000. The property will be sold cheap. W. P. FLANDERS, Milwaukee.

NOTICE.—32 FARES FOR ONE DOLLAR. We will sell North Side Railway Tickets at the above mentioned rates in sums to suit the buyer. SIMON KLEIN & CO., 283 Clark street, one door from Van Buren street.

FOR RENT OR SALE—The three story stone front dwelling 232 North Lasalle street, with or without furniture, and grounds adjoining. Also, house 236. These dwellings have all the modern improvements, with two-story brick stables, &c., in rear. G. S. HUBBARD, 167 South Water street.

FOUND—Saturday morning, Jan. 24, 1863 on the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad, when near Decatur Station (train going north) a pocket book containing a small sum of money, memorandum of indebtedness to B. I. Dungan. Also, five dollars in Confederate script, &c. We will forward as directed on receiving further description. MOORHOUSE, WELLS & CO., Decatur Ills.

TO DISTILLERS AND OWNERS OF HIGHWINES.—I am prepared to manufacture 50 barrels of Alcohol daily at the United States Standard Proof, and cooper the barrels in such order as is required for export or home use, at very low prices. For terms, &c., address JOHN H. CORL, P. O. Box 1318, Chicago, Ills.

$5.00 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from Brackett's candy store, 107 South Clark street, a Black and Tan Pup, with collar and muzzle. A reward of five dollars will be paid for his return to the above address.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, one suitable for a gentleman and wife, and one single room to be had at No. 391 Ontario street, North Side.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON first class real estate security in Cook county, by JOHN MATTOCK, Jr., Telegraph Building.

AGENTS, MERCHANTS AND TRADERS, ATTENTION.—50,000 pounds good GROUND RIO AND JAVA COFFEE to exchange for one third cash and two-thirds good Real Estate. Agent wanted in every town in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to sell goods by sample. Also, Wanted a few good agents to canvass in Illinois for a first-class Insurance Company. Address with stamp Box 8 Morris, Ills.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—Wanted to purchase immediately, a good dwelling house and lot, not to exceed $8,000. House must be brick, or brick and stone, with all modern conveniences; lot full depth; front not less than 40 feet; location South Side, East of State street and South of Van Buren street. Payments can be made to suit sellers. Address "J. H. W." Post Office Drawer 6022, giving location and price.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of BRYAN & COLLETT, For the transaction of a general COMMISSION BUSINESS, and are prepared to make Liberal Advances against consignments for sale in either Chicago, New York or Liverpool. Office and store, 129 Dearborn st. W. H. BRYAN. JOHN COLLETT. REFERENCE—A. C. Badger & Co., Bankers, Chicago.

SAML. HOWE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 143 S. Water-st., Chicago, Ill., Solicits consignments of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, &c. Orders for sale, or orders to purchase, will make advances on consignments to be held here or shipped East.

FOR SALE.—A large Merchant and Custom Stone GRIST MILL. Water to run as much more machinery. Fourteen feet head. Two 21 feet over-shot wheels, two run of burrs to grind 300 to 400 bushels per day. Will sell from 60 to 300 acres of land. I will sell the above premises low for cash or a small payment down. Location—14 miles from Morrison, county seat of Whiteside county, Ills. For further particulars inquire of Dr. W. W. WINTER, 85 Randolph street, Chicago, or H. H. JACOBS, Now living on the premises.

$200,000. Wanted to Exchange. $200,000 Worth of Fresh Groceries. Consisting of 1,000 bris sugars, 300 chests of teas, 500 bris syrups, 1,000 packages coffee, 1,000 boxes soaps and candles, 2,000 packages tobacco, 3,000 packages spices, 1,000 packages dried apples, peaches and raisins, 1,000 doz. brooms and pails, 1,000 dozen Shaker and Indian pills, 100,000 cigars, for improved and unimproved city, village and farm property. Terms—one-half real estate and one-half cash. For catalogue of goods and prices apply to BUCHANAN & VOSE, 14 South Water street, or by letter enclosing stamp, to same address, P. O. Box 3134.

PERSONAL—An Officer who has been wounded, and as inmate of one of the military hospitals in this city, is desirous of making the acquaintance of some patriotic friend who will assist him in getting into business. The advertiser is twenty-three years of age, of good education and pleasing address. Address "A. B. C." care of Post Office Box 2045.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK. The Finest Located Park in the City. Michigan Avenue, Cor. 12th St. NOW OPENED. TICKETS OF SINGLE ADMISSION TO BE HAD AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS AND AT THE PARK.

GEN. McCLERNAND'S GRAND MARCH, With Fine Lithographic Portrait, BY L. H. BINE. Price - - - 35 Cents. Brilliant, beautiful and not difficult. Just published by ROOT & CADY, 95 CLARK STREET.

LECTURE. REV. J. DIXON, D. D., Will deliver his LECTURE on REV. C. H. SPURGEON, OF LONDON, In the NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner Ohio and Dearborn streets, Thursday Evening, Jan. 29th, 1863. ADMISSION TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

HOOP IRON. Iron Safes!! WINDOW GLASS!!! We have received new supplies of the above articles, for sale at lowest manufacturer's prices. IRON SAFES we will sell very low. ALSO—On hand and for sale as usual, at manufacturer's prices—Shoenberger's Juniata Nails, Shoenberger's Sheet Iron, Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler Plate, Shoenberger's Plow Steel, Extra quality Berea Grindstones, &c. W. F. CAREY & CO., Iron and Nail Warehouse, 41 to 47 River st., Cleveland, O.

HERMAN FIELD, PEORIA, ILLINOIS, AGENT OF THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn. (SUCCESSOR TO ROSWELL BILLS.)

DRIED BLACKBERRIES, DRIED RASPBERRIES, DRIED ELDERBERRIES, DRIED CHERRIES, For Sale on Commission by FRED. S. DAY, 10 Dearborn Street.

FOR SALE.—An Improved Farm in Waucan County, Illinois. Said farm consists of 160 acres and the improvements of a one story and a half brick house, large barn and outbuildings. The desirable location and convenience to a good market, being within about seven miles of Prairie City, its facility of sale, and the fact that at which it will be offered, offer a fine opportunity to any one in quest of a good farm. For raising stock this farm is very valuable, a portion being especially adapted for grazing—and having on it several living springs of water. For particulars address J. F. COMSTOCK, St. Louis, or apply to Ezra Smith, Esq., of Prairie City. Terms easy.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES, McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn Street. Are selling VALENTINES in lots of $5.00 and upwards at less than New York wholesale prices.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot No. 133 South Green street. House contains all the modern improvements, and is now rented for $400 per annum. Price only $3,800. House and Lot No. 185 South Jefferson street, (buildings cost $2,500,) price $2,500. Residence Lot on Michigan avenue, 48x170, near Bisgood Place, $42.50 per foot. This is a great bargain. 48 feet on Wabash avenue, near North street. Price $40 per foot. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 187 State street.

SALT! SALT! SALT! 500 Sacks Coarse Salt, A superior article for Pork and Beef. 300 Sacks factory filled Dairy Salt, a superior article for Butter and Cheese. For sale by LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, 129 South Water street.

100 BBLS. REFINED CARBON OIL, guaranteed to test 120 degrees. Also—200 BBLS LINSEED OIL for sale in round lots to the trade. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead and Oil Works.

FRENCH CLASS. A. FAVARGER Is about to open another series of French Classes on his new system. The results of this mode of instruction upon those pursuing it of late having been quite satisfactory, other classes will soon be organized on the same plan. A few advanced scholars will also be accepted, who may wish to acquire fluency in construction and perfection in pronunciation. All who will favor him with their patronage are invited to call from 4 to 6 p. m. at 162 Washington street, Room 12, or address through Box 3966.

GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS. NOW ON EXHIBITION AT No. 107 Lake Street, Between Dearborn and Clark. The gallery contains 100 Pictures by eminent artists, of Landscapes, Figures, Sea Views, Interiors, Scriptural and Historical pieces, Fancy Subjects, &c. Also—valuable originals by the old Italian, French and Flemish Masters. Among the modern artists we refer to the works of Morris, A. A. Williams, Lee Drew, Barker of Bath, Wm. Meadows, Sr., Vickers, J. F. Herring, James Weinright, Gilbert Stuart, Fox, Williamson, Wiemert, Stuart Newton, Chapman, Hill, August Bonheure, Buchanan, J. E. Meadows, Scudder, &c. Admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till dusk.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID. Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, New York.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE. Subscriptions to the Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago, for the year 1862, Now being prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Trade, will be received at his office. Persons wishing copies will please send in their orders at once, as only a limited number will be published. Price to subscribers 25 cents per copy. The work will be issued about the middle of February. Persons wishing their Business Cards inserted, will be charged extra on the Card subscribed. SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS.—Especially adapted for army sales, superior in style and finish to any imitation Watch in the country. Sample retail at prices from $20 to $30 each. Good imitation of both gold and silver, with Fancy colored hands and engraved dials, the latter embossed. Engravings, &c., &c. Enclose stamp, &c. [illegible] in Express, with bill for collection. Parties ordering to this arrangement deposit the money in the hands of the express agent where they receive the goods, or remit to us by mail. The Railway Timekeeper is one of the most saleable articles of the times. HUBBARD BROS., Corner Nassau and John streets, New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made by Carlisle Mason and John McArthur in the payment of their promissory note, dated January 31st, 1862, [illegible]

TO LIVERPOOL WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clipper built Iron Steamships, City of New York, Edinburgh, City of Baltimore, Kangaroo, City of Washington, Glasgow, City of Manchester, Vigo, Aetna, Bosphorus. [illegible] F. A. EMORY, Agent, Tremont House, Chicago.

KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER HAS BEEN IN USE EIGHT YEARS, And although there have been many Filters invented since, none combine The Downward & Upward Filtration, TOGETHER WITH The Use of the Earthen Jar, That renders the KEDZIE FILTER So pre-eminent. For sale at 47 VANSHAACK'S 47 47 State Street, AND 237 A. H. & C. H. MILLER, 239 237 & 239 State street.

SELECT GOODS. We are constantly receiving supplies of choice and elegant goods. Our assortment of articles for the Toilet select, Drugs and Chemicals, Delicacies for Invalids, etc., etc., is unsurpassed. It is our determination that everything sold at our establishment shall be of a superior quality. SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 92 and 94 Lake Street

ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-kindling IN THE LITTLEFIELD COAL BURNERS. For sale by VAN SCHAACK, 47 State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle

POPE & SLOCUM, DEALERS IN LAMPS AND OILS, NO. 122 CLARK STREET.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Pres. ACCUMULATED FUND $9,000,000. O. CRONKHITE, Agent, 6 Clark street, Chicago.

THE PEACE MAKER COOK STOVE, Has Six Boiler Holes of Full Size. And a Roasting and Broiling Chamber, In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, directly before the fire; and Broiling be done over live coals, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. Sold by VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET.

NEWHOUSE TRAPS.—The subscriber will be in receipt of thirty dozen per week through the TRAPPING SEASON. ENOCH WOODS, 190 Lake street.

SALT, SALT, SALT. 3,000 barrels Coarse and Fine ONONDAGA SALT for sale below market price, by JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, 60 South Wells street.

CHARLES L. NOBLE, 175 LAKE STREET, Wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of Kerosene LAMPS, AND Carbon, Coal and Kerosene OILS. No goods retailed. The trade supplied at a discount from country prices.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, AND HOSE. 181 LAKE STREET.

INSURANCE. We represent the following New York Companies: Continental, Security, Metropolitan, Market, North American, Goodhue, Columbia. E. W. PHILLIPS, J. L. WARD. E. W. PHILLIPS & CO. No. 1 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

TO GROCERS.—1000 sacks LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT, A superior article for Dairy use. For sale in lots to suit by PARKER, MELLEN & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAMES BOYD, 38 CLARK Street. American Gold, Demand Notes and all Kinds of Bonds, Stocks and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought at the New York STOCK BOARD by Telegraph, charging BUT ONE COMMISSION. Advances made upon Gold, Stocks and Securities on Call. NEW YORK SIGHT DRAFTS Bought and Sold in Sums to Suit. Drawn on KETCHUM, SON & Co., N. Y.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. [illegible] TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

Auction Sales.

HORNE & GIBBONS, 122 & 124 DEARBORN. THURSDAY JAN. 29th, 1863, AT 9½ A. M. Will sell without reserve for cash, Dry-Goods, Hardware, Boots, Assorted Groceries. ALSO AT 11 O'CLOCK, One Good One-Horse Wagon. HORNE & GIBBONS.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 38 LAKE STREET. FURNITURE MIRRORS, &c. AT AUCTION. ON FRIDAY, JAN. 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M. We will sell at our Salesrooms, 38 LAKE STREET, SOFAS, MAHOGANY and WALNUT CHAIRS, Reception and Rocking Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Tete a Tetes, Parlor Suits in Brocatelle, Ing. and Hair Cloth, Wash Stands, &c. Also a Splendid Assortment of GILT, WALNUT and ROSEWOOD FRAME MIRRORS. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE. LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE —OF— Condemned and Captured HORSES. On Wednesday Morning, Jan. 21st, At Morgan's St. Louis Stock Yard, FIFTH STREET, CORNER OF CASS, ST. LOUIS. At 10 A. M., will be sold 960 Condemned and Captured Horses 275 Condemned and Captured Mules 300 Brood Mares, many with foal. The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole are disposed of. Terms—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of EDWARD WUERPEL, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. Will be sold at public auction, at Camp Fuller, Rockford, Illinois, SATURDAY, January 31st, 1863, the following Government Property, viz: 300,000 feet Common Pine Lumber 400 Six Light Windows. 2 Cooking Stoves. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale: CASH IN LEGAL TENDER NOTES. CHARLES C. POMEROY, Capt. 11th Inf., U. S. A., Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Large and important sale of condemned and captured Horses, Cattle, Mules, Jacks, JENNETTS, AND 100 Sets of Harness. Terms—Cash, in Treasury Notes. By order LIEUT. ALONZO EATON, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7½. The management takes pleasure in announcing an engagement with the unrivaled artiste EMMA WALLER, Who, as a delineator of the greatest creations of the Drama, has been acknowledged by the critics of the country as one of the GREATEST TRAGIC ACTRESSES OF THE AGE. She will be ably supported by the distinguished Actor MR. WALLER. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28th, 1863, will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of OTHELLO. GRAND DANCE...... Miss JENNIE BRIGHT. To conclude with the Farce of A SOUTHERNER JUST ARRIVED. In preparation an entire new play, written expressly for Emma Waller, entitled THE FOUNTAIN OF TEARS.

ARLINGTON, LEON & DONNIKER'S OPERA HOUSE, Randolph Street, Between Clark and Dearborn, and Matteson Hotels. Houses crowded, Performance unequalled and unsurpassed. THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, the following programme: Anthony Snow, Under the Willow, [illegible], Washington Market. On Saturday afternoon [illegible]. R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

METROPOLITAN HALL. DR. A. PAIGE Will Lecture at Metropolitan Hall, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, at 7½ o'clock, and THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ o'clock, on "ELECTRICITY" As connected with the Causes and Cure of Disease.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe streets.) [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. [illegible]

FRENCH CLASS. A. FAVARGER [illegible]

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK. [illegible]

E. I. TINKHAM & CO'S. THIRTY DOLLARS [illegible]

NOTICE.—Madam Ausin [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

A WORD ABOUT HOOKER.

When the war broke out, Gen. Hooker, then in California, came post haste to Washington to offer his services to the Government. Gen. Scott was at the head of the military affairs of the country; and between that old gentleman and Gen. Hooker was a feud dating back to the Mexican war; hence, as everything relating to the army was referred to Scott, Hooker was suffered to apply in vain for even a regimental command. Disgusted and mad, he made his preparations to return to the Pacific coast, and was about to start, when the first battle of Bull Run was fought. There was nothing in that to encourage; so he went up to the White House, as the last thing before leaving, to call on the President whom he had never seen. He was introduced by some mistake of his friend as Capt. Hooker, and the following was the conversation that ensued:

Hooker.—"Mr. President, I was introduced to you as Capt. Hooker. I am or was Lieut. Col. Hooker of the regular army. When this war began, I was at home in California, and hastened to make a tender of my services to the Government; but my relation to Gen. Scott, or some other impediment stands in the way, and I see no chance of making my military knowledge and experience useful. I am about to return; but before going I was anxious to pay my respects to you, and to express my wishes for your personal welfare and for your success in putting down this infernal rebellion. And I want, while I am at it, to say one thing more: I was at Bull Run, the other day, Mr. President, and it is no vanity or boasting in me to say that I am a —— sight better General than you, Sir, had on that field!"

The President, in repeating this speech, says that he looked at the speaker to see what manner of a man he was who made such a boast; "His eye was steady and "clear, his manner not half so confident as "his words, and altogether he had the air "of a man of sense and intelligence who "thoroughly believed in himself, and who "would at least try to make his words "good. I was impressed with him, and "rising out of my chair, walked up to him, "and putting my hand on his shoulder, "said: Colonel, not Lieut. Col. Hooker, "stay! I have use for you, and a regiment "for you to command!"

He did stay. The promised regiment was put under his orders, and from it he was soon promoted to a brigade, and thence to a Major General's place in command of a Division.

"In every position in which he has been put," says Mr. Lincoln, "Gen. Hooker has "equalled the expectations which his self-"confidence excited. As a Colonel, as a "Brigadier, and as a Major General he has "done exceedingly well, and should he ever "be called to command this army, I have "no doubt he would acquit himself as gal-"lantly as any man in the country."

That's the way that Gen. Hooker got into the service. In Washington, Mr. Lincoln's partiality for him is no secret. When it was determined to remove McClellan, the head of the Fitz John Porter gang, the question of successorship was both important and embarrassing. The President's inclinations and preferences pointed to "Fighting Jo." as the man; and he yielded them to the representations of Gen. Halleck and others, with great reluctance, and, as is said, with secret forebodings of what was to follow.

We believe in Hooker because he is thoroughly in earnest, and because he is a man of genius for military affairs. His idea of war is that which all great commanders have had—that it means killing, and that the struggle which is the shortest and fiercest is the least bloody and the most merciful. He regards the rebellion as a monster iniquity to be overcome only by hard knocks; and he would hoot at the man who should affirm that until the rebel army is defeated and scattered, there can be compromise and peace. He is in the prime of life; he has a vigorous constitution, an unusually good theoretical education, the value of which he has proved in the field; and he has that high moral courage that dare, for his country's good, accept the possibility of defeat. Still he may fail. He may be rash, impetuous, fool-hardy. The confidence which has carried him thus far, may be his ruin; but he commands the admiration, the respect and the confidence of the army; and he will not fail without a gallant and a bloody attempt to achieve success. He will not, like McClellan, suffer that immense army to rot on his hands. Heaven knows how devoutly we wish for his triumph!

CONWAY OF KANSAS.

We are glad for the honor of the Republican party that Mr. Conway, whose speech in the House of Representatives, containing a vigorous and trenchant assault upon the Administration, and admitting in terms that the conquest of the rebels is impossible, is not a Republican. For a long time past, Mr. C. has disclaimed affiliation with the party of which Mr. Lincoln is the head. A man of profound convictions and thorough loyalty, he is nevertheless as sensitive as a woman to the impressions of the hour, and as bold as a prophet in declaring what he thinks. It is no wonder that such an organization has been jarred by the disasters of which the past few months have been prolific, nor that in Washington, where there is so much to disgust and so little to encourage, he should feel that the end has come and with it the time for separation. Nor is it any wonder that stronger men of another temperament, of sounder health and better digestion should be able to see the cause and nature of the error into which the member from Kansas has fallen, and to draw far other omens from the facts that are the basis of his opinion. Mr. Conway will, if we are not mistaken, regret within the twelvemonth, that he was betrayed into the gross offense of which he is guilty.

A MODEL COPPERHEAD.

The interest that the case of ex-Gen. Fitz-Gen. John Porter has excited among the semi-secesh papers of the North, and their quick defenses of that officer, now cashiered and dismissed from the army, do not surprise us. He is just the man to receive their encomiums. False-hearted, half-loyal, jealous, ambitious, and intriguing, he meets their ideal of what a commander should be. The defenders and the defended are well matched.

After the finding of the Court Martial and the President's approval of its verdict, we need not challenge the integrity of the officers who composed that Court, by entering into a defense of their action. If Hunter, Hitchcock, Casey, Prentiss and their associates are not to be believed in a matter in which they have been sworn to fairness and truthfulness, our assertions would have little weight. For us, and we doubt not for the people also, their finding is sufficient. But as if to silence carpers and hostile critics, the Judge Advocate in this case, Hon. Joseph Holt of Kentucky, whose integrity is beyond question, has given to the press and the public a review of the proceedings and findings of the Court. That leaves no doubt of the depth of Porter's infamy, and of the clemency of his judges in saving his neck from the halter that he had richly earned. The review is of great length—too great for our columns, and as it is mainly a narrative in which one part depends upon what has followed or preceded it, we should do injustice to the writer and to the criminal, should we attempt to wrench any part of it from its context. Our readers must be content with the assurance that it leaves no room for any honest man to disbelieve that Pope was wantonly, deliberately and unnecessarily sacrificed by Porter, and that the entire conduct of the latter, during the Rappahannock campaign, is explicable only upon the hypothesis that, animated by jealousy or by treason, he intended to insure the defeat of the movement in which he was engaged. This, we say, is as clear as human testimony can make it—clearer than if the offender had acknowledged that such was his purpose; because in the latter case, men would have had the charity to say that he was not a traitor, but a maniac whose place was in the hospital for the insane. His worse than treason was premeditated, not the result of a sudden whim or an accident; and worse than all, it was successful. That gallant army, which, with the aid of the thirteen thousand fresh men under his command, might have overborne the rebels, changed the whole current of the war, put us in possession of Richmond, and insured submission and peace,—that army was defeated because Porter did not like Pope, and would not contribute to a victory, the glory of which could be made to establish his reputation or favor his advancement. Says the review:

> The accused had, for between five and six hours, been listening to the sounds of battle raging immediately to the right. Its dust and smoke were before his eyes, and the reverberation of its artillery was in his ears. He must have known the exhaustion and carnage consequent upon this prolonged conflict, and he had reason to believe, as shown by his note to Generals McDowell and King, that our army was giving way before the heavy reinforcements of the enemy. He had a command of some 13,000 fresh and well appointed troops, who had marched but a few miles, and had not fought at all on that day.
>
> Under these circumstances, should not an order to charge the enemy have electrified him as a soldier, and have brought him not only to his feet and to his saddle, but have awakened the sounds of eager preparation throughout his camp? But the bugle note of this order seems to have fallen unheeded, and after reading it, and at the close of an interview of from fifteen to twenty minutes, the messenger who bore it turned away, leaving the accused still "lying on the ground."

Yet this is the man whom a certain class of journals are defending. This is the man for whom McClellan was so solicitous. This is the style of action that is to put the rebellion down! Thank Heaven one villain is unmasked, though insufficiently punished, that in these defenses of that villain we can see what the style of warfare is that we have heard so praised and recommended; and that we have at a glance the theory and practice of war as the semi-secessionists would wage it. Let the country profit by the lesson!

THE PAPER MONOPOLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The agents of paper dealers and manufacturers have been busy attempting to influence the action of Congress against the reduction of duty on paper. The embarrassments to publishers resulting from the imposition of extortionate prices are appreciated by many influential members of Congress, who will not fail at the proper time to urge such relief as will secure the ends of justice and honesty. The reports which have reached here that paper dealers and manufacturers are only waiting for the adjournment of Congress to increase their prices above the present figures, are believed to be true in view of the present condition of the money market.

We republish this dispatch for the purpose of calling the attention of newspaper publishers and the public generally to a few facts. The present high duty on paper (35 per cent. in coin) has enabled the American paper manufacturers, by combinations among themselves to double the price of paper within a few months, and they may carry it to an indefinite figure—under the influence of a paper stock panic. These men are now besieging Congress to prevent a reduction of duty on foreign papers. Their success will place publishers completely in their hands. It behooves those interested therefore to take prompt measures to defeat the selfish designs of the monopolists. As we have stated, the present duty on paper is 35 per cent. in gold or equal to 60 per cent. in currency, which is required to pay the duties. If this duty be reduced to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, the reduction of duties is equal to nearly 45 per cent. Paper can be bought in England for 8 cents a pound. Add duty, transportation and profits to the factor, and the price of English paper in our market—and a much better article than is now got—would be 15 cents per pound. Publishers are now paying 19 to 20 cents for an inferior article; and if the duty on paper is not reduced, they may be compelled to pay 20 to 25 cents a pound for a miserable quality of paper; and of course must make a corresponding increase in the price of the their issues. One half the papers in the country, under these circumstances, would be compelled to suspend, and the other half carry up their prices at least 50 per cent. We do hope our cotemporaries will take this matter in hand. Let a pressure be brought to bear upon every member of Congress that shall make him understand that this matter must not be ignored or postponed. The paper monopoly must be resisted.

☞ We have on hand a large assortment of soldiers' letters, giving descriptions of the recent battle at Murfreesboro, some of them exceedingly well written, and we regret to say it will be impossible for us to find room for them in our columns. We have already published voluminous accounts of the battle from our special correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland, and have given place to several official reports and the terrible list of casualties, so we cannot afford to publish repetitions of that which has already appeared. Our correspondents, who do not find their communications in type, will please accept our thanks for their labor, and this explanation of our inability to avail ourselves of it.

☞ We are receiving daily lists of sick and wounded soldiers in the different hospitals in the country, with a request that they be published. It is impossible for us to comply with this request. Were we to do so, it would leave little room in our columns for any thing else. When a battle occurs, we intend to give full lists of the killed, wounded and missing, and also lists of those who die in the hospitals. This is the best we can do.

Foreign Immigration.

The important question of foreign immigration is brought before Congress in a memorial of B. A. Froiseth, who suggests that since the great influx of foreigners in 1856, European capitalists interested in other countries, as Australia, South and Central America, Mexico, the South and North Pacific Territories, and British America, have resorted to every means and inducements to divert emigration to those countries by establishing lines of ships and low rates of transportation, and giving free grants of land, etc. He refers to the building of the Pacific Railroad, to the supply of agricultural labor to the West, the development of our national resources, and estimates the value of such immigration as equal to the mineral resources of the gold regions. For these reasons attention is called to legislation for the protection and direction of such immigration. The importance of disseminating correct information of the soils, the resources, productions, climate, etc., of this country, among the people of Europe, by some systematic means, is also urged.

Gen. Chas. E. Hovey.

At the battle of Arkansas Post, Brig. Gen. Charles E. Hovey was struck and seriously wounded in the right arm, near the elbow joint, producing a slight fracture. He is doing well, however, and is up and about, attending to his business. There is no fear of his being an invalid any longer than is actually necessary. General Hovey is one of the most valuable officers in the army, and has set an example of admirable bravery and coolness on the battle-field. That has given him the confidence and love of not only his own command, but of all also know him. Let the stars fall on such men in abundance, and our vision towards peace will be much clearer. Gen. Hovey left the Presidency of the State Normal University to lead a regiment of schoolmasters against the rebels to teach them the dangers of their course.

☞ Through the intercession of Miss Kate Chase, Mrs. H. Gillespie, an exile from her home in Virginia, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Internal Revenue Department of the Treasury. It will be remembered that Mrs. Gillespie, and her two daughters, were sent from Fredericksburg by Gen. Longstreet, over into our lines, on account of their Union sentiments. Her husband and son are both in one of the loyal Virginia regiments.

The White Beet.

In the rotation of crops, it has been stated that the white beet would yield a very rich return for its growth. The impression is, and it is undoubtedly correct, that this root should not be grown oftener than once in four years in the same field. Flax, hemp, or corn, or indeed any other article of consumptive demand, could take the place of the beet crop whilst the ground was preparing for its reproduction.

Cattle and sheep feeding off the green offshoots of the beet would amply prepare the land for any other seeding or planting, thus rendering a double purpose—the fattening of cattle and the actual improvement of the soil.

A Skirmish.

We quote from a cotemporary sheet the following:

> "A small Federal force under command of Capt. Leighton of the 104th Illinois regiment was attacked, on the 19th inst., by a rebel force under Capt. ——. The attack was sudden and unexpected. Our troops were prepared, and the enemy, though reinforced during the engagement by some raw troops, were repulsed after a short struggle. Considerable clothing and other stores taken from the enemy. It was at first reported that our forces had surrendered, but this has since been contradicted."

We publish above a report of an engagement between a small Union force, under Capt. Leighton, of the 104th Illinois infantry, and the enemy. The rumor needs confirmation. We hear that Capt. Leighton was in Ottawa, in this State, at the date mentioned in the report, and we are disposed to consider the story a canard. The whole thing, as near as we can learn, originated from an occurrence which happened in a law office not a thousand miles from this city. Capt. Leighton, we understand, is one of the many who, like Gen. Butler and his staff, have been convinced by the inexorable logic of events in army life, that slavery must die in order that the Republic may live. As the gallant Captain and his intelligent and gentlemanly successor in the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal were passing along the sidewalk in front of the office of a well-known law firm, one of the three members of which is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war against the rebels, the Captain proposed to his friend to call and see the war member of the firm, remarking that he ought to go and thank him for the kind assistance which he had rendered to the 104th when it needed friends. The companion of the Captain, being an ardent supporter of the North, in its effort to suppress this wicked rebellion, expressed a desire to become acquainted with the prominent member of the firm whose sympathies in favor of the Union were in unison with his own. Under these circumstances, they both entered the office. The loyal member of the partnership was absent. One of the other partners was in. A very civil and pleasant interchange of the "small, sweet courtesies of life" took place, and for a while "all went merry as a marriage bell."

Soon, however, conversation in relation to the 104th came up, and the general subject of the war was soon after entered upon, and of course the most important war measure was not passed by in silence. Quoth the lawyer to the Captain, "How do you like the Proclamation?" "I like it well," said the Captain. "It is a measure well calculated to weaken the enemy and to suppress the rebellion. We soldiers support it cheerfully. We desire to finish up this war and come home, and to have, when we do come home, a land of freedom in which to live." "What!" said the attorney, in a very excited manner, "do you support the Proclamation?" "I do," said the Captain. "Up to the handle?" shouted the attorney, inquiringly. "Up to the handle," replied the Captain, coolly and resolutely. At this juncture the barrister arose wrathfully, looked furiously, and swore horribly, yea, more horribly than the army in Flanders ever swore, that he would see the country sunk to hell and damnation before he would sustain it in carrying out that damned infamous Proclamation. Our quiet friend, the Captain's successor, here mildly suggested that it seemed to him that the excited advocate loved slavery better than he did his country. He might, he said, be mistaken, but it looked that way to him. Either he or the Captain remarked, also, that such language would be considered, by some in the army, as treasonable. Our excited *tete de coiere* here became furious and unmanageable, lost all self-control, forgot the proprieties of life, and rudely seized his guest by the collar, and endeavored unceremoniously but unsuccessfully to thrust him from the office, accompanying his efforts with epithets appropriate to the occasion, not suitable for publication, and too numerous to mention if they had been suitable. It was apparently the intention of the solicitor to get our friend into a position in which he would have no redress by the strict rules of the common law, and so sudden and unexpected had been his onset, that our friend, who is not a fighting man, was, as the seamen say, taken all aback. Collecting his faculties, however, as soon as he could, he inserted his hand between the shirt and neck of the Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery. A short struggle, we are informed, left the Advocate in a very embarrassing condition, being nearly shirtless, and with his wearing apparel generally in a condition not suitable for making calls, especially upon the ladies. In fact, he was nearly in the condition to which Sancho Panza alluded when he uttered his memorable exclamation: "Naked I came into the world, and naked I am—I neither win nor lose." This denudation, we presume, was the origin of that part of the report of our cotemporary in relation to a capture of clothing and other stores. We are not advised that Capt. L. took any active part in this unpleasant affair. He interfered, it is true, as in duty bound, to protect his friend, and, it may be, that some *valet de chambre* duties may have been unconsciously performed by him. The Captain and his friend demurred to leaving the office on compulsion. The Advocate, and his longer and less graceful brother, who had reinforced him during the engagement, having ceased to occupy a hostile attitude, the Captain and his friend withdrew from the field in good order. It is plain to perceive that this entry of the long and less graceful brother gave rise to the portion of the report in relation to reinforcements by raw troops. The report of the surrender originated, probably, from the fact that the portion of the Advocate's shirt which the Captain's friend held in his hand was magnified by Madame Rumor into a white flag raised by the Federal forces in token of surrender.

We have no doubt that it was this affair exaggerated, as all such matters are in this mendacious age, that gave rise to this report of an engagement between the Federal and rebel forces, and that this is all there is of it.

ALL THE NINE MONITORS AFLOAT.—The launch of the Lehigh, Ericsson's battery, which took place at Chester on Saturday, makes all the nine Monitors afloat. The only ones not in a state of readiness are the Nantucket, and that just launched. In addition to these the Keokuk and Roanoke are now approaching completion. The Catskill is to be finished next week, the Sangamon will be ready to leave about the 27th, and the Nantucket about the 10th proximo. The first vessel of the second batch to be launched, the Tecumseh, will be floated out from Colwell's yard, in Jersey City, about the 25th of February. The Osage, which was launched at St. Louis, does not belong to either of these classes, being smaller.

☞ The French iron clad steamship La Normandie, as we learn from the Havana advices, has been sent back to France, as it has been found that the crew could not live in her in the hot climate of the Gulf of Mexico, with her defective ventilation. This circumstance, together with the fact that the vessel was strained on her voyage out, shows that the French success with iron clads has not been established.

BAD FOR THE DARKEY.—The Des Moines *State Register* says that one of the most ranting, tearing, splurging Democrats in that place is in partnership with a "darkey" in selling the meanest kind of strychnine whisky. They do business together; they gamble together; they drink together. This is disgraceful to the "darkey."

PERSONAL.

The California friends of Gen. Hooker have prepared a magnificent sword to be presented to him.

—It is announced in the Richmond *Enquirer* that the Rev. Dr. Hoge, formerly of New York, has arrived safely at Nassau, in company with other rebel agents from Richmond, and that the whole party are now far on their way to England. The *Enquirer* says they are to transact "important business for the Confederacy."

—The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* says that Charles F. Brown, familiarly known as "Artemus Ward," is about to lead to the altar one of the most beautiful girls in Kentucky. The young lady is very wealthy, too, possessing in her own right no less than one hundred "contrabands."

—C. Copperhead Vallandigham announces himself as a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

—Col. Duffield, of the 9th Michigan infantry, has resigned his position. His wounds received at Murfreesboro, are so serious as to compel him to this course. The service has lost an excellent officer.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Progress of the Financial Bills—Taxation of Deposits—Reasons Therefor—The Ways and Means Bill as Amended—Decision of the Government in favor of Arming Negroes—General Butler Going Back to New Orleans—Fitz John Porter.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1863.

The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, indicated their purpose to pass the Ways and Means scheme of finance, with certain needed improvements. This was shown first by voting down Mr. Hooper's bill, and second, by voting down Mr. Stevens' bill—the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means having dissented from the majority of the members, and brought in the worst bill by far that has engaged the attention of the House. The tax on bank deposits added to the tax in circulation, is a very healthful amendment, though by no means up to the demands of the crisis. It may strike the general reader as an unjust proposition, but it can be shown to be proper both as a measure of revenue and as a means of repression of bank inflation. It is a fact well known to the banks, if not to the public, that the loans of these institutions are generally greater than their capital and deposits put together. The tables of the last census show this most conclusively. The capital of the banks of Massachusetts was, at that time, $64,519,200, and their deposits $27,804,609. Their loans at the same time were $107,417,323, or $15,093,424 greater than capital and deposits together. Nearly all the States in the Union show a similar excess of loans, the grand total being as follows: Capital $421,890,095; deposits $253,802,129 (together $675,692,224), loans $691,945,580; excess of loans over capital and deposits $15,803,356. Thus it appears that the banks receive interest on all that they own, and all that they owe, and something more. Surely the interest which they receive on what they owe to depositors, ought to be made a source of revenue to the Government, if the profits and wages of people who derive income only from their capital and industry is taxed.

Again: Every dollar loaned by a bank, over and above what it possesses, under our paper system, is inflation. It is an attempt to produce something with nothing—putting into the channels of trade a value which was never created—bloating commerce with a financial distillery. These loans are as truly "stumptail" as the issues of Egyptian banks, of the invisible variety. Loaning what they do not own, the banks are always intensely anxious to get back what they have improperly parted with, so that they may meet the real owners when called upon. If the "credit system" becomes top-heavy, as it is sure to become, under the influence of fictitious money and fictitious capital, the game of cut-throat comes in play. The depositors throttle the banks, the banks throttle the borrowers, and the borrowers throttle each other. Each class struggles to get something out of the other which is not there. Each clutches a phantom, and there is wailing and gnashing of teeth on every hand. This we call a panic, or a financial revulsion. Panics and financial revulsions do not always proceed from attempts being made by two or three persons to have one thing, at one and the same time, but the history of such occurrences in the United States shows that they are always accompanied, and aggravated an hundred-fold, by the insane efforts of depositor, banker and borrower to grasp the same money at the same time.

THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL AS AMENDED.

The Ways and Means bill has been amended in Committee of the Whole as follows: Instead of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $900,000,000 for the present and succeeding fiscal years, it authorizes him to borrow $300,000,000 this year and $600,000,000 next year; (2) it requires the principal of the bonds to be paid finally in coin; (3) the interest on said bonds to be "not exceeding" six per cent. per annum; (4) the bonds to be sold "in such terms as the Secretary may deem advisable;" (5) the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue $400,000,000 instead of $300,000,000 of Treasury notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest instead of 5.47 1-2; (6) the provision authorizing these interest-bearing notes to be converted into coupon or registered bonds at the pleasure of the holder is stricken out, and a clause inserted authorizing the holder to exchange them at any time, at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer, for legal tender notes, but no additional issue of legal tender notes may be made under this section of the bill. This is an important and salutary amendment, enabling persons of small capital to loan to the Government at six per cent. and receive back their money on demand—the interest being in all cases paid in coin. (7) The section authorizing the issue of $300,000,000 of legal tender notes is amended by striking out the clause authorizing their conversion into six per cent. bonds at the pleasure of the holder. This was done, as is understood, in accordance with the wish of Secretary Chase, who is not willing to "saddle the country with a long six per cent. debt." The wisdom of striking out the conversion clause is disputed by some, and it is not unlikely that is may be re-inserted before the bill becomes a law. (8) A new section is inserted, authorizing Collectors of Customs to receive the coupons of United States bonds at any time within thirty days before they become due, in payment of duties as coin. (9) The average amount of the "aggregate of deposits" of banks issuing notes or bills for circulation as currency is taxed two per cent. per annum, or rather "one per centum each half year from and after April 1, 1863," as already explained. The deposits of savings banks, and private banks not issuing notes for circulation, are not taxed. (10) Fractional currency, issued by corporations or individuals, is taxed five per cent. each half year. The section repealing the "Sub-treasury system" stands as before. These are all the material amendments to the bill thus far. On the whole, it is somewhat better than when it came from the Committee of Ways and Means.

ARMING NEGROES—GEN. BUTLER AGAIN.

That the policy of arming negroes has been decided upon by the Government, *at the instance of Gen. Halleck*, and that Gen. Butler is going back to take command at New Orleans, I have no doubt. Secretary Stanton, as is well known, has been in favor of arming negroes for at least six months past. Gen. Halleck's decision in favor of the same policy, as a military necessity, has overborne whatever opposition there may have been in the Cabinet. And if any confirmed Copperhead in the North wants to know what is meant by "military necessity," I can tell him. It means that it is necessary either to take the negro into the ranks of the army or take the Copperhead. But the latter would resist, if an attempt were made to take him, and even if he should be taken he would surrender on the first opportunity and write his own parole. The negro will do neither.

The determination to send Gen. Butler back to New Orleans was arrived at a few hours after he left this city for Lowell.

FITZ JOHN PORTER, ESQ.

The finding of the Court Martial in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, fell like a thunder clap on the McClellan faction in Gen. Burnside's army. These birds of ill omen have been croaking hoarsely ever since their chief was deposed. Notwithstanding the fact that Gen. Burnside was one of their number in every essential except disobedience and jealousy, they have given him more trouble than the enemy. But the sudden fall of the second star in their firmament, has affrighted them. Mr. Porter is forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, civil or military. He is pronounced by a jury of his peers, and by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, *infamous*. Only one other person in our military annals stands on his level, and the name of that person is Benedict Arnold. We need not regret that Porter was not condemned to be shot. He will have a hundred good reasons to hang himself every day that he lives, though he should outlast those miracles of longevity, the Hindoo prophets.

H. W.

DANGER IN INDIANA.

The K. G. C.'s at their Devilish Work.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Jan. 27, 1863.

The prevalence of a powerful secret society in Indiana can no longer be doubted. It is patent to every observing mind. The organization is increasing in numbers rapidly, and unless the loyal people of our State take active measures to counteract its pernicious influence, an attempt will be made to revolutionize the State, and hitch it to the so-called Southern Confederacy.

It exists in Laporte county. There is a lodge in Michigan City. Persons were made members of it on Monday of this week. A barn, back of a gunsmith's shop, was used to initiate some, and an office of the Justice of the Peace was used to initiate others. The most devilish means were used to deceive the unwary. The person who acted as High Priest on the occasion referred to, was the same man that brought out a hearse to conduct Senator Douglas to the depot, when on his way from Washington to Chicago, to commence his Senatorial contest with Mr. Lincoln. This Knight was a cordial Democratic hater then, but, failing, that same fall, to procure the nomination for Sheriff of the county, he became soured, turned his coat and sold himself to the haters of the Government.

The object of this order as now constituted, is to resist Federal taxation—the raising of any more troops, and procuring as far as possible desertions of the Indiana troops in the field, and finally and lastly, the establishment of a Northwestern confederacy.

These purposes were told to a reliable man of Michigan City by the candidate for the wardenship of the Northern Indiana penitentiary on last Sabbath evening—John P. Dunn by name. He said at the same time that the Indiana troops would mutiny after they received their pay.

I have been thus minute because I know that the existence of such an order is doubted by many loyal men. There is such an order, controlled by men of desperate character, having nothing to lose, but some chance to win, in civil commotions. They grumble about taxation. The truth is they have no property or business to tax.

I would warn the people of our State to be up and doing. There is no time to lose. Three desperadoes—the Knights of the Golden Circle—are determined to get possession and control of our State Government, and in failing to do this, the dance of civil war will be lighted. The parties engaged in this conspiracy to overthrow the Government, are determined and desperate—having but bad characters to make worse, and no property to lose.

KNOX.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

Democratic Movements—They are Thoroughly Organizing—What it is all for—Need of Counter Action—Meeting of the Capital—Speech of Judge Orton—Peace Party—Extension of the Beloit and Madison Railroad, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27, 1863.

Here and elsewhere, for some weeks past, the Democracy have been very active in rallying their forces and perfecting a thorough organization. Clubs are forming all over the State, frequent meetings are held and the worst appeals made by demagogues to the lowest passions of the ignorant. There is no important election at hand, and so no occasion for organization to carry that, and the only apparent object to be accomplished is to embarrass and cripple the Administration, to arouse and consolidate feeling among the masses against emancipation and the continuance of the war; to stimulate hatred of the negro and arouse fears of his presence among us, and then to demand for some such infamous legislation as your Black Laws; and in some way, none of them can tell how, to bring about peace through a compromise with the rebels. After all their contemptuous spurning of any terms of peace except separation, all the abusive epithets heaped on the Northern people by Southern leaders; after they have declared time and again in the most distinct and positive terms that compromise is impossible; while they deride the overtures of such men as Brooks, Bigler, Wood, Seymour, Vallandigham, Cox, and that ilk, it is amazing with what infatuation Democratic leaders at the North cling to the idea of such a reconstruction of the Union, such a restoration of slavery with new guarantees, such abasement before and submission to traitors as would secure their aid again to bring them back to power and enable them again to get their arms elbow deep into the public treasury. They cannot banish the hope and they labor industriously, but how vainly, to effect their object.

Lest, however, the public mind become utterly demoralized by their appeals and misrepresentations, and to prevent the carrying out of any such ulterior schemes as some few of the Copperheads of the North have been bold enough to avow, it seems vastly important that through addresses and documents their evil influence should be counteracted. It is high time that the friends of the Union and freedom were thoroughly organized and ready for any emergency.

At a Democratic meeting held some ten days since, Mr. George B. Smith of this city, made a speech. He has manifested a great deal of "Union" feeling since the war begun, strongly opposed the Ryan address at the Democratic convention last summer, and has indulged in the very strongest expressions of hostility to the rebels and devotion to the Government. He averred in numerous speeches which he made at war meetings last summer—when the radicals were dissatisfied with the policy of the war and it was expected the conservatives would direct Old Abe's course—that "he would stand by Administration, so help him God! till he concluded to turn rebel," that he "should stand by the policy of the Administration, which is the Government, whatever it may be." He "would stand by the President even to freeing the negroes, burning the crops of the enemy and even the destruction of the whole insurgent people;" and claimed at the same time, that the people generally "must give the Administration their generous confidence, and when it puts its policy on paper must support it, whatever we thought of it individually," and gave it as his opinion "that a man finding too much fault with the Administration was in secret opposed to the war." The other day, however, if accounts of those present are to be relied on, he out-Ryaned the Ryan address, in denunciation of the Administration, in the display of partisan feeling, accusing the President of trampling the Constitution under foot, and otherwise indicated that like many others he had "fallen from grace."

Last Saturday night, after active drumming through the week, at the call of the cannon, the City Hall was filled with a crowd mostly made up of the "unwashed" and "unterrified" to listen to an address by H. S. Orton, Circuit Judge of this circuit. The speech was about as full of inconsistencies as the political life of its author, and to show how much that means, it may be premised that Judge Orton was a Henry Clay Whig in 1844; a Free Soiler, stumping the State for Van Buren, in '48; a Scott Whig in '52, and rather objected to by the Whigs as Private Secretary of Gov. Farwell, on account of his "abolition" proclivities; a Republican in '54, making a vigorous speech against slavery and its extension to the Territories, at the organization of that party in July; then an active and leading Know Nothing in '55, and a candidate for the United States Senatorship, failing to obtain which, he became soured, though professing great love for Mr. Seward and his principles, warmly supported Buchanan because he was a statesman! and Fremont was not; was elected Judge in '59 by a Union of all parties, and '60 went for Bell and Everett. Since the war broke out his course has been vacillating. At times it could hardly be inferred from his conversation that he was in favor of the war for the Union, but last summer, when troops were called for he made numerous war speeches, some being malicious enough to say that it was to avoid the draft, lest one of his able-bodied sons might be taken. His speech Saturday night was neither worthy of the man nor the dignity of his position as a Judge. There were in it many of the appeals of a demagogue, and the manner of its delivery quite too theatrical.

For his text he took the precious compromise article, published in the Albany *Evening Journal* of January 12th, and an article from an obscure country paper of this State. The burden of his speech was "compromise"—the idea being advanced that the war came because of the refusal of Republicans to compromise in the winter of 1860-61; because men would not "conquer their prejudices;" and because of a deep rooted hatred of the South, which had been festering, and growing, and being inflamed for years in the North, whereas all might have been averted had the Republicans been ready to adopt the plans and views of border states-men.

The revival of party spirit and the opposition to the Administration, he ascribed to a change of the objects and policy of the war from those avowed in the Crittenden resolutions adopted by Congress in 1861. In the face of the fact that Democrats had held their regular conventions, run their regular tickets, and refused to go into "Union movements" all through the war, the speaker asserted that the first Democratic conventions, since the war, were called four or five months since, after the President abandoned the policy of Crittenden—of Weed—whom he styled the great leader of the Republican party, and had adopted the views of Greeley & Co.

He utterly ignored the fact that all through the North the Tories were doing all they could to break down the Administration and opposed the war, long before the Proclamation of September, and that in this State the infamous Ryan address was adopted by the Democrats, weeks before emancipation was promised.

The speaker denounced the Proclamation as the cause of a divided North, and yet claimed it did not free as many slaves as the confiscation act which he endorsed. He denounced the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming in the face of history that it was something which had never been done in Europe since the times of Henry VIII, and declared that "we of the North had been under a worse despotism than had existed in Europe for 200 years!" He denounced the declaration of martial law and the punishment of treasonable practices. He claimed that the State Rights doctrine was not the cause of the rebellion, but did not say what was, nor denounce its authors a tithe as much as the Republicans who would not submit to their demands, though he expressed the charitable wish that the secessionists might "all perish and go to hell together." He thought there was no difficulty about the distinction between the rights of the States and the General Government, though wiser men had differed about the subject. He thought the day might come, when the General Government had fallen about our heads, that we might thank God we had States through which we might for another and perhaps a better Government, (with New England left out, possibly, though, the speaker had the grace not to intimate anything of that last).

The draft was sarcastically denounced as a needless oppression, though the speaker said we might have another, and must submit to it as law-abiding citizens. He said the Ozaukee rioters had done wrong, but compared their treatment by the Government to the hanging of a murderer by a mob.

The admission of Western Virginia was denounced as a great outrage, and it was claimed that by elections in Louisiana, Tennessee, Carolina and elsewhere, the Government was endeavoring to establish a rotten borough system by which it might out-vote the North.

Having devoted the greater part of his remarks to denouncing the Administration and the Abolitionists, travestying Lincoln's appeal to the border States to adopt his colonization scheme, and imploring a return to the Crittenden Compromise, the speaker turned a short corner, and as some one well expressed it, "the Republicans had the closing part of the argument."

He was in favor of making propositions of peace to the South, but would have them presented on the point of bayonets, and death the alternative of non-acceptance; he would carry a weapon in one hand and an olive branch in the other, but the South must be brought back into the Union, peacably if she would, (as if the conciliatory policy had not been tried long enough,) forcibly if she must. He was opposed to any laying down of arms, to any truce at present, as it would bring sure destruction. He was for war till the rebellion was conquered, though it might be five, ten, fifty years.

He did not believe there was a traitor in the house, or that if it were known there was, he would leave it alive, and advised the dismissal of the term. After saying all that he had to create dissatisfaction with the Government, in Mark Anthony style, he urged that a spirit of subordination should prevail, and that we should stand by the Government, right or wrong, though he wanted it to go back to the Weed and Crittenden ground.

And so the speaker closed without giving complete satisfaction to any class of his auditors.

Last evening, in the Assembly, after enough members had returned to hold a session, but not enough to do much business, Mr. Vivian offered a bill making it a penal offense for Legislators to accept free railroad passes, but it was rejected and of course would stand no chance of passing. The crying evil to which the free pass systems leads, of two or three days absence of most of the members each week ought to be checked in some way. There is a case before the Supreme Court which involves the question whether members can draw pay pay for days when they are not here. If the Court decides in accordance with the understanding of the framers of the Constitution, that members can only draw pay for days when actually attending the sessions of the Legislature, the sessions will be materially shortened and business transacted much more rapidly than now.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad Company have advertised to let the grading of their Beloit and Madison branch through to this city. It is expected that the road will be finished through here next season, which will give us another and much needed outlet to Chicago. Work is rapidly progressing on the grading of the Madison and Portage Railroad, which it is anticipated will be opened within a year, and if the Galena and Chicago Union get that control of the western end of the LaCrosse Railroad, which it is expected they will, a new and direct through route to the Northwest will be opened.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature for the charter of a railroad to connect with the Southern Wisconsin at Monroe, and run west to the line of the Mineral Point Railroad, and thence, by another charter already obtained, to the Mississippi. The route is a good one, but whether the road can be built in these times, is more than doubtful.

Yours, PHILOS.

Sound Advice from an old Democrat.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Through the medium of your paper allow me to address my loyal fellow Democrats.

I have been for the thirty years last past, a warm partizan Democrat, and I still remain a Democrat, attached to my party ties. As a Democrat and a patriot, loving my country, and my whole country, I have ever revered the old Constitution of the United States, under which this mighty nation has grown strong, and been prosperous and happy, as a sacred instrument which it was and is dangerous for us to tamper with or change. I have feared that if we should seek to change that sacred ground-work of all our prosperity in one respect or in one feature, other changes would be clamored for, and soon the glorious old Constitution of our country would be known to us no more forever. Therefore, I am for "the Constitution as it is," and for "the whole Union as it was, *one and inseparable*."

Such was the cry of those who were esteemed sound and true Democrats, even at the last election. But, alas! how men change! Many of those whom we have heretofore been proud to hail as Democrats, and who have at least *pretended* to deprecate and denounce the idea of the extreme abolitionists, (that "the Constitution was a covenant with death," &c.,) and who avowed that they would maintain "the Constitution as it is," even to the death; these men, I say, the O'Melvanys, the Merricks, the Goudys, the O'Briens, *et id omne genus*, have fallen from their proud position, and would now betray the people and humble this proud nation in the dust, at the feet of that arch traitor Jeff Davis, and would now consent to any alteration of that time-honored Constitution, that his infernal Confederate majesty might desire.

As an old line Democrat I protest against such contemptible truckling to traitors; I protest against such a humbling of this mighty nation to the slave power of the South; and I protest against any amnesty or peace with rebels while they point the weapons of death at our hearts; I protest against charging this war upon the North, when we all know that it was not only inaugurated by the South, but had been contemplated by the rebels for many years. Let them first "ground the weapons of their rebellion," and then I am willing to grant and secure all the rights that belong to them.

The *Times* of the 16th, regales us with the speech of Jeff. Davis, delivered at Mobile, in which he (Jeff. Davis) asserts that they, the Southern men, were *born* to be our *masters*. He also tells us that the Southern army "were boys with the down still upon their cheeks, and even when bleeding and dying, were seeking to kill another Yankee ere the last vital drop forsook their hearts;" from which we learn that the fell spirit of revenge has been thoroughly cultivated in that dusky region. The *Times* cries peace, when there is no peace, as Jeff. Davis' satellites have fully assured the compromise committee of Seymour, Wood, Vallandigham & Co., except we take it on the full and perfect recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Some of the bullies of the Democracy in favor with Jeff. Davis, and bribed in his interests, who hope to gain something for themselves, are even advocating the acknowledgment of a Southern Confederacy, and the cowards are following in their wake. Another class of jealous, envious fools, led by those who left New England for New England's good, are advocating a "reconstruction" with New England left out—which would really be cutting off the head to tickle the tail. We can well "guess" where the brains of that class of Democrats are situated.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I am not writing to you for or on account of your paper, but through your paper to arouse my fellow-countrymen to a sense of their danger, and to call upon all true Democrats and every other Union-loving man, of whatever party, sect, nation or creed, to UNITE in proper measures to save this Union, to maintain our Constitution and uphold the Government and the legally constituted authorities of this land.

That portion of the Democrats who are mad because they do not happen to hold all the offices, and who would be willing to destroy this glorious country, tear down all government and involve us in irretrievable ruin, in order that they might jump on the top and crow, are in league with rebels, and organized for destruction. Though many of them are still pretend to be Union men, they are leading citizens themselves and leading many good men astray, through their prejudices against the poor negro. They make the ignorant portion of the laboring class believe that the negro is to be freed to be brought into competition with white labor, (which every intelligent man knows to be a shameful humbug,) and through this prejudice they hope to accomplish their hellish designs against this Government.

I would, then, suggest that Union men that they meet together and form Union clubs, not for partisan purposes, but for the salvation of the country, and have places of meeting, where they can talk together and learn the truth about the state of the country, without being dependent upon a false partisan press. Let them meet and have a free interchange of ideas and try to cultivate a unity of sentiment among each other.

"The *Times*" is so terribly out of Democratic joint that I could not hope to have this communication published in that paper, although as a Democrat I have hitherto been listened to. "The *Times* is under secesh influence, and we all know it, and there is no use in denying it. It is humiliating to have to acknowledge it, but my fellow-Democrats, let us speak the truth and shame the devil. Our country, as well as solemn duty, calls upon every friend of liberty who has a spark of patriotism in him, to stand firm for our holy cause and not be deterred from duty by any false name or opprobrious epithet, nor from fear of being "read out of the party." Whoso swerves from duty, or falters when his country is in danger is a "villain whom it were base flattery to name a coward."

AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.

[REMARKS.—The above is from a leading and life-long Democrat. Thousands of patriots in that party feel and think as he does. Let them both speak out and act.

Gen. Steele.

BATTLE CREEK, Jan. 19, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Will the vindicator of Gen. Steele, who signs his name J. Young Scammon, inform the public why Gen. Steele gave up the horses and mules to a noted rebel slaveholder in Missouri, and also endeavored to give up the slave who gave the information that his rebel master had, with his teams, assisted in robbing a Government steamboat of fifty-six Government wagons and a large quantity of provisions, and secreting them on his farm, drawing the same with the teams that the slave was made to drive, and who piloted our officers and men to the spot where the property was secreted, a part of which was recovered, the balance burned by this rebel the next morning, to keep the Federal army from getting more of it, and then, at 3 o'clock p.m., the same day, was invited by Gen. Steele to his tent, and got an order for his horses and mules, and an order for the slave, who is now residing a few miles from this city. These are facts about Gen. Steele. I ask, is he, or has he ever been, a fit General to be trusted in our army? But the above is only a tithe of his care of rebels and rebel property. I ask Mr. Scammon to try his hand again in vindicating so mean and contemptible a tool of the slave tyrant.

Respectfully yours, H. WILLIS.

P. S.—The slave was secreted and brought to Battle Ceek by an officer of Gen. Steele's brigade. H. W.

A Loyal Banquet.

On Thursday night last, a number of the leading Union citizens of Baltimore gave a banquet to Gen. Schenck, the new commander of that Department, at which Gov. Bradford Hon. Henry Winter Davis, Hon. Albert S. White of Indiana, Hon. Horace Maynard of Tennessee, and other prominent Union citizens were present and made speeches. Gov. Bradford spoke feelingly of the loyalty of the people of the State of Maryland. He said:

It will repudiate all local, all sectional, all subordinate, all selfish considerations—every consideration, in fact, that has the power or possibility of diverting its hand from the great work that occupies its heart. [Applause.] The loyal men of Maryland have but one purpose and one hope—but one ambition and one thought—and that is the Union, its restoration, its preservation, its perpetuity. [Applause.] We would save it, if it be possible, with all the institutions and with every interest that has ever found shelter beneath it. Save it, and save it we may, if from no other object than that we would be thus saving, in the very shape in which the inheritors received it from their own glorious ancestors. [Applause.] We would, therefore, save the ark and all that it contains—every bird, and every beast, and every creeping thing that has ever found refuge beneath its roof. [Applause.] But if this be not possible, and some must be thrown overboard, I say let them go. [Great applause.] Let them go—let them go. Let them go—sacred, patriarchal, though some may believe—to the depths of the sea, so that we can save the ark itself and its precious freight of popular government, public liberty, republican institutions, the home of our children, the hope of the universe—all, all to be annihilated when ever it goes down. [Applause and three cheers.]

Gen. Schenck (who is Representative elect to next Congress from Ohio) made a patriotic and eloquent response, in which he proclaimed himself not a party man, but for the Union first, last, and all the while; parties may differ as to the mode of running the Government machine, but where it became a question of the safety of the machine itself, differences were at an end, and all good men would rush to the rescue.

The Hon. Henry Winter Davis spoke proudly of Maryland's faith and courage. He said the Union must be preserved, though this whole generation should fall in its defense.

Perish in its defense? Why, what is this generation? It is the life of the men who are before me, it is our liberty and the union of this country, it is our willingness to endure all, and to be ready in our persons to do what so many soldiers by the thousand have done on every field of battle—to be prepared to die, that their blood be not in vain. By no dalliance in your ladies' chambers can this be accomplished, by no debating upon streets, nor by any consideration in the council, but by stubborn, hard, resolute, fearless blows upon the deadly field, where true men lay down and seal their patriotism with their blood; and they who live owe it to the memory of the dead that their blood shall not have been shed in vain. [Applause.] An armistice! say the doubtful, hesitating Union men. [A voice—"Traitors."] An armistice that would relax your arms would compel your submission; recognition of the Confederate States; the disruption of the American name, its eternal degradation; peace for a month, for a year, for five years, wars for generations, and anarchy to the end of time. [Applause.] Once make a division line between the North and South, said the speaker, and more than one will divide the North itself. One stone from the arch brings it in ruin over your heads. But who are they that moot these questions? They of the South do not talk of armistices; they are the men of the loyal States of the North, and of Maryland; they are those who have crept surreptitiously, under false pretenses, into power, and now, in more than one great State, threaten to transfer the theater of civil war from the rebellious to the loyal States. I speak in the presence of the military and political representatives of those States here this night, and I say rather than that the arms of the Government shall be palsied, welcome the spears to our breasts, welcome civil war to our soil, and let them know that we are not now to be frightened by civil war in the North any more than when its hydra head was raised in the South. [Applause.] I here recognize but two classes of men, and we confine them to no political geography. They are the enemies and friends of the Union [applause], whether they live in Ohio, or in Missouri and Maryland. [Applause.] Shall those who now attempt to arrest the powers of the Government succeed? I say to those present, who now stand with me upon the border of this terrific gulf, looking into it until our eyes swim, that they will succeed, unless we say that we know no end to this war, no termination to this collision, other than the prostration of the rebellion, that rebellion will be suppressed in the North as well as in the South. [Applause.] These are not boastful words. They are but the sober language of common sense. You are committed to the issue, you are joined in the fight, and you cannot stop short of your own destruction or the destruction of your enemies, if you would. Lay down your arms, and instantly the Coxes and Vallandighams, the Walls and Reeds, will try to drag the West to the South, and try to expel from the Union the Puritan States. Your alternative must be "victory or death."

A Soldier's Opinion of Copperheads.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 27th.]

A soldier on the gunboat Linden, writing to a friend in this city, a purely private letter, with no thought that it would ever reach any eyes but those for which it was written, gives us a very clear idea of the feeling in the ranks towards the "Copperheads" of our Legislature. The letter is dated on the 19th inst.:

"Two compromising Senators from our State to compromise with an enemy we could thrash, an enemy who hates our Government and ourselves, an enemy that we have no interest in common with. I tell you I have seen too many of our poor boys stretched on the ground now to compromise, and before I would compromise and take in such a people without whipping them in, I would fight the tory compromisers of our own State, and go into a civil war at our own doors."

The Galveston Disaster.

Capt. Hannum, of Boston, sailing master of the gunboat Harriet Lane, was the only surviving officer of that unfortunate vessel, after her capture at Galveston. A letter from Capt. Lavender of the United States steam transport Saxon, to a friend in Boston, dated the 8th, says:

I have just returned from Galveston, where I witnessed the defeat and capture of the Harriet Lane. Capt Hannum came on board the Westfield after the fight, on his parole of honor, and reported that of 160 men he had only eleven left when he surrendered to the rebels. She was attacked by three rebel boats containing more than 900 men; after sinking one boat and keeping the others at bay for about two hours, they boarded her over the sides and stern, and then the butchery commenced. The first gun was fired at half past 3 a.m. She was boarded at half past 5. At 8 the firing ceased under a flag of truce. The Harriet Lane was not surprised, but fought as only brave men could fight. Capt. H. is now a prisoner at Houston or Galveston."

The New Jersey Peace Resolutions.

[From the New York Evening Post, 23d.]

The "Peace" resolutions of Mr. Holsman came up in the New Jersey Senate yesterday, and were, after an earnest debate, was negatived. Senator Chandler (Democrat,) of Morris county, favored the indefinite postponement of the propositions, saying, unequivocally, that the "conservative sentiment was too strong to allow resolutions of that character to be passed." He had come from a sick bed to oppose them, and he was willing, as a Democrat, to assume all the responsibility of his course. Mr. Chandler is a Democrat of undoubted standing, and is probably the ablest member on the Democratic side of the Senate. His opposition to the "Peace" programme of the party leader has naturally caused great indignation among the faithful, and every effort will be made to swerve him from his position, but present indications are that they will altogether fail, and that Mr. Holsman's resolution will never be exhumed from the portfolio of the Committee on Federal Relations, to which they were finally referred.

REMARKABLE SKATING FEAT BY LADY.—Miss Ella K. Hayes, of Great Falls, N. H., one day last week, skated twenty miles on Lake Winnepeseagee in less than three hours, starting from the railroad wharf at Alton and landing at the Weirs'.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BARGAINS IN
COLLARS AND EMBROIDERIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
RICH REAL LACES,
ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS,
SUPERB DRESS GOODS,
NEW FURNISHING GOODS,
and an unlimited variety of goods for Holiday Gifts, just received by
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 LAKE ST.

BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE
195 South Clark Street.
Hoop Skirts, Hoop Skirts,
HOOP SKIRTS.
The cheapest in the city. Ladies' fine embroidered Kid Gloves, 87½ cents, worth $1.25; Ladies' super White Kid, fine quality, 50 cents, worth $1.00; fine embroidered Setts, $1.00, worth $1.50; good Linen Handkerchiefs, 12, 15, 20 and 25 cents; Balmoral Skirts, five widths, $2.50, worth $4.00; Sontags, various styles, $1.00, worth $1.50; Linen Chemise Yokes, 20 cents, worth 30; Chenille Head Nets, 25 cents, worth 75. Pomades, Colognes, Lubin's Extracts, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White, Skirt Fronts, Buttons, Needles and Pins, at the lowest prices to be found, at BOYLE'S CHEAP STORE, 195 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
TWO NEW STEAM ENGINES.
One 15 by 24 inches—50 horse power.
One 10½ by 20 inches—25 horse power.
Each Engine has a fly wheel, heater, force pump, check valves, and counter shaft with pulleys.
Apply to JAMES WARNER, [illegible] street, or to SANFORD B. PERRY, 101 Washington street.

A RARE CHANCE.—Grain Warehouse to rent.—A large Brick Warehouse, fitted expressly for the grain business, with elevating machinery and capacious sheller, driven by water power, having extensive corn cribs connected. It is situated within 60 miles of Chicago, to which place it has an interrupted canal and railroad communications. It is situated in a productive farming region, and comprises every facility for the storage and shipment of grain and other produce, and for the transaction of an extensive and profitable business. It is a good stand. It will be leased at a moderate rate. For further particulars apply to LEE & ANTES, 121 Lake street, Chicago.

TO INEBRIATES.—Having experienced the ruinous effects of hard drinking, I would say to all such who have become addicted to the use of ardent spirits, that I have found an infallible Remedy, that I will warrant that anyone [illegible] to any one by sending one dollar to me, at Fort Wayne, Ind. CYRUS DECOURSEY, Box 83.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In the drawing of Jan. 24, 1863, No. 12,473 drew $100,000; No. [illegible] drew $50,000; No. [illegible] drew $25,000; No. [illegible] drew $10,000; No. [illegible] drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. A premium of 25 percent paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. Osgood, after years of practical experience, courteously announces her desire to form a class, for the instruction of Ladies who may wish to inform themselves how to obviate and alleviate the physical suffering peculiar to the female constitution. For particulars or consultation, address "MRS. C. H. OSGOOD," Chicago, Ill.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—The Subscribers, AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE CELEBRATED SAGINAW WORKS, Offer Salt in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates. 50 bags salt Petre for sale by GILBURT & THORNE, 181 South Water street.

A FORTUNE TELLER CAN be consulted at A. J. STREETER'S ROOMS, above the Lake street, on most Night of the [illegible].

78 LAKE STREET
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find in our store a large stock of
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
Yarns, Hoods, Nubias and Skating Caps,
SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
Hosiery and Gloves, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, &c., including a complete assortment of
NOTIONS.
Our stock is inviting, and buyers will find our figures VERY CLOSE for NET CASH.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

GROCERIES.
16 & 18 STATE STREET.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES.
Cash buyers are invited to examine our Stock.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
75 South Water street, Chicago.
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES
AT WHOLESALE,
EMBRACING
Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo. Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

SUTLER'S GOODS,
WINTER GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SONTAGS,
And the most extensive and attractive Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods
AT WHOLESALE IN CHICAGO.
Orders accompanied with money or references, secure our best attention.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
72, 74 and 76 Lake street, Chicago.

CLOTH HOUSE.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
34 & 36 Lake street,
Have now in store the largest stock of
COTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
SATINETS,
Sheep's Greys, Beavers, Pilots, Meltons,
And all other goods for MEN'S WEAR, ever exhibited in this market. MERCHANTS are invited to examine our stock of goods of all kinds for
OFFICER'S UNIFORMS.
Blue Cloths, Blue Flannels, Blue Cassimeres.

SKATING PARKS NOW OPEN
FOR THE SEASON.
If You want Skates go to
BARNUM BROS, 138 Lake St,
SHELL GROOVE SKATE,
NORTHWEST SKATE,
Boston Rocker Skate
WHITE BUFFALO SKATE,
And all other patterns now in use.
BARNUM BROS.,
No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufactures, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade, at Boston and New York jobbing prices.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
150 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COBURN & MARRS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PATENT LAWYERS & SOLICITORS,
Office, No. 11 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill.
Offices established at Washington, D. C., in 1859.
" " London, England, in 1859.
" " Paris, France, in 1860.
" " Vienna, Austria, in 1861.
Circulars containing full instructions to Inventors sent gratis on application.
Western Inventors will please address us at Chicago, Post Office Box 4449.

DIXON'S CARBURET OF IRON
STOVE POLISH,
Is the best article ever produced for the purpose. Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DIXON & CO., Jersey City, N. J.
And for sale by their Wholesale Agents,
JESUP, KENNEDY, & CO.,
12 South South Wells street, Chicago.
Dixon's Black Lead Crucibles for sale by the cask or number.

ESTABLISHED 1855.—Passage Tickets and Bills Lading between
LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND,
and any part of the Western States,
Via "Great Eastern," Steamship,
MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
Sailing Weekly.
Merchant's Line, Old Line, Washington Line and Black Ball Line, of Sailing Vessels, twice a week.
Liberal advances made on consignments of Produce to Liverpool and Glasgow.
Sight drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland in sums to suit.
P. O. Box 6181. J. WARRACK, Agent.

NOVEMBER, 1862.
SPECIAL NOTICE
TO BUYERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
BUCKSKIN GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, ROBES,
&c., &c., &c.
We are now receiving our third large stock of FALL AND WINTER TRADE, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and the best assorted in the West, all of which we offer at LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN VALUE.
We invite particular attention to our stock of EXTRA HEAVY BUCK GLOVES, MITTS AND GAUNTLETS, for ARMY AND NAVY, FURS, [illegible] and 1000 dozen NUTRIA FUR and other WARM WINTER CAPS, for MEN and BOYS.
ORDERS
Will always receive prompt and careful attention.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
30 Lake street, Chicago.

WHITE WILLOW
CUTTINGS.
Any quantity of the above for sale from the old established Nursery of SAMUEL EDWARDS, "La Moille," Bureau County, Ill., at $5 per 1000.
FRED. S. DAY, 19 Dearborn street.

ATTENTION, TEACHERS!—On receipt of thirty cents we will send you by mail
A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING,
eighteen by twenty-two inches in size, together with information that will enable you to [illegible]
Obtaining Much Valuable Information.
KELLOGG, [illegible] & CO., Post Office Box 1611, Chicago, Illinois.

STRYKER & [illegible]
141 LAKE ST[illegible]
Are now offering
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK [illegible]
WINTER CL[illegible]
AT COST
Comprising all the [illegible] in market.
Shawls of every des[illegible]
WOOLEN HOODS, SKATI[illegible]
SONTAGS, NUBIA[illegible]
SCARFS, COMFO[illegible]
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED [illegible]
To close the Se[illegible]
WOOL BED BLAN[illegible]
At less price than they can now [illegible]
DRESS GOODS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND [illegible]
500 best styles of Balm[illegible]
AT LOW FIGUR[illegible]
The attention of the trade is [illegible]
STRYKER & [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE—W[illegible]
Messrs. Hoyt, Pierce [illegible]
Our General Agents for the [illegible]

AT OUR NEW YORK
FREIGHT AD[illegible]
A. H. [illegible]
New York, Oct. 1, 1862.

MOST RELIABLE [illegible]
HOYT, PIERCE & [illegible]
147 South Water Stre[illegible]

FIRST PRE[illegible]
GOLD MEDAL
PIANO FOR[illegible]
99 South Clark st[illegible]
JULIUS BAUER, Importer of [illegible]

WHEELER & WIL[illegible]
SEW[illegible]
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of [illegible]
GEORGE R. CHITTEND[illegible]

FLORENCE SEWING MACHI[illegible]
124 LAKE ST. CHICAGO
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MA[illegible]
FLORENCE SEWING MA[illegible]
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

SINGER'S
SEWING MAC[illegible]
SINGER & CO'S LETTER [illegible]
Family Sewing Ma[illegible]
Fell, Hem, Bind, [illegible]
Tuck, Quilt, [illegible]

THE OLDEST SEWI[illegible]
THE ORIGIN[illegible]
HOWE
SEWING MACHI[illegible]
Invented in 1845—Perfected [illegible]
HOWE MACHIN[illegible]

L. CORNELL & CO[illegible]
THE GOOD SA[illegible]
500 BBLS. [illegible]

Special Notices.

DR. D. MACRAE, [illegible]
A CARD.
Deafness and Blind[illegible]
STERLING'S AMBR[illegible]
FOR THE HAIR
BATCHELOR'S HAIR [illegible]
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
CATARRH! CATAR[illegible]
Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Reme[illegible]
Catarrh or Cold in the Hea[illegible]
A CARD TO THE LAD[illegible]
Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills
FOR FEMALES.
Price, $1.00 per Box.
IMPORTANT TO FEMAL[illegible]
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

Insurance.
THE CHICAGO MUTUAL
Life Insurance Compan[illegible]
128 & 130 Lake street, Chicago.
Capital paid in and invested in first-class City Mortgages.
$100,000.00.
THE CHICAGO MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

HOME
INSURANCE COMP[illegible]
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE, Nos. 112 & 114 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital, $1,000,000.[illegible]
Assets, 1st July, 1862, $1,[illegible]
Liabilities, $57,[illegible]
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.
MILLER & WILMARTH, Agents, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

Business Cards.
T. FAY, M. D., DENTIST.
NORTHWESTERN PENSION, BOUNTY AND CLAIM AGENCY.
ERNEST PRUSSING,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.
WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT.
83 Clark street, Chicago.
WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT.
J. S. KIRK & CO.,
SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
18 & 20 River Street, Chicago.
WM. LANGE, Wholesale and Re[illegible]
315 STATE STREET, Chicago.
250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1862.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Return of Rebel Missourians—Unfavorable Peace in the Country—Speculations—Arrival of Contrabands—Slave Property—A Good Case—Gen. Curtis and the Cannon and Shot Sent Him by Jeff. Davis—The Arrangement Not Ratified by Congress—Confiscation Confounded—Weak Acts, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Jan. 27, 1862.

No warlike events have occurred in this State worth mentioning, during the last week. Since the raid on Springfield a large immigration of guerillas is reported in the counties west of Sedalia. Hundreds of Rebel Missourians who joined Marmaduke's forces in the first subjection of capturing the key portion of the Southwest, and then extending their operations as far North as the Missouri River, are returning lamentsward wiser men. They agatize while traveling in an open country, but manage to come together at ferries and crossings. One party of fifty crossed the Osage, at Hoffman's Ferry, last week. They captured seven men and a Lieutenant belonging to the Henry county enrolled militia, who were furnished with a parole, signed by Gen. Gregg of Quantrell's regiment, Marmaduke's division of the Confederate army. This parole indicates that this gang forms part of Quantrell's guerillas who have twice made raids into Kansas, and have played havoc generally with Union property in the western portion of the State. A majority of the rascals were probably seek their homes as soberly as possible. Many of them will fall into our hands as prisoners before spring. The balance of them will conceal themselves until a favorable opportunity offers for another uprising of guerillas, when they will shoulder their shot-guns and mount their horses and take to the trade.

The rapidity with which "honest (?) farmers" are transformed into brutal guerillas and vice versa renders the cause of Jeff Davis very disheartening in this State. We are living as it were on a volcano which is liable at any moment to burst forth with fury, and the people are therefore required to practice great caution and prudence. There are many sections of the State rotten to the core with secession, and whose quiet and freedom from outrage could not be guaranteed for five minutes if all the troops were withdrawn. To ascertain where the rebellion in Missouri has the largest number of friends, it is only necessary to enquire the names of counties containing the largest number of slaves. Those counties in addition to those on hand now. Two regiments of loyal soldiers would be necessary to guard one of rebels. The Northern one of the aforesaid counties, loaded with prisoners got aground between this city and Cairo, and the Alton packet, B. M. Runyan, was sent to down to Cairo to relieve her. The Runyan towed the Nebraska off the bar, and brought her above to a safe channel. The Nebraska is probably still at Arcenal Island this morning. These prisoners should be shipped to Chicago or Sandusky, or some other safe place immediately. The famous $500,000 Confiscation Act, which was about to be enforced when the President interfered is again exciting attention. It is well known that Congress has revoked the order of suspension, but by request of some Union men who doubt the propriety of the order Gen. Curtis has kept the matter in abeyance until he can inform himself about it. A few Union men are making themselves busy by opposing this assessment. All of them question it on the ground of expediency—but a majority of Union men—those who have been loyal from the first, and have represented the case in its proper light to Gen. Curtis.

Dr. McPheeters' case is another exhibition of the imbecility of the Government which pleases the rebels. McPheeters obtained a suspension of the order for his expulsion, from the President. When the order was revoked the original order remained in full force and effect. Nothing has been done about it, however, and McPheeters still remains in town. The rebels actually declare that Gen. Curtis dare not send him off.

Our news from the Southwest is extremely meagre and uninteresting. The arrival of reinforcements from the army of the frontier places Springfield out of all danger.

Col. Penick, a account of the indignities and brutalities of guerillas towards his men, near Independence, excites considerable comment here. The arrest of women and children, to be held as hostages for the good conduct of the husbands and fathers, is sincerely commended, though it will probably fail to meet the approval of the Chicago Peace and Rebellion Society.

Rain is falling copiously to-day. The season has been so mild here that not a pound of ice has thus far been cut on the river, and as a consequence the whole winter stock is safely housed. The health of the City is not worthy of praise.

Gen. Hunt has been very enthusiastically received in this city, and will probably visit the Legislature to-day or to-morrow.

The proposition to withdraw all the troops from Missouri, and leave the State to the care and protection of the militia is again agitated.

A New National Product—Beet Root Sugar.

[From the New York Times.]

One of the compensations growing out of the rebellion, has been an extraordinary stimulus imparted to our industries, and the development of new sources of national prosperity and wealth.

One of the sources bids fair to be a plentiful supply of sugar from the beet. We have had an opportunity, recently, of examining several specimens of it in this city, which were manufactured at Chicago, from beets grown on the prairies of Illinois. The supply of sugar by the cultivation of the beet, on the borders of that river, Mr. Belcher, a well known sugar refiner in the West, turned his attention to the refining of sugar from the sorghum plant, which has now become a staple crop in Iowa and Illinois. It is estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of syrup have been made in the West this year. To extend the resources of supply of domestic sugar, Mr. Belcher procured, last spring, from Europe, a quantity of the seeds of the sugar beet, and took them off safely. He planted 4,000 men, twenty-four cannon, and 5,000 stand of small arms at Murfreesboro, and took them also. We shall not be surprised if the Yankees, in view of the epoch he is always delivering them of, should transplant the Cossack of the South. In that event, we would respectfully suggest that they give him the name of General Yankoff. The idea is very appropriate, we think, and it has the advantage of distinguishing the General's peculiar genius. We trust that he may continue to march the flies and take off guns and Yankees to the end of the war.

A SECRET CONSPIRACY OF TRAITORS IN THE WEST.

In It are Those for Loyal Men to Wake Up!

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

The Knights of the Golden Circle, their allies and abettors, having an organization throughout the West as well as the South. It is a secret league of traitors of the most dangerous character. The object is to aid the rebels, to prevent enlistments, resist the collection of war taxes, procure desertions from the army, and assist in separating the Northwestern States from the Union. To these objects the members are sworn. The ritual, oath and operation of the Order in Indiana have been revealed. Its existence is not denied in that State, and the Democratic party in the Indiana Legislature have made a formal and emphatic admission of its existence, and their connection with it, by voting down a proposition to investigate it.

A serious case has been sprung out of the secret society at Indianapolis. John O. Brown of Shelby county, a private in the 3d Indiana cavalry, has been tried by a court martial for introducing the vicious society among the soldiers in camp, the object being to encourage desertion, and destroy the army. Brown pleaded "guilty" to every charge, but one, and that was proved beyond all doubt, though the important charges were those he confessed true. The penalty of the offense is death, and the *Journal* says it is probable that this is the sentence of the court, but it is not known yet. The trial lasted some days, and created no little sensation among rebel sympathizers.

The guilty Brown was no doubt the tool of more influential traitors to the country. He pleaded in extenuation that he was enlisted into the conspiracy by two prominent Democratic politicians of Indianapolis, giving their names when he was under the influence of liquor, but admitted his guilt and the treasonable designs of the secret order. The society operates in two ways, both reaching the same end, however. First, those who enlist are sworn to give their help to the scheme of separating the Northwest from the Union; and second, they are sworn to encourage and procure desertions from the army when-ever they have the opportunity. One process of spreading the order in the army is this: A soldier is at home on sick list or furlough for a few days. The members of the order coax him to join it; and only reveal its full character after his oath has sealed his mouth and tied his hands. Then he is told he must desert whenever he can, and he is empowered to administer the oath of membership to any other soldier. Every inducement and argument that can be made to excite him against the Government, and dispose him to act zealously in spreading disaffection is urged. Such, according to the Indianapolis *Journal*, are the startling revelations made public on the trial of Brown. Some of the workings of the infamous order the paper says:

In this city it is known that there are a number of members in the 63d regiment, and in some companies of the 38th and 5th cavalry. The 38th battery, which came here to organize with 149 men, was so completely broken up by desertions procured through the order that the few who were left, about thirty, were transferred to another battery. And of these thirty *all but one deserted* when ordered to the field. One man, a member of the order, deserted with three revolvers, another took a couple of stands of arms, and nearly all took some portion or other of their arms or accoutrements. Such operations as these would speedily ruin any army. In the camps here they have been shocked, and the active men arrested. This order the Democrats in the Legislature refused to allow investigated, by a strict party vote. Remember this fact. It is significant.

In closing a full and clear statement of the Democratic movements in Indiana for a year or two session, the *Journal* thus warns the friends of the Union:

"To what do all these facts point? A secret order demoralizing the army and thinning it by desertions; Democratic caucuses to refuse to protect deserters, and to resist the only authority that can punish them or prevent their crime; a Democratic Legislature refusing to allow an investigation of the mischievous order; Democratic leaders justifying the rebellion and falsifying notorious facts to do it; Democratic papers constantly advocating the secession of the Northwest from New England; and every single fact named operating to support and advance that secession. Do not these facts, open, glaring and notorious, call for action on the part of the people? If we are not to be forced out of the Union by the temporary power of a party which already makes no secret of its designs, we must be ready to act. Friends of the Union, you must be aroused to spread facts and arguments everywhere. Be prompt, vigilant and bold, and you will defeat these schemes. Be supine and distrustful of the danger, and you will go out of the Union just as Tennessee did, and just as disastrously, too."

PROVING TOO MUCH.—An enthusiastic Spiritualist in Toledo, anxious to prove the knowledge of the spirits, and their communication of that knowledge to mortals, published the following card in the Toledo *Commercial*:

Editors Commercial:

I notice a report in the morning paper, giving an account of the battle on the Rappahannock on the morning of the 21st inst., all of which was communicated to me the same day by means through the Spiritual medium, Mrs. Thompson.

Verily an hour's conversation with the spirits gives to me as herein described.

TOLEDO, Jan. 22d, 1862.

The joke of the thing lies in the fact that subsequent dispatches declare that no battle was fought, the resort of a battle being a *canard*.—*Cleveland Herald.*

THE PRINCE OF WALES A MERCHANT TAILOR.—The Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, of the city of London, recently tendered to the Prince of Wales for his acceptance the honorary freedom of that ancient and loyal company, of which his revered and deeply lamented father, the late Prince Consort, was an illustrious member. His Royal Highness in reply, said he had great gratification in receiving the freedom of the Company, and expressed his sense of the flattering terms in which the honor was conferred.

FEDERAL PRISONERS.—The rebels persisted in violating the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, to which they pledged themselves six months ago. They refused to parole our officers, captured before the 19th of January, but will exchange them for those of their officers now in the hands of our Government. All captured since the 19th of January, will be handed over to the Governors of the Confederate States. Privates and non-commissioned officers will be exchanged as usual. There are now 9,000 prisoners at Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

BROOM CORN.—Always on hand and for sale, in car-load lots or less.
Broom Corn.
Office 45 Lake st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Fitch will attend to the cleaning of Privies, Vaults and Cesspools, and all matters of an offensive character, at the shortest notice. Orders left at No. 207 Wabash-av., or at the Post Office, will be promptly attended to. All work attended to with the utmost care and dispatch, and at reasonable rates. Post office box 618.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.—Wanted will pay
110 AND INTEREST
for any part of fifty thousand of Chicago City seven per cent Bonds. C. O. PARKS & CO., Bankers, jan8-d30-1m Corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
Richards' Iron Corn Sheller,
FOR WAREHOUSES, DISTILLERIES, MILLS AND FARMS.
Capacity..... No. 1, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per day.
Capacity..... No. 2, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per day.
Capacity..... No. 3, 400 to 700 bushels per day.
These machines are in use in all the Northwestern States, and are universally acknowledged superior to any other. Testimony was given before them at Western Grain conventions.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD STATEMENT.
CHICAGO, October, 1861.
We have six of Richards' Iron Corn Shellers in operation, open sides, at our mills at Burnside, Ill., which shelled 1,000 bushels per hour each. They will not satisfy any that by capacity and quality of work, is not equal to any machine in use. We have repeatedly loaded cars of four hundred bushels in eight minutes. No. 1 and No. 2 in thirty-five minutes with the No. 3 Machine, delivering the corn on the cob. Parts of machine, and for elevating the shelled corn into cars, always on hand. Price of No. 1, $150; No. 2, $100; No. 3, $75. Orders filled in the order they are received. Machine is warranted to shell corn as above stated, and delivering the cob in the separate room, or it may be returned at our expense, and the money refunded. Parties that have the Iron Sheller in use in the Illinois Central Railroad Depots, will testify that we have fulfilled our contract in every particular. Address
R. R. MASON,
Carpenter Lead Department I. C. R. R.

Portable and Stationary Engines, Warehouse Elevators and Machinery, Bolting, etc., furnished to order.
Address all orders to
RICHARDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
P. O. Box 732, Chicago, Ill.
J. HARRIS, President.
J. C. RICHARDS, Superintendent. jan24-d7-1m&tf

AMERICAN WATCHES FOR SOLDIERS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
American Watches for Americans.
THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY give notice that they have lately issued a new style of Watch, expressly designed for Soldiers and others who desire a good Watch at a moderate price. These Watches are intended to displace the worthless, cheap Watches of British and Swiss manufacture with which the country is flooded, and which were never expected to keep time when they were made, being refuse manufactures sent to this country because unsalable at home, and used here only for jockeying and swindling purposes.
We offer to sell our Watch, which is of THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURE, AN ACCURATE AND DURABLE TIMEKEEPER, and in Sterling Silver cases, Hunting pattern, at as low a price as is asked for the trashy American imitations of foreign watches referred to.
We have named the new series of Watches, the AMERICAN, Boston, Mass., which name will be found on the plate of every Watch of this manufacture, and is one of our trademarks.
Sold by all respectable Watch Dealers in the loyal States.
Wholesale orders should be addressed to
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
jan4-s7-1m 182 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, January 6th, 1862.
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held in Chicago, at the office of the Company, corner of Lake and Clark streets, on TUESDAY, February 18th, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
A. S. DOWNS,
Secretary.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
ROCK RIVER
Paper Manufacturing Company,
Manufacturers of and dealers in
PRINTING PAPER,
PRINTING PAPER,
PRINTING PAPER,
PRINTING PAPER,
BOOK PAPER,
BOOK PAPER,
BOOK PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER,
72 Randolph Street.
Having unsurpassed facilities we are prepared to furnish all common sizes of
Print Paper, Book Paper, and Wrapping
to order, and to manufacture on short notice uncommon sizes and qualities.
RAGS WANTED.—We always pay the highest market price for rags, rope, paper shavings, papers, &c., in cash or in paper, delivered at our mill in Rockford or at 72 Randolph street, Chicago.
Rockford, Ill., Office and Manufactory, 72 Randolph street, Chicago.
jan4-s13-1m

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE.
We invite consignments of
BROOM CORN,
Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer
Special Inducements
By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by Eastern dealers. PRATT BROS. & CLARK.
Commission Merchants, 139 South Water street.

HOGS, HOGS, HOGS.—We are now prepared to handle
LIVE AND DRESSED HOGS
to the best advantage. Parties in the country will find it to their interest to ship their pork to us. We will guarantee quick sales at all times.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES,
and immediate returns. BATES, STONE & CO.,
dec6-s26-3m 81 South Water street, Chicago.

TO OIL MANUFACTURERS AND CAPITALISTS.—A man fully acquainted with the manufacture of Linseed Oil in all its branches, and with a practical knowledge of the oil trade, wishes a job in the above business, or would make short arrangements with parties having mills, and who are in need of information necessary to carry on the business. Address, with real name, "OIL," Chicago Post Office. References given and required. jan20-s7-1m

JOHN GRAY,
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.
Nos. 15 Fulton and 502 Front Streets, New York.
jan20-s26-6m

78 LAKE STREET.
SKATING CAPS
AT COST!
Great Bargains.
DON'T BUY ELSEWHERE BEFORE EXAMINING OUR STOCK.
GRAVES & IRVINE.
jan4 78 Lake street.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6146.
oct1 R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 LaSalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
Practical Plumber,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE
The Trade supplied with lead pipe and every article in Sheet Iron, Plumbers' and Steam fitting Goods, Re-fitting and Repairing done to order.
jan4-s7-1m 54 Lasalle street, Chicago.

PAPER.
PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF
BUTLER & HUNT,
49 STATE STREET,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Board. Paper Rags, Bagging, &c. jan4-s7-1y

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
FOR SALE.
100 cords 16 and 8 foot Beech and Maple, 30 in the yard, 100 cords 16 foot Slabs, 30 in the yard, delivered. Apply at 162 South Water street, Beach's building. jan7-s26-1m

REMINGTON'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.
Just been appointed by the U. S. Board of Ordnance and is now officially used in the United States Service. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, New York.
dec18-s26-6m

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica, for sale by prime, wholesale and retail. BATES, STONE & CO.,
jan20-s26-1m 81 South Water street, Chicago.

PRIME MALT BARLEY.
$1.20 per BUSHEL, 34 lbs.
Rye and Malt likely Casks, 30 lbs.
P. O. Box 1231. Depot No. 4 corner of Canal and Kinzie sts. KEVIN & KELLY.

Musical Instruments, Etc.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
Instruments,
80 SOUTH CLARK STREET.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and strings. Repairing promptly done. Second hand Instruments in Stock. Lowest New York prices will be guaranteed to Parties Purchasing. Bands and Leaders will every article in their line.
Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 2054. apr11-s26-1y

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS,
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest manufacturers in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing an instrument per day.
Manufactory, corner of Hartford & Niagara sts.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
67 FULTON STREET.....NEW YORK.
67 LAKE STREET.....CHICAGO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tolman & Co.....Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak.....Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Conne.....Detroit, Mich.
Th. P. Werlein.....New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto, C. W.
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of this instrument in 1846, and since that time over forty thousand of TWENTY-SEVEN DIFFERENT STYLES have been turned out, not only in the City of Los Angelos, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these points we have received the most flattering testimonials. We have constantly on hand from one hundred to two hundred instruments, and are able to fill all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium wherever exhibited in competition with others.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) a descriptive circular, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs or accessory before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or dealing.
Our Melodeons, with Pedal Bass, can be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
G'O. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
G'O. A. PRINCE & CO., 67 Fulton st., N. Y.
G'O. A. PRINCE & CO., 67 Lake st., Chicago
Or either of the above wholesale agents. jan15-s26-1y

Ship Chandlers.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIPCHANDLERS,
SAILMAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
217 South Water St., Chicago.
Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Bay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Tow and Seaming Twine, Tarpaulins, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Canvas, Hooks, &c. &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &C., &C.
Made to order at the shortest notice.
Landell or Sibley Tent.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. (may1-1919-1y) C. M. HARDENBERGH.

Railroads.

1863. THE 1863.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.
334 Miles Double Track.
In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1861, and will continue to do so during the year 1862. THE GREAT LINE ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. This track is ballasted with gravel, and is always dry and safe.
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA
(with close connections from Western Cities.)
All connection direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily, (no night,) with but one change of cars, affording to advance of all other routes.
SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for sale in Boston by boat or rail. Baggage checked through and no charge for hacking. Rates as low as any route.
Baggage checked on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.
Freight taken through and transferred free.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all points in New England, to and from all points of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri, by rail or lake.
The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with all the Railroads from which can be forwarded to and from all points in Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and all Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago with through bills of lading, and at as low rates as by any other route.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to the Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
Shippers will find it to their interest to send from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and all RATES AS PAYABLE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.
Be sure and have goods marked packages "VIA PARK'S CENTRAL R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
H. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CHAS. A. ROSS, Freight Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. W. BISHOP & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. W. BISHOP & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
S. S. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
J. FAIRBAIRN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
W. P. JAMES, Cairo, Ill.
CLARK & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
CAFFARIN & CO., New Orleans.
McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.
H. C. MYERS & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
H. S. PRIDDY & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
J. H. DAVIS, Wheeling, Virginia.
R. C. MYERS, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.
LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago drovers and shippers will find the Pennsylvania Central unsurpassed as a route for Live Stock. Stock yards are connected with every depot. Stock is fed, watered and rested every twenty-four hours. Thus avoiding the heavy losses sustained by other routes. Stock reaches the Philadelphia and New York and Baltimore markets. This will be found very important to drovers, as they can realize the full market value of their stock. Any information will be cheerfully given by addressing the Agent of the Company at Pittsburgh, or at the Company's Depot, corner of Liberty and Wall Street, or Thirty-Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.
Through Tickets from Pittsburgh to the West as cheap as from Pittsburgh. Orders received at the Reporters or New York.
Transportation from Pittsburgh to the West as cheap as from Pittsburgh. Orders received at the Reporters or New York.
jan20-s26-1y-w-s-tf

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES.
ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES,
Just received by
GALE BROTHERS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 101 Randolph street, Chicago. dec6-s26-1y

STORAGE.
FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE!
Low Rates of Insurance!!
Good Basement Room for
Lard, Pork, Highwines, &c., &c.
205 RANDOLPH ST.
jan20-s26-1m H. M. DUPEE & CO.

ARMY MUSICAL BOXES!
A BEAUTIFUL PARIS ORGANET,
A CHEERFUL COMPANION FOR THE SOLDIER.
Easily understood, and performing all the popular Airs of the day. Call and see them at
CHICOT'S,
Size No. 1, per half dozen, assorted.....$36 00
Size No. 2, per half dozen, assorted.....42 00
Size No. 3, per half dozen, assorted.....48 00
Assorted, comprising two of each kind, assorted.....
TO DEALERS AND OTHER BUYERS.—When a dozen or more are purchased, a liberal discount will be made. Not sold to countries or less than six. Will be packed in boxes for shipping. Orders for the Spring in this manner must reach manufacturer at once, as the supply is limited. Also, a fine assortment of Musical Boxes, playing from two to six tunes. Also, Musical Canes, with Organ Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Flute Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Violin Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Guitar Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Banjo Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Bass Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Cornet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Trumpet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Clarionet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Flageolet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Fife Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Piccolo Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Drum Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Cymbal Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Triangle Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Tambourine Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Castanet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Bells Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Harp Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Piano Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Organ Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Flute Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Violin Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Guitar Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Banjo Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Bass Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Cornet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Trumpet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Clarionet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Flageolet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Fife Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Piccolo Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Drum Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Cymbal Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Triangle Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Tambourine Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Castanet Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Bells Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Harp Attachment. Also, Musical Canes, with Piano Attachment.

Eye and Ear.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago,
D. P. REYNOLDS, M. D., V. D. M.,
Of the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London.
EYE AND EAR.
Dr. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, 100 Randolph street, over the Museum, Chicago, Ill. apr11-s26-1y

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
FOURTH ANNUAL SALE.
A car load received daily at 139 South Water street.
WARNER'S
Celebrated Baltimore Oysters, sold at reduced rates.
dec6-s26-1y HENRY SALMON.

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable brands, for sale by
PARKER, PITKIN & HANKEY,
jan20-s26-1m 21 South Water street.

Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory,
And Importer and dealer in all kinds of
French and German Corsets.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 39 South Clark street, opposite the Court House, and 138 North Clark st., Indiana and State streets.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Silk & Cotton Skirts made to order. Old skirts repaired, altered, and refinished as good as new. Ladies' own materials made up. Ladies and Misses' Riding Skirts constantly on hand. Corsets made to order. Ladies' own materials made up. Ladies and Misses' Riding Skirts constantly on hand. Corsets made to order.

Gentlemen's, to all sections, ladies' dress skirts, which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our prices are various to suit the times. Goods not satisfactory, and not per-fect, exchanged if not satisfactory, and all per-fect goods warranted.
Terms to Wholesale Buyers.
We have been in the Skirt business since the first starting of the trade, and have varieties of our house to-day, as any London Agent furnishes to our customers, now giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions, are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer, and buyers will find promptly attended to.
L. TRACIER, Proprietor for Chicago,
New York Factory, 39 Bowery,
Chicago Post Office Box 5956

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Lands. To all wanting Farms, Lands and Building Lots in the City of Chicago, or within ten miles of the City, I have for sale a large number of Lots and Blocks, which will be sold at a bargain for cash and very short time, or exchanged for property in the City. Also, for sale 160 or 80 acres of land, near Oak Park, Cook county. Also, 8 acres of land, near Oak Park, Cook county. Also, 8 acres of land, near Oak Park, Cook county. Also, 8

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

THE CITY.

A NEW GRAIN ELEVATOR.—George Steel, esq., is about to erect a Grain Elevator on the South Branch, opposite the one occupied by Flint & Thompson. The new warehouse is to have a capacity of one million bushels.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. Patterson, of this city, lectured Tuesday night in Rochester, N. Y. Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., of St. John's Church, has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture at St. Joseph, Mo.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. S. A. Taylor, at the corner of Wood and Walnut streets, was broken into about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and amongst other things, two sets of furs were stolen. The police are on the track of the burglars, but have not yet succeeded in apprehending them.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The Board of Trade War Committee will send this evening a special agent with hospital stores for the sick, and those wishing to send letters to their friends in the 88th regiment or battery, will leave them with Wm. Brewster, 71 State street, any time during the day or evening up to 8 o'clock.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning the barn of Mr. William Lamb on the corner of Warren and Paulina streets, West Division, was discovered to be on fire. It was entirely consumed, together with a valuable cow valued at $40. The loss will probably reach $200, on which there was no insurance.

PICK POCKETS.—There was a bal masque at the German Theatre, on North Wells street, Tuesday night, on which occasion the pickpockets embraced the opportunity to do something professionally. We hear of one individual who was relieved of $78, another of a watch, and still another of a coat.

ESTATE OF H. G. SHUMWAY.—The will of the late H. G. Shumway, esq., has been proved in the County Court of Lake county, at Waukegan, and put on record. The property amounting to $45,000 is left to his wife and children—share and share alike. Mr. Samuel Johnston of this city is appointed sole executor.

Acting Master and Recruiting Officer J. D. Sinclair has just received orders to close the Naval Rendezvous in this city for enlistment in the Mississippi squadron. He will receive recruits until Saturday of this week. Four of the finest boats of the squadron, the Lafayette, Indianola, Eastport and Gen. Price, are now lying at Cairo, to receive a few more good men for this branch of the service. This is a fine opportunity for those wishing to serve their country.

THEATRE.—Emma Waller is meeting with that success merited by true genius. Her "Lady Macbeth," "Meg Merrilies," and "Iago," have each filled the Theatre with an audience who testified by frequent applause, the delight they experienced by such powerful and beautiful acting as rendered by this lady. She should repeat each of the above characters, and every one should see them who loves good acting. To-night, she is to appear as "Shylock the Jew," a most novel undertaking for a lady. We believe Emma Waller is the only one who has ever attempted this most difficult character.

BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY AT A PREMIUM.—We have seen a letter from a battery boy, who says a rebel prisoner stated Bragg had offered a reward of $10,000 to any one of his officers, if they will capture the Board of Trade Battery.

It is known among the Rebels as the "Forty-two gun battery." From all we learn concerning the efficiency of this battery, they stand at the head and front, and rank among veteran soldiers.

The "Hell fired battery," as it is called down South, is decidedly at a premium, and we expect to hear after another engagement, that the whole Southern Confederacy will be pledged for its capture.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—By reference to our columns elsewhere, it will be observed that the Rev. Dr. Dixon is to deliver his celebrated lecture on "Spurgeon," in the North Baptist Church, this evening. We are assured that this lecture is one of the Doctor's finest efforts. He has just returned from London, where he enjoyed peculiar opportunities to become familiar with the subject of his lecture. The name and fame of "Spurgeon" are world wide; and from one who is well able to judge character with correctness, and especially when he is fresh from the study and pews of so eloquent a divine, a lecture cannot fail to be peculiarly interesting. More than all this, the object is one which is commendable in every sense.

SKATING AT WASHINGTON PARK.—All day yesterday and last evening there was a festive gathering at Washington Park. Word had gone forth that the ice king had moved his sceptre over the water—that once more there was skating. And from every quarter of the city came belles and beaux to join the merry throng. The scene was a brilliant one—it was the very poetry of motion set to the music of ringing steel.

We thought of what somebody has said:

"A modern Adonis went up to the pond,
To witness the feats of a sweet little blonde,
With two tiny skates that like marriage bells ring,
Cutting hieroglyphics and hearts in a ring.
She was poised like a graceful bird on the wing,
For she was indeed the most beautiful thing
On ice!"

The Central Pond will be thrown open to-day the delay having been occasioned by repairs to the water pipes in the vicinity.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.—Alschuler, the long established and well known photographer, has just fitted up, furnished and thrown open to the public, an elegant suite of rooms at 86 Randolph street, thoroughly provided with all the appliances of the art. His operating room is most excellently adapted to the light, two sides being entirely of glass, and two spacious sky-lights in addition. His arrangements are so perfect that the light can be tempered to any shade required. The reception room is handsomely furnished and decorated with some chef d'œuvres of the photographic art, representing Roman ruins. They are perfect gems. Mr. A. is now ready to take pictures, and deserves a widespread patronage commensurate with his skill and previous success. His unusually excellent arrangements warrant satisfaction.

THEFTS.—A soldier named Crosswright, who was one of the "six hundred" left in the glorious Illinois 11th at the battle of Donelson, and who was subsequently taken prisoner at Shiloh and held in confinement until quite recently, arrived in this city night before last on his way home, in Effingham, Illinois, and put up at the Girard House. In the morning he found that he had been robbed of $212, leaving him but two dollars in the world.

—Charles Wiggin was yesterday morning arraigned in the Police Court, charged with stealing an overcoat, valued at $10, from in front of the store of Hodgson & Perry, 121 Randolph street, on Tuesday. The prisoner stated that he was well known in the city, and that having just returned from Pike's Peak, he had taken a number of drinks, which had the effect to render him quite oblivious to the taking of the coat. He did not think, however, that he meant to steal it. He was held in $300 bail.

—A man named George Wheeler was arrested yesterday morning, for stealing an overcoat from Dutton's livery stable.

Traitors at Home.

We learn that detective officers who have for some time past been engaged in ferreting out the secret political conspiracy of traitors in this city, have a full list of members about ready for publication, if the authorities at Washington will permit it to be published, which they probably will.

This organization, though conducted with the utmost precaution and secrecy, has been fully discovered, and all its mysteries are now in safe hands. We only wonder how any man having a particle of sense, even if destitute of patriotism and self-respect, can be fool enough to risk his standing as a citizen by joining so damnable a cabal of political villainy.

A meeting of this organization was held only two evenings since at the residence of a prominent lawyer of this city. The organization dates back nearly a year, and at first was made up of Southerners. Gradually Northern secession sympathizers came into it, and now it numbers men who stand high in this community. It is time the affair was broken up and the guilty traitorous participants dragged to the light and exposed. It is no time for trifling. The Republic is in danger. Every man must define his position. We must have no traitors at home. Show them up. Ferret them out, though the heavens fall.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION IN THE MARINE BANK.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

$600,000, Defaulted.

The most intense excitement was created upon 'Change yesterday, among our leading heavy merchants, and especially in banking circles, by an expose of the affairs and condition of the Marine Bank of Chicago, as the foundation of the late financial difficulties of the institution, which reveals a most startling defalcation upon the part of certain parties connected with the Bank amounting in the aggregate to some $600,000. The matter was at first broached to the stockholders at a meeting held on Monday night, by the President of the institution, J. Young Scammon, esq. The result of the meeting partially leaked out, or sufficient to form a basis for the most exaggerated rumors relative to the amount of the deficit and the uses to which it had been applied. To arrive at the real statement of the condition of the Bank or the true merits of the alleged defalcation is now almost impossible, and we should not allude to the matter at all, until some reliable narration of the details could be ascertained, were it not for the fact that the general result is already public property and that the other papers of the city intend publication this morning. The adjourned meeting of the stockholders which will be shortly held will undoubtedly furnish some tangible result setting forth the affair in its true light.

The general facts of this financial imbroglio are that a defalcation of $600,000, occurred in 1860, while the President of the bank was in Europe, $517,000 of which is traced to a party high in official position in the bank, and one who had the most ample means of knowing the exact financial resources of the institution, in fact the ostensible manager of it. About $50,000 rests on the shoulders of another party connected with the bank in a responsible but subordinate position, and some $15,000 went off with a teller who imitated his superiors in a measure proportionate to his station.

As the alleged defalcation occurred in 1860, the statute of limitation bars any proceedings which might be otherwise instituted in the courts against the parties, and for the same reason will probably prevent all the details of this, the heaviest bank defalcation known in the history of the West, from rising to the surface. In what manner so immense an amount was sunken would seem a mystery, but is probably to be charged to fast living and wild speculations.

We have no comments to make upon the affair, contenting ourselves to give simply the statements made public, allowing others to develop it with sensation, for which it offers an inviting field. Neither are we disposed to give publicity to the thousand and one rumors and exaggerations spread from lip to lip in business circles yesterday. The final meeting of the stockholders shortly to occur, will undoubtedly give a shape to the matter more reliable than the present garbled reports.

AFFAIRS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

The Chippewa Chiefs have a Talk with the Rebels.

A Petition from the 65th Illinois and 9th Vermont Volunteers.

The Chippewa Chiefs who are spending a few days in our city, en route for Washington, visited Camp Douglas yesterday afternoon. They expressed their pleasure upon seeing such noble looking officers and men in the Government service—examined the different patterns of firearms which they had never seen before, and watched with great interest the drill and manœuvres of the soldiers. While passing their quarters, a motley crowd of rebel prisoners gathered around the Chiefs, when, after consultation between them in their own dialect, Naw-gaw-nah, doubtless thinking they were "gone-ers," addressed them, in substance, as follows:

"You have been fighting against our Government. Why do you do this? Has not your Great Father given you everything you asked him for? He gives to the pale faces and the Indians plenty to eat, and good clothes to wear. He makes good laws for the best government of all. He makes the laws for the many—for all his people, not to suit a few. You have been fighting to break up this Government, like the bloody Sioux. It is better that you stop fighting, and lay down your arms, and come back and be brothers again. If you will think with your honest thoughts about your country, you know you are wrong. If you feel as if you must fight, then come and join the United States army and fight for him. Look at your clothes, and then look at ours. Our Great Father feeds and clothes his men well; and the reason you are so hungry and cold is because you are fighting against us. Think what I tell you, and stop making war against this Government."

The chief was listened to with marked attention by the more intelligent and reflecting, but of course brought a derisive laugh from others who could not appreciate the force of his arguments. After spending about two hours at the camp, the party returned to the Tremont House.

ACCIDENT.

About 8 o'clock last evening, a private of the 9th Vermont regiment, carelessly discharged his gun, which took effect in his left arm, inflicting a wound which, though severe, will not probably require amputation.

A PETITION.

The officers of the 65th and 9th Vermont infantry have signed the following petition to Congress:

CAMP DOUGLAS, NEAR CHICAGO, ILL., January 19, 1863.

To the Honorable the United States Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, volunteer officers, and loyal citizens of the United States, would respectfully memorialize you in reference to "General Order No. 154" from the War Department. They consider it calculated to greatly impair the efficiency of the volunteer service and thereby to do serious injury to the cause in which they are enlisted. They would state, generally, the following as their objections to the order named, which they trust you will consider and act upon, as the importance of the interests affected demands.

[illegible]

And your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Signed by the Field, Staff and Line Officers of the 65th Illinois and 9th Vermont Infantry Volunteers.

DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

The Board of Survey, appointed to estimate the damages to the government property at Camp Douglas, by fire, &c., during its occupancy by paroled prisoners, report the total loss of property thus destroyed, to be $7,653.70, and not $15,000 as one of the Board stated, which we published yesterday.

The damage to public and private property, at Camp Tyler, (the Fair Grounds) including rent of grounds, &c., while occupied by paroled prisoners, was $7,057.84, of which $1,000 was for damages to the property.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S LECTURE.

Here and There in Britain.

J. B. Gough, the well known Temperance advocate, always a favorite with a Chicago audience, treated us to one of his remarkable performances last night in Bryan Hall. We heard him years ago, when he was at the height of his popularity, and we then thought him the greatest dramatic speaker we had ever listened to, and among the most efficient and powerful of all the public pleaders whose names were identified with the Temperance movement. We see no reason at this later day and hour to reverse the judgment which we then formed of his oratory. He is as brilliant as ever, and retains his old mastery of the resources of speech, and his old power over the tears and laughter, the feelings and convictions of his audience. He touches at pleasure the springs of the human heart, and makes them vibrate to his own thought or passion. There is no getting away from his influence when he is once fairly roused to the height and enthusiasm of his great argument, and he sweeps all before him as with the mighty wings of the whirlwind. What is the secret of this strange and weird like power which Mr. Gough wields over his hearers? There is something magnetic in it, and it looks like an occult faculty. Few men possess it, and let us add, no man ever used it for more beneficent purposes. The truth is, Mr. Gough is terribly in earnest in all his orations. Not the lips of the man alone, but the heart, and soul, and body of him speak and act to give effect to his utterances. He is a master of declamation and of all the arts of elocution. His eye entrances, and he holds vast bodies of men by the power of it, as if they were but a single person upon whom he was trying a mesmeric experiment. Whatever will give force to his oration he enlists in his service. He is the magistrate of all moods, and of the best utterances of them. There is in him a womanly tenderness, and now and then, an irresistible pathos that subdues and melts all hearts. He has also abundant comic and humorous faculty, and a great power of tragic delineation.

He is essentially a popular speaker, and hundreds go to hear him for the sake of his elocution and acting, as people go to hear young Booth. But he lacks logical faculty and strong reasoning powers.

His lecture last evening was a venture upon new ground—or at all events upon grounds quite distinct from that of Temperance. The subject was "Here and There in Britain," and as might have been expected from the title of the lecture, it was very discursive and fragmentary; now dealing with the old halls and manor houses of England, and now digressing into sketches and anecdotes of the laboring people—the laborers both of England and Ireland. He commenced by giving a graphic account of Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, of Hatton Hall of the romantic and beautiful scenery of Matlock and Derbyshire. He described the English landscape as "unsurpassed in loveliness and in quiet pastoral beauty." This was particularly striking to an American, visiting the country for the first time, as it contrasted so boldly and so decisively with the vast and colossal grandeur of American scenery. He spoke of the English nobility, who throw open their picture galleries and grounds to the public. One of the first public acts of Queen Victoria was to throw open to all her subjects the splendid palace of Hampden Court. The Queen, he said, loved America—always loved America—but since our people had received her first born with such princely ovations, all through the land, she felt toward America and Americans the most grateful and affectionate interest, equally honorable to herself and to us.

He felt, as deeply as any living man, the foul wrong which England had done to this country, at the commencement of the war; but he did not wish nor intend to make a sweeping denunciation against the English nation in consequence of this wrong, which, indeed, was perpetrated by the Government and a certain party of the aristocracy, and not with the consent and sanction of the English people. He knew that the working classes were in favor of non-intervention, and that their whole hearts were with the great Union party in the terrible conflict which was at this moment desolating the land. A number of tories and aristocrats got up a meeting not long ago, at Stalybridge, in Lancashire, to urge upon the Government the necessity and the policy of interference in American affairs, and the moment the factory workers heard of it, they resolved to crush the movement, and on the day of the meeting they crowded the audience hall, and voted down the iniquitous attempt to involve us and them in war. A similar movement was inaugurated in Birmingham, and met with a similar fate at the hands of the workmen.

And it should be remembered that these men were suffering at the time through want of employment, owing to the failure of the cotton supply from the Southern States. He had no fear that the people of England would ever turn against the Republic of America. These men and their fathers had long fought for the great ideas of liberty and toleration which we have here on this continent embodied in institutions, and laws, and government. It was a great mistake for people to imagine that the people of England had little or no power or influence over their rulers because so many of them had no votes. The people were all powerful at public meetings, and no government could stand against a simultaneous outside pressure of the people against their measures and proposals.

Lord Grosvenor, for example, brought a bill into the House of Commons to prevent the sale of vegetables on Sunday—a most obnoxious, canting and hypocritical measure—which, without doing service either to God or man, took the bread for that day out of the mouths of one hundred thousand persons. And what did these persons do? They formed a quiet but imposing procession of all their members and marched through London to Hyde Park, carrying a flag with this inscription: "If the rich prevent the poor from selling vegetables on Sunday morning, the poor will prevent the rich from riding in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon." The result was that Praise-God-Bare-Bones Grosvenor withdrew his bill, and the costermongers triumphed gloriously.

He spoke of the condition of the English people, and contrasted it with that of our own factory and agricultural workers. A stranger was appalled at the emaciated, hungry, and ragged appearance of many of the Lancashire operatives. The girls were dirty, and had often nothing but a coarse raiment, with an oily handkerchief tied around their heads. Our Lowell girls were ladies in manners as well as in their attire. He spoke of our great public school system, where all children could be educated, and then turning to England he said that the ignorance of the working people had almost passed into a proverb—especially of factory workers and miners. In Lancashire 55 per cent. were unable to read; 37 were ignorant of the Saviour's name; 50 per cent. did not know the names of the months of the year; and 51 per cent. did not know the name of the ruling sovereign.

Mr. Gough then gave some excellent illustrations of Irish character, such as he met with in the streets of Dublin and Cork, at fairs and wakes. His account of the ballad singers and the audience which assembled in the streets to listen to them, and how they were moved by the disaster which the ballad recited, was exceedingly graphic and interesting, and was rendered in character.

Altogether, we were pleased with the lecture—if lecture it can be called—and enjoyed the treat with a gusto.

The peroration, which was evidently not premeditated, was a noble recognition of the "right of every man, of what color soever, white, black, brown, red or yellow, to hold up his free face and free hands to Heaven, and rejoice in the hope of man." "If," said he, "I were to offer up a prayer to God and call upon him who came to cut the bonds of the captive to look with gracious eyes upon slavery, and protect my right to hold my fellow man in bondage, what would you think of me? What would any good Christian man think of me? Would he not cry out 'Blasphemy! insult to God and man! down with him!'"

And if he were to pray to the deliverer of the captive to emancipate all slaves, that all might be free to live and love and worship God, and do right, would not that prayer be the prayer of a Christian? He loved to say in his prayers "Thy will be done!" And if Jeff. Davis and his black-hearted traitors and myrmidons were all hanging together on a tree he would shout with all his heart: "Thy will be done!"

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Col. I. G. Wilson, Quartermaster Wells and Sutler Corwin.

At the opening of the United States Court, yesterday morning, the case of the United States vs. Isaac G. Wilson, Charles B. Wells and G. E. Corwin was called, whereupon the Hon. E. C. Larned, U. S. District Attorney, acting on behalf of the Government, said that he proposed, with the permission of the Court, to enter a nolle prosequi in the above case; and as this was a case which had a sort of public character, he deemed it proper to state the reasons why he had come to this determination.

In the first place, he had great doubts whether such a case could be made as would authorize the Government to seek a conviction under the only section of the criminal code which applies to the case. In the second place, the trial of the case would involve the withdrawal for a considerable time of valuable officers of the army from the public service, and would be attended with a large expense for per diem, travel and attendance. In the third place, no pecuniary loss had been sustained by the Government in consequence of the act complained of.

While this was the state of the case on the part of the prosecution as to the proof, two of the defendants were themselves in the army of the United States, giving their best services for the cause of the country—one of them an officer in the 51st Illinois, who, he was advised, was rendering valuable service to the regiment. The other defendant is a Judge of a State Court, whose character has stood, up to the time of this prosecution, beyond reproach, and who had, as he was entirely satisfied, received no benefit whatever from the transaction complained of. In addition to these circumstances, he had received a request in writing, asking that the prosecution may be discontinued—one, as to the defendant Wells, signed by every officer and nearly all the privates in his regiment; and one, as to all the defendants, signed by the majority of the Grand Jury who brought the bill, by the prosecuting witnesses, Lance and Tinsley, who were the only parties really injured in the transaction; by the prosecuting officer, Mr. Herrington, who conducted the case before the Commissioner; also by the Judges of the other courts in Kane county; by the editors of all the leading journals, the Sheriff, Postmaster and Prosecuting Attorney of Kane county; by a number of our Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, and by Gov. Yates.

While this request would not, of course, have any controlling influence with him, yet as an expression of opinion of parties of the highest position and worth, to the effect that the public interests would not, in their judgment, be promoted by a further prosecution of the case, it fully confirmed him in the propriety and wisdom of the course which he had decided to take, and he should therefore, if it met the approval of the Court, enter a nolle prosequi in the case.

In reply, Judge Drummond said, that the case was one which admitted of much doubt as to its being within the section of the criminal code upon which the indictments were based; and that while some of the circumstances connected with the transaction were discreditable, he was of the opinion that the course which the District Attorney had decided upon, was, under all circumstances, the most expedient, and he was entirely willing that the nolle prosequi should be entered.

Cotton Packing and Sorghum Refining in Chicago.

When the present rebellion was inaugurated, and all communication cut off, a portion of the people of the North feared lest the two important staples of cotton and sugar might be almost entirely excluded from the market, that we had always been dependent upon the South for those articles, and as a matter of course we always were to be. There were those who thought differently, and set about making the effort to produce these staple articles upon Northern soil. The result is that in a good portion of Illinois and Iowa, sugar and molasses have been manufactured sufficient to supply the home demand, and from some counties large quantities will be exported to the East. This has grown to be such an extensive branch of business, that Mr. Belcher has devoted a portion of his establishment to the refining of Chinese and Imphee Sugar, of which he buys all he can get.

Mr. R. W. Bender, on the 1st of January put in operation the "West Side Sorghum Refinery," which is located on Canal street, near Madison street bridge. This establishment has a capacity for refining twenty barrels of syrup or molasses per day, an average of over two barrels per hour—employing eight hands.

In nearly every county in Central and Southern Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, more or less sugar and molasses have been made by farmers who have grown the cane upon their own land. Hence this promises to become an extensive business, and heavy shipments are daily made to this refinery from each of the above named States.

The announcement has heretofore been made that cotton is grown in Southern Illinois, and numerous individuals have small samples wrapped carefully in paper, in their pocket-books to-day, which they keep as choice curiosities. They will be greatly surprised to learn that cotton growing in Southern Illinois has proved so successful that Messrs. Rappley & Sheldon, 248 South Water street, have erected a Cotton Press, which they put in operation on Friday last. The bales of Illinois cotton, in quality and size compare favorably with those from the Southern States. They are prepared to buy all that is offered, or if the owners prefer they will receive and pack it on commission. They will put a cotton gin in operation as soon as the demand will justify.

Chicago Harbor and its Improvement.

To the Board of Public Works and the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago:

GENTS: The importance of improvement to the harbor of the city of Chicago is apparent to all interested in the commerce of the Lakes, and that such improvement can be made is certain, and within the reach of the city.

[illegible]

Upon the subject of pure water to drink, which interests the whole city, and which will be secured when the Chicago river and Lake Michigan are made a tributary of the Gulf of Mexico by a deep cut canal, which can be made for $1,200,000 in 2 yr's and should be ordered by the Legislature at once—but as that requires time, we should construct a covered sluice from some point south of North street to the Lake, and pump the entire water of the South Branch, and a portion of the North Branch into the Lake. A trench 16 feet wide, 5 feet below the river level with an engine and wheels, can discharge the entire volume of the river each 30 hours, emptying into the Lake two miles south of the Hydraulic works and out of the way. All can be put in and worked one year for $30,000.

It is a matter for the Board of Trade to recommend to the people of Chicago.

Respectfully, S. S. DURFEE.

The Throat and Lungs.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter of New York, Physicians for Affections of the Throat and Lungs, having opened an office in Chicago, for a short time only, would remind those who require their services of the fact.

Dr. James Hunter, in charge of the Chicago office, has taken rooms at the Sherman House, where he may be consulted daily between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The remarkable success which has attended the method of treatment advocated and practiced by Drs. R. & J. Hunter is amply attested by many of the most prominent citizens of the United States, and several leading editors and proprietors of the daily press in New York and elsewhere have personally experienced its curative results as patients. While here in Chicago there is no lack of testimony from cases both of recent and remote treatment.

With such results Dr. James Hunter can with confidence invite those who are suffering from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, or any affection of the throat or lungs to consult him at his rooms, and without delay as his visit is necessarily limited.

HERRING'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON OR FRANKLINITE, NOT DRILLED.—

MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW YORK, January 23, 1863.

Messrs. Herring & Co.—Gents—We have received your note of yesterday's date, making the following inquiry of us, viz.:

"Have you ever been a party to, or witness of, any experiments in drilling our Patent Crystalized Iron, either in the large safe we manufactured for you, or with any specimen that may have been left in your possession?"

In reply, would state emphatically NO.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. MORRISON, President of the Manhattan Company. J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier Manhattan Company.

The above is our reply to an anonymous advertisement which appeared in the TRIBUNE of yesterday.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see specimens of Crystalized Iron, which have been tested by some of our largest machine shops, and for which we can show certificates to that effect in our store. HERRING & Co., 40 State street.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. Military officers and soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket or taken as occasion requires.

Ounce of Preventive worth pound of cure. Hudson's unrivalled tooth paste saves the teeth from decay, pain and destruction. Sold by Druggists and Dentists generally.

NEW BOOKS.—At the Chicago Gift Book House, 112 Randolph street, can be found one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous books in the city. Also all the new books and magazines. Send for circular. Address T. W. Martin.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1863.

Gold dropped a peg to-day, and 151 was the outside quotation. This, of course, was caused by a fall in New York, 154 being the highest figure at the Broker's Board. Whether to-morrow will witness another lift, none can tell until the experiment is tried. Exchange is without variation from yesterday's quotations. Our brokers are buying at ¼ discount@par; and selling at par@¼ premium, according to the desires of customers. Currency, such as it is, in plenty. Old Demand Notes are worth 148. New notes are purchased at ¼, and sold at ¾@¾.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.—The present high rates of gold and foreign exchange are thus referred to by the New York Journal of Commerce:

"The total imports of foreign merchandise at New York from January 1st to the close of last week, amounted to $[illegible] as per Custom House value, while the exports for the same time amounted to $[illegible] in produce, and $[illegible] in specie, making a total of $[illegible] in exports, against only $[illegible] in imports. If the other ports taken together give an equal amount of imports and exports, so that the balance of trade is left for this port to settle, it will be seen that there is about $15,000,000 in our favor. If this were the true balance, and no other causes interfered, there could be no reason for an active demand for bills of exchange at a rate so far above the value of our paper currency. It is evident, therefore, that there is a large balance still to be remitted for on the other side.

"What, then, is this balance and how does it arise? We answer that a portion of it comes from the fact that there is now a legal undervaluation of foreign imports at the Custom House. The appraisers are bound to fix the dutiable value of goods at the port of shipment, but this may not represent their cost as compared with our currency. Thus, a pair of blankets may be worth in England one pound sterling, and the appraisers agree with the importer in establishing that as the dutiable currency. It is actually at present about $8.12 in our paper money; but according to law it is only $4.84. So that in returns of imports, being made by this arbitrary standard, are partly below the amount to be paid for the goods received, even exclusive of profits."

Such is undoubtedly a correct explanation; and when we take into the account the return of stocks held abroad, and the transmission from this country by the timid, of funds for deposit or investment in Europe, we will readily see sufficient cause for our being so largely in debt to Europe.

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

STOCKS—Second Board—Stocks lower but closed firmer.

Chi. & R. I.	88¾	Mich. Sou. gtd.	104¾
P. Ft. W. & C.	66	Mich. Sou.	56
do 1st bonds	117¾	Mich. Cent.	[illegible]
do 2d bonds	104	Missouri 6s	[illegible]
do 3d bonds	94	Tenn. 6s	[illegible]
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	108	M. S. 2d bonds	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. prfd	67	do sf	113
Clev. & Tol.	88¾	C. & N. W. 2d bds	[illegible]
Gal. & Chi.	91	Tol. & Wab. 1st	110
Clev. & Pitts	69	C. & Pitts 4th bds	80
Ill. Cent. scrip	92	C. & T. 2d bds	80
Panama	186		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

One year cert.	95	U. S. 6s '81 coup	94¾
U. S. 6s regd	86	U. S. 6s '81 regd	92
U. S. 6s '74 coup	87¾	Demand Notes	148
7-30 T. notes	102@102¾		

MONEY MARKET—Money active at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange scarcely so firm; 167@168¾ for merchants', and 168@170 for bankers' bills. Gold lower—opening at 15[illegible], 153 declining to 151¾ and closing dull at 53.

Steamer to-day for Liverpool, carried $434,941 in specie.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Bri'y. bu.
G & C U R R	263	2535	1496	543	414	1186
R I R R	[illegible]	3450	3450	2000	300	[illegible]
Ill C R R	200	1400	3470	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
C B & Q R R	152	3600	16125	1200	700	850
N W R R	660	4695	51	600	[illegible]	73
A & St L R R	100	1050	700	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1374	16979	22204	4343	1464	2311

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre's Hogs. No.	Beef Cattle. No.
G & C U R R	2020	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	840	1458
R I R R	[illegible]	119770	[illegible]	[illegible]	546	604
Ill C R R	9100	4400	1050	900	900	39
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	110080	[illegible]	5059	274	119
N W R R	10640	[illegible]	[illegible]	188	23	20
A & St L R R	1580	1050	3730	325	80	5
Total	24613	240300	4790	7689	2693	474

The decline of gold this morning to 152¾@153 had an unfavorable effect on the leading markets to-day, and prices ruled lower. The active speculative demand apparent yesterday has almost entirely disappeared, and buyers had decidedly the advantage.

The Provision market, however, was more active; and the feeling was a shade firmer than yesterday. Bulk Meats seemed to be in particular request, and we note sales of about 1,000,000 lbs at 5¾c for Hams packed; 4c for city cut Shoulders packed, and $3.50@3.55 for country cut do. loose. The demand is chiefly to supply government contracts made at points east and south of this. Mess Pork is still neglected and nominal—there being little or no demand, and no great effort on the part of holders to sell. Prime Mess Pork is in good demand and firm at $11.00—with sales of 300 brls at that figure. English Meats are firm—with sales of about 600 boxes at 7c for Short Boneless, 6¾c for Long Clear, and 6¾c for Short Rib Middles. Lard was in active request at 9c, at which price we report sales of prime city steam rendered; but holders of prime steam and kettle were asking 9¼@9½c. No. 1 Lard was sold at 8¾@8¾c, and No. 2 Lard at 8c. Yellow Grease was active at 6¾@7c. White is in demand at 7¾@7¾c.

The receipts of Hogs were 10,382—of which 2,693 were dressed.

The market for Dressed Hogs opened buoyant, under a good demand by shippers and packers, and prices advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs—with sales at a range of $3.75@4.75. Heavy Hogs were active at $4.00 and $4.60, dividing on 200 lbs, and some choice lots, averaging over 250 lbs, brought $4.70 @4.75. One lot of 24 very extra Suffolk Hogs, averaging 344 lbs, was sold by Mr. Chas. Randolph to Messrs. Webster and Baxter, at $5.60, and afterwards resold to H. H. Shufeldt at $5.75. They were raised near Rockford Winnebago county, Ill., and, though not the heaviest, they are among the best Hogs seen here this season.

Live Hogs were again in fair supply—about 5,500. The market, under a good packing demand, was active at yesterday's closing prices. The transactions foot up some 5,000, at a range of $3.00@4.12¾—the bulk of the sales ranging from $3.60 @3.90.

Beef Cattle were in good supply, and under a liberal demand on government account, the market ruled active, with sales of some 500 head at a range of $2.50@3.25. The market is quite bare of extra shipping Beeves.

The Flour market was neglected and dull, and we report sales of only about 1,200 brls, at $6.25 for fair Winter, $5.50 for good Spring extras.

Wheat, so buoyant yesterday, ruled dull to-day, and prices fell 1@2c per bushel—with light sales at $1.17 for No. 2 Red; $1.15@1.16 for No. 1 Spring; 96¾@99c for No. 2 Spring; and 88¾@88c for Rejected Spring.

Corn was ½@1c lower—Mixed selling at 48¾@48¾c, and Rejected at 42c in store. The market ruled dull.

Oats declined ½c per bushel—with sales of No. 1 at 45¾@46¾c. Rye was in very active request, and the market shows an improvement of 1@1½c—with sales of No. 1 at 86¾@88c. Barley is firm—with sales by sample at $1.10@1.30.

Highwines were active at 40@41c—1,600 brls having changed hands at 40c, and 1,100 brls at 41c—the market closing firm after the receipt of the New York dispatches.

Seeds are in active demand and firm. Timothy was sold at $2.00. Clover Seed is very scarce and there are buyers at $5.50@5.60. In Cincinnati it has advanced to $6.15.

Hop Growing.

According to the report of Charles Carter, Inspector General of Hops for the State of Massachusetts, in 1860 New York grew 9,655,542 lbs, out of a total in the United States that year of 10,676,704. The next largest producer was the State of Vermont, 631,641 lbs.

Sale of Vessel Stock.

The following vessels—in winter quarters at Buffalo—have changed hands during the past week:

Schooner Trampport, for $7,500, to parties in Buffalo.

Schooner Arab, for $4,500, to parties in Chicago.

Brig Blair, for $3,000, to parties in Chicago.

British Grain Trade of 1862.

[From the Mark-lane Express, Jan. 5.]

The year 1862, with its great events, its deep anxieties, successes and failures, has now shrunk to the dimensions of an unit in the records of time. Our business with it is to follow its cereal phases, and note its most prominent facts as applying the nation with the necessaries of life. As respects prices, the year opened with the general averages 60s 1d, and closed at 45s 7d; so that the extremes are found at the beginning and the end, the difference amounting to a decline of 16s 6d the quarter. This is equal to twice the rental on heavy land farms, and the full rents on the best soils. The autumn of 1861 was fine and dry, and prices being favorable to the growth of wheat, more than an average was got into the ground under favorable circumstances. The following winter was mild, and those who from want of sufficient rain or convenience, were in arrears as regarded sowing, were enabled to make good their position in the early spring. France having previously drawn largely upon our produce, in consequence of a very deficient crop in that country, it was still doubtful whether more would not be required; and this notion kept up prices so completely through the spring, that March finished with 60s6 as the average price. The decline was then only 3s6 per qu.; but with a very mild winter, and an unusually early opening of the Baltic, prices received their first severe check, London going down about 6s per qr. in a month. The supply to the metropolis during that period from Dantzic alone was 25,000 qrs, many of these shipments having been previously destined for France. But while Baltic imports were liberal in consequence of the mild winter in Jan. and Feb., March was extremely unseasonable, showing extraordinary changes, from cutting winds to overwhelming rains; and to this untoward month we trace the beginning of a deficient harvest. The first half of April being wet, the land became in a sodden state, the wheat began to look yellow on the clays, and the wire-worm had been busy on the light soils; while the sowing of Lent corn was seriously hindered. Still Wheat only gradually declined from 58s. 1d. to 55s. 6d. May though below its average repose, did something to repair the backwardness of vegetation, and at the end of the month some Talavera was in bloom; but London rates kept seriously declining, and this was followed throughout the country. In June, when the average was 55s 6d. More than half the total decline was, therefore, reached in the first half year. Some had, indeed, been doubtful whether, after the shipment of 1,000,000 quarters for France, our foreign imports would be equal to our necessities. But these proved groundless fears; for, as the season advanced, the American supplies came on at an unprecedented rate. Although June for three weeks was ungenial, the bulk was then in bloom, with some frosty nights occurring. In this month, therefore, the prospect of a paying crop was hopeless. July was unkindly, with bad reports generally of the appearance of the white wheat, but having a favorable turn, towards the quality and quantity. The red, being less [illegible] from [illegible] by the [illegible] weather. August [illegible] though opening fine, became rainy, rough and cold

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

[From the Commercial Bulletin.]

There has been considerable movement during the past week. Western dealers are in the market anxious to secure every lot of seasonable goods offering, and readily submit to a slight advance on former prices. Operations are only limited by the amount of stocks, of which there is no accumulation. Manufacturers are steadily increasing their production, and sell promptly for cash as soon as their work is turned out. No contracts for future delivery are taken, as the uncertainty as to the cost of material renders the operation extremely hazardous, and makes it impossible to estimate the cost of work.

We note increased animation and firmness in the Leather market, but make no alteration in our last week's quotations. There is a good demand for consumption, and many of the late New York sales have been to fill Boston orders. All the fresh Leather thrown upon the market is taken readily at full rates.

Buffalo Grain Market—Jan. 27.

Wheat—In fair demand and market firm. Sales since Saturday noon 6,000 bu white Mich and Ind at $1.49¾@1.50, and 3,000 bu white Canada at $1.40. Corn—Market quiet and firm. No sales reported. Oats—Also quiet, and nothing doing. Barley—Market firm, with a light stock. Rye—Sale of 15,000 bu on Saturday on private terms.

Stocks of Grain in Great Britain and Ireland.

The following table, taken from Boult, English and Brandon's Circular, gives the estimated stocks in Great Britain and Ireland, on December 31, 1862 and 1861:

	Wheat, qrs. 1862.	Wheat, qrs. 1861.	Corn, qrs. 1862.	Corn, qrs. 1861.
London	500,000	495,157	[illegible]	3,302
Liverpool	300,000	300,000	260,000	94,000
Glasgow	287,968	114,000	45,000	53,264
Leith	120,000	115,000	7,000	[illegible]
Hull	100,000	110,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gloucester	65,460	34,410	17,290	3,880
Newcastle	57,848	26,637	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dublin	45,000	37,000	22,500	28,000
Cork	[illegible]	30,000	[illegible]	25,000
Belfast	38,095	17,170	65,250	61,908

Liverpool Provision Market.

[From Boult, English & Brandon's Circular, of January 9.]

Beef is 2s 6d per tierce lower, and the purchases of the trade are small. We quote new India mess 90s to 95s; extra prime mess 85s to 87s 6d; prime mess 77s 6d to 80s 6d; ordinary 65s to 75s per 304 lbs. Pork is in rather better request, the demand being chiefly for new eastern, for which we quote 47s 6d to 52s per 200 lbs. Bacon is offered at a reduction of 1s per cwt, but buyers operate very sparingly. We quote new boneless short middles 30s to 37s; boneless long middles 34s to 35s per 112 lbs. Lard is again the turn lower, the sales of the week being about 200 tons at 39s 6d to 40s for fine; 37s 6d to 38s for good, and 36s to 37s for ordinary to middling per 112 lbs. Butter—There is a good inquiry for fine qualities, but other sorts are neglected. We quote fine and extra 95s to 90s, ordinary and good 60s to 75s per 112 lbs.

Tallow—We have a better demand but no change in prices, good North American being still 42s to 44s per 112 lbs. Lard oil we quote 40s per cwt, with the feeling in seller's favor. Linseed cake sells slowly at £9 per ton for American.

Philadelphia Seed Market—Jan. 26.

There is an active demand for cloverseed, with further sales of 6,000 bu at $6.00@6.50 from wagons and $6.75@7.00 from store, mostly at the latter rate for prime, which is an advance, including some lots of choice quality at $7.12¾@7.25 @ bu. Timothy is more inquired for, and scarce, at $3.00@3.25 @ bu. Flaxseed is better, and selling at $3.00@3.10 @ bu.

New York Seed Market—Jan. 26.

The market for cloverseed is quiet owing to the advanced prices asked. Sales of 277 bags at 11¼@12c, now held higher. Timothy is in better demand, and is firmer. Sales of 2,470 bu at $4.62¾@4.87¾, now held at $2.00. Rough flaxseed meets with a ready sale at $3.00@3.25 @ bu of 56 lbs. Calcutta linseed is quiet but firm at $3.00@3.25 @ in Boston, with sales of 500 bags, reported at the latter rate.

Cincinnati Seed Market—Jan. 26.

Clover is scarce, and with a good demand prices advanced to $6.15@6.25; 200 bu sold in the morning at $5.90, but this was below the market. Timothy is held firmly at $1.40@2.50.

Boston Provision Market—Jan. 26.

The Pork market is very firm, and the demand quite active. Sales of prime at $13.50@13.00; mess at $14.50@15.00 for old and new; and clear at $16.00@17.00 @ brl. Beef is firm and has been sold at $12.00@12.50 for mess and $12.50@14.25 for extra mess, including eastern and western; and family extra has been sold at $14.50@15.00 @ brl. Pork is firm and continues in fair demand at 9½@10c. Lard is firm and continues in fair demand, with sales at 10¾@10¾c in barrels and tierces, and 11¾c in kegs, cash. Smoked hams are selling at 8¾c @ lb, cash.

St. Louis Hog and Provision Market, January 27.

Hogs—Weather too soft for cutting, and though we could hear of a few lots having changed hands, we could not learn the particulars. The prices paid are reported unchanged.

Pork—Sales reported of 1,800 barrels new city packed mess at $13 @ barrel.

Lard—Market stiff and demand active, with sales since our last report of 900 tcs kettle, to arrive; at 9¾c; 200 do steam, to arrive, at 8¾c; 50 do at 8¾c; and 25 do kettle, at 9¾c @ lb.

Philadelphia Provision Market—Jan. 26.

There is very little of the hog product coming forward and the views of holders are firm and advancing under the news from the West. Mess pork sells more freely at $15.00, and mess beef at $12.00@15.00 @ brl for western and city packed. About 1,000 brls beef hams sold at $15.75@16.25 @ the 100 lbs. Dressed hogs command $6.75@6.25 the 100 lbs. Bacon is in fair request; sales of hams at 8¾@10c for hams; 8¾@8¾c for sides, and 5¾@6¾c for shoulders. Green meats are more inquired for, and selling at 6¾@8¾c for hams in pickle, 7¾c in salt, and shoulders at 5¾@5¾c. No sides here. Lard is unsettled, and 700 trcs brought 10¾@10¾c, cash and short time; kegs are worth 11@11¾c, and country packed, 9¾@10c; [illegible] @ lb ready at 12@20c for packed and roll, the latter for prime.

Boston Flour Market.

[From the Bulletin, 26th.]

The flour market is still excited and prices rule steadily in favor of holders. The demand is chiefly speculative, as in view of the last European advices, which indicate a decline of 6d @ brl, there is but little call for export. Large quantities, however, are changing hands among the trade, and higher prices anticipated; though there is neither a scarcity nor extraordinary consumption. The order of Commodore Brigham for 7,000 brls, on army account, to be shipped to New Orleans, has added temporarily to the financial causes which stimulate the market.

We quote western superfine, $6.50@6.75; common extras, $7.00@7.25; medium, $7.25@7.75; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, $8.00@9.75, in same; Canada at $8.00. Extra Michigan is selling at $8.50; Ohio, $7.50@8.00, as to grade; common Canada, $7.00@7.50; superfine do, $6.00@6.75.

Iron.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 26th.]

The market is firm and on the advance, with a good demand for pig metal at fully former rates. The makers, however, are not willing to contract, and the sales are mostly to go West, including 3,000 tons No 3 at equal to $30.00, delivered here; 1,000 tons Glendon white iron at $33.00, 4 months, and 2,000 tons No 1, in lots, at $33.00@33.00, cash and 4 months. Scotch pig is held at $35.00@34.00, cash and time. Of manufactured iron prices are fully sustained, and the demand good.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Market more active and firm. Sales—300 brls Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 450 brls extra Prime Pork at $10.50; 300 bxs Long Boneless Middles at 6¾c; 200 bxs Short Middles at 6¾c; 50 bxs Short Boneless Middles at 7c; 12,000 pcs City cut Bulk Shoulders, at 4c packed; 21,000 pcs City cut Bulk Hams at 5¾c packed; 80,000 lbs do on p. t.; 1,500 pcs country-cut Shoulders, loose, at 3¾c; 100,000 lbs do loose, at $3.55; 300 trcs prime city steam and 30 trcs prime country kettle Lard at 9c; 60 brls No 1 Lard at 8¾c; 200 trcs do at 8¾c; 150 tcs Head Lard at 8¾c; 70 trcs do at 8¾c; 200 trcs No 2 Lard at 8c; 250 trcs Yellow Grease at 7c; 150 trcs Yellow and White at 6¾c; 120 trcs Yellow Grease at 6¾c.

TALLOW—Prime city scarce and in demand at 10c—holders asking 10¾@10¾c.

BUTTER—In good demand. Sales 25 pkgs prime at 16c; 5 brls medium roll at 12¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,693. Market active and 5@10c better. Sales were:

Hogs		Dressed weight		Price		
18	Hogs averaging	300	lbs at			$4.75
61		265				4.72¾
37	all over	265				4.65
9	averaging	240				4.65
31		200				4.60
50	all over	200				4.50
180		200				4.50
160	averaging	170				4.00
136		170				4.00
14	all under	200				4.00
24	averaging	168				3.90
80	Hogs dividing on	200	lbs at	$4.10	and	4.75
58		200		4.00	and	4.60
75		200		4.00	and	4.60
70		200		4.00	and	4.60
101		200		4.00	and	4.60
310		200		4.00	and	4.60
51		200		4.00	and	4.55
31		200		4.00	and	4.50
24		200		4.00	and	4.50
20		200		4.00	and	4.50
795		200		4.00	and	4.50
61		200		4.00	and	4.50
100		200		4.00	and	4.60
10		200		3.95	and	4.60
20		200		3.90	and	4.60
20		200		3.90	and	4.60
55		200		3.90	and	4.50
48		200		3.90	and	4.50
42		200		3.90	and	4.50
22		200		3.90	and	4.50
41		200		3.90	and	4.50
50		200		3.90	and	4.50
41		200		3.90	and	4.50
[illegible]		150		3.25		4.00

Mr. Charles Randolph sold by auction to Messrs. Webster & Baxter 24 very choice Suffolk Hogs from Rockford, Winnebago county, averaging 344 lbs at $5.60, and afterwards resold to H. H. Shufeldt at $5.75. They will be shipped to Boston.

FLOUR—Received, 1,374 brls. Market dull. Sales were—100 brls "Brand not given" Winter Extra at $6.25; 100 brls "Favorite of the Union" Spring Extra at $5.50; 120 brls low grade Spring Extra at $4.50.

WHEAT—Received, 16,989 bu. Market dull and 1@2c per bu lower. Sales: WINTER—800 bu No. 2 Red in store at $1.17. SPRING—4,000 bu No. 1 (in Munn & Scott's) at $1.16; 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.15; 1,000 bu No 2 (in Geo. Sturges) and 1,000 bu do (in [illegible]) at [illegible]; 17,000 bu do (in Newberry's and H. Wheeler's) at 96¾c; 4,000 bu do (in A. D. and Co's) at [illegible]; 4,000 bu (in A. D. & Co's) at 97¾c; 3,500 bu do (in same house) at 97c; 2,500 bu do (in F. & T's) at 95c; [illegible] Rejected Spring at 85c; 800 bu do at 85¾c.

CORN—Received, 22,204 bu. Market declined ½@1c per bu. Sales: 12,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 48¾c; 4,000 bu do at 48¾c; 16,000 bu do at 48¾c; 1,500 bu Rejected Corn in store at 42c; 600 bu Ear Corn on track at 43c; 400 bu do at 41c; 400 bu do at 41c; 400 bu do at 40c.

OATS—Received, 4,343 bu. Market dull and ½c lower. Sales: 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 46¾c; 3,000 bu do at 45¾c; 2,000 bu do at 45¾c; 400 bu Rejected Oats in store at 41¾c.

RYE—Received 1,464 bu. Market advanced 1@1½c. Sales: 2,000 bu No. 1 in store at 86¾c; 800 bu do at 88c; 1,000 bu do at 88c—fresh receipts.

BARLEY—Received 2,311 bu. Market firm. Sales—311 bags good at $1.30 delivered; 400 bu fair at $1.20 on track.

HIGHWINES—Market more active, and 1c higher. Sales: 1,600 brls at 40c; 1,100 brls at 41c.

TIMOTHY SEED—In good demand, and firm. Sales: 18 bags, and 30 bushels prime at $2.00.

CLOVER SEED—Scarce, and firm at $5.50@5.60.

FLAX SEED—10 bags fair at $2.32.

BROOM CORN—[illegible] tons fair at $[illegible].

COOPERAGE—Firm. Sales:—1,700 Hickory Heavy Pork Barrels, 100 Oak Hoop do, and 100 Ash Hoop do—all at $1.37 delivered; 1,100 do at $1.40 delivered; 1,000 Lard Tierces at $1.85 delivered.

SALT—250 bbls Domestic Fine at $2.33 delivered.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 28, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Market active. We note the following sales:

Marshall sold Rankin 18 head, averaging 1,140 lbs, at $2.85.

Marshall sold Rankin 28 head, averaging 1,140 lbs, at $2.80.

Leach sold Rankin 18 head, averaging 1,130 lbs, at $3.00.

Charles Kahn, Jr., of Miller & Co., bought the following lots: 17 head, averaging 1,350 lbs, at $3.25; 20 head, averaging 1,127 lbs, at $3.00; 25 head, averaging 1,155 lbs, at $3.00; 20 head, averaging 1,218 lbs, at $3.15; 14 head, averaging 1,022 lbs, at $2.80; 15 head, averaging 1,305 lbs, at $3.25; 16 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $3.00; 15 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $3.00; 17 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $3.00; 20 head, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $3.00 per head.

HOGS—Market active. We give a few of the sales:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	$4.00	[illegible]	279	$3.75
[illegible]	[illegible]	4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.70
44	207	3.90	[illegible]	242	3.50
60	249	3.90	[illegible]	192	3.35
140	266	3.85	71	209	3.15
63	214	3.85	77	181	3.10
197	279	3.80	171	183	3.00

At Sherman's Yards, G. W. Stearns sold John L. Hancock 80 choice Suffolk Hogs, averaging 405 lbs, at $4.60. They were raised by Wm. Frederick, Kane county.

Farlow sold Law & Co. 109 choice Hogs, averaging 237 lbs, at $4.12¾, at the Cottage Grove Yards.

J. D. Hiler sold Kimball & Wolcott 127 choice Hogs, averaging 246 lbs, at $4.10, and 78, averaging 234 lbs, at $4.10, at the same yards.

Cincinnati Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, 1863.

HOGS—There was nothing done in hogs to-day.

MESS PORK—In active demand, and the sales of all add up 5,000 brls, at $10.50@11.50 for country, and $11.50 for city; now is held at $13.50, with buyers at $13.00 for country, and $13.25 for city.

BULK MEATS—In active demand, with sales of 100,000 lbs, at 5¾@5¾c for rib sides, and 6¾@7c for clear; 300 boxes short clear middles sold at 7¾c.

LARD—The demand for lard was active, and 1,800 tierces sold at 9@9¾c for country—delivered when packed at 9¾c for city.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—COTTON—Excited prices, advanced fully 3c @ lb; sales 3,300 bales at 80c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Opened dull, but closed with rather more inquiry and a shade firmer, with sales at $6.85@6.95 for super state; $7.00@7.25 for extra state; closing with no sellers at inside quotations; $6.75@7.00 for super western; $7.50@7.85 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $7.70@8.75 for trade brands.

WHISKEY—Excited and decidedly higher; sales at 5@53c, closing firm at latter price.

GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and a shade lower for common but closed firm for choice descriptions, of which the supply is limited. Sales of Chicago spring at $1.48@1.52; Milwaukee club at $1.52@1.56; winter red western at $1.60@1.62. Barley scarce and firm. Corn about 1c lower with scarcely so much doing; sales 83,000 bu at 90@91c for sound spring mixed; 75@80c for unsound; 86c for white western; 96c for yellow western. Oats in moderate request at 67@71c for Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork market a shade firmer for new mess; old without decided change. Dressed hogs steady at 6@6¾c for western. Bacon sides firm. Lard a shade firmer at 10¾@10¾c.

MARRIED.

In St. James' Church, on Tuesday, Jan. 27th, by Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, Bishop of Wisconsin, assisted by Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Mr. DAVID KEENE, of Milwaukee, to Miss JULIA DOLE, of Chicago.

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. A. M. Stewart, Chaplain of the 102d regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, GEORGE STEWART to Miss SARAH J. FLEMING, both of Chicago. No cards.

On Wednesday morning, Jan. 28th, by the Rev. Robt. L. Collier, Mr. LEWIS NOWLIN and Mrs. MARIA McINTOSH, all of this city.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Mr. FRED'K PEUGEOT and Miss MARCIA RICHARDS, both of Chicago.

DIED.

After a short illness, JACOB SMITH (late of Anderson & Smith) in the 57th year of his age.

In this city, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 28th, of scarlet fever, GEORGE WHITNEY, second son of DeWitt C. and Mary S. Cregier, aged 4 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 232 Prairie avenue, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

On the 18th ult., at South Tunnel, Tenn., of typhoid fever, CHARLES G. BARTHOLOMEW, of Warrenville, Dupage Co., Ill., belonging to the 105th regiment Ills. Vols.

On the morning of January 28, 1863, ELLA LOUISA, youngest daughter of A. D. and Mary E. Titsworth, aged 3 years, 10 months and 26 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, 144 Monroe street, Friday afternoon, Jan. 30th. Friends invited without further notice.

On the 28th, THOMAS WILLIAM STUART, youngest son of Henry R. and Harriet N. Miller, aged 1 years and 14 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 287 West Lake street, this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Obituary.

Wm. Behrend, a late member of the U. S. Zouave Cadets, died in Germany on the 12th of Dec., in the early part of his twentieth year. He was for six years in the employ of Henry Greenebaum, Banker, of this city. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*6:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†6:45 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
New York Express	*7:00 p. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	†7:00 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Express via Adrian	*7:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Express	*6:30 p. m.	‡8:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:00 a. m.	*10:30 p. m.
Night Passenger	*6:30 p. m.	‡10:00 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†8:30 p. m.	*7:50 a. m.
Urbana Accommodation (Saturdays only)	4:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
	*3:00 p. m.	*5:00 p. m.
	*5:45 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:00 a. m.	*9:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	15:45 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9.50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:30 a. m.	*6:00 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Night Express	†11:15 p. m.	15:45 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*10:45 a. m.	*5:50 p. m.
Night Express	*11:00 p. m.	*5:45 a. m.
Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	*9:40 a. m.	5:00 a. m.
Fulton Passenger	*11:30 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	*11:30 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	*11:30 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*11:30 p. m.	16:00 a. m.
Waukegan	*3:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.

Richards' Iron Corn Sheller,

FOR WAREHOUSES, DISTILLERIES, MILLS AND FARMS.

Capacity....No. 0, 4,000 to 6,000 bushels per day.
Capacity....No. 1, 3,000 to 4,000 bushels per day.
Capacity....No. 2, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels per day.
Capacity....No. 3, 400 to 700 bushels per day.

These machines are in use in all the Northwestern States, and are universally acknowledged superior to all others. They have won golden opinions from Western Grain Shippers.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD STATEMENT.

CHICAGO, October, 1862.

We have six of Richards' Champion Corn Shellers now in constant operation at our cribs at Burnside and after shelling about eight hundred thousand bushels of corn, can safely say that for capacity and quality of work, in our opinion, these machines have no superior. We have repeatedly loaded cars of four hundred bushels in sixty minutes with the No. 0 Machine, conveying the ear corn, by feeders, from fifteen to fifty feet, and elevating the shelled corn into cars, always shelling the corn quite clean from the cobs without grinding or cutting the grain, and cleaning and delivering it in superior condition for market. Their substantial construction is amply tested by the fact that we have run them night and day to their fullest capacity, with powerful engines, with but slight delays for repairs. We commend them to the grain shippers of the West, after ample trial and experience.

(Signed,) R. B. MASON, Comptroller Land Department I. C. R. R.

Portable and Stationary Engines, Warehouse Elevators and Machinery, Belting, etc., furnished to Order.

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RICHARDS MANUFACTURING CO.

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HERRING'S SAFES IN THE GREAT FIRE AT LOCK HAVEN, PENN. IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN!!

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 10, 1862.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia: [illegible]

[illegible] WOODS & WRIGHT.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Dec. 9, 1862.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia: [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS SAFE, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best protection against burglars' tools.

HERRING'S CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES COMBINED.—One Safe within the other.

DWELLING HOUSE SAFES.—For silver plate, jewelry and valuable papers, finished as ornaments for the parlor and the dining-room; also those of plain finish. HERRING & CO., 40 State street, Chicago.

E. I. TINKHAM & CO'S Check for $[illegible], for sale for THIRTY DOLLARS. By WM. R. SAMPSON, Room 5 Metropolitan Block.

TURK'S ISLAND SALT. 600 BAGS PRIME For sale by PRYOR & SANFORD, No. 77 Lasalle street.

Wanted.

WANTED—For Cash—Building Lots and improved property in respectable neighborhoods, at a low price. Address L. SHEPARD, Box 2369.

WANTED—To Rent in a good business location, a store that would be suitable for millinery and fancy goods, or for one that has been occupied for such business, the lease, stock and fixtures would be bought for cash. Any one having such a store between now and the 1st of February will please address "Mrs. M. T.," Post Office.

WANTED.—To rent between the 1st and 15th of February, a house on the North Side, east of Clark street. Address, for three days, "HOUSE," Tribune Office, stating number of rooms and rent per month.

WANTED— Two Good 7-Octave Pianos. And $800 in cash in exchange for $1,000 worth of Fresh Groceries just purchased and still in the original packages; or will exchange one-half of the stock for one Piano and $200. Address "Grocer," Box 1604.

WANTED—A purchaser for a first class Manufacturing Business, with a capital from $3,000 to $5,000. Address Post Office Box 3[illegible].

WANTED—A few good Canvassers to sell "Abbott's History of the Rebellion." First volume now ready. Address or apply to CLARKE & CO., Box 3[illegible], or 121 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange— $5,000 worth of Fresh Groceries, comprising a general assortment, for western real estate and half cash. Apply by letter, with stamp, or in person, to DUNHAM & CO., 23 South Water street, Richmond House Block.

WANTED—Information of William C. Ashmore, an insane man, now at large in this State. He is 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, stoops slightly, has a timid and downcast look, and is extremely averse or almost entirely reluctant to converse. Information thankfully received by SAM'L H. ASHMORE, of Oakland, Coles county, Ill., or at the Institute for the Insane at Jacksonville.

WANTED.—A good business man with $10,000 capital desires to connect himself with some good wholesale Grocery House. Best of references given. All communications confidential. Address with real name Post Office Box 1313.

WANTED—Agents in Northern Indiana for the History of the Southern Rebellion, by Samuel M. Schmucker, L. L. D. Illustrated by numerous steel engravings, by Samuel Sartain Esq., of Philadelphia. For particulars address C. F. VENT, Publisher and Bookseller, No. 6 West Fourth St., Cin. O.

WANTED.—A middle aged lady in desirous of obtaining a situation as a housekeeper in some hotel in this city. Good references can be given as to capabilities. Address "A. L. L.," Chicago Tribune Office, 51 Clark street.

WANTED—To lease for ten years for manufacturing purposes a lot about 120 feet by 120 feet between Fulton and Monroe streets, Jefferson and Canal streets. Address Box 789, giving location and price per year.

WANTED—A good convenient house for a small family by a prompt paying tenant. Must be within ten minutes walk of the Post Office, or on the line of a horse railway; rent not to exceed $250; will pay in advance if desired. Address "Tenant," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Agents that are travelling to sell, or canvass for other things, to sell "BARNUM'S SELF-SEWER."

They are so light you can carry them in your pockets. Retail $1.50; wholesale, $9.00 per doz., sent by mail. Rights for sale. There is a FORTUNE IN THEM IN CALIFORNIA; they would sell for $5.00 there. See their work in CORNELL & CO.'s window, at the door, 122 Lake street. D. BARNUM, Inventor, Chicago, Ill. Box 3744.

WANTED—A situation by a young man from New England. Store preferred. Understands Book-Keeping, and can make himself useful in almost any capacity. The best of references given by a firm whom he has been with the past eight years. Address Post Office Box 4751.

WANTED—A small Safe. Any person having one to sell cheap can address "L. R." Tribune office.

WANTED—A Book Binder. One who can forward and finish blank and printed work, can have a permanent situation, if a good workman, by applying to C. J. WARD, 124 Lake street.

WANTED.—I wish to purchase a first class Retail Grocery. Those wishing to sell will state amount of groceries on hand, averaged sales per day, amount of rent, name of street, and distance from Court House. CASH DOWN. R. C. SMITH, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A situation by a young man in some good house, who can speak, read and write English, German, French and Italian, and is also a good correspondent, and can give good references. Address "M. R." Tribune office.

WANTED—Agents. To sell the New Book called the Incidents of the War; or, The Romance and Realities of Soldier Life. Published in numbers, illustrated. Agents are making ten dollars a day as fast as they can sell. Send stamp for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 84 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. P. O. Box 4241.

WANTED—Dairyman. Wanted a man or woman to take charge, about April 1st, of a Dairy of fifty Cows, who understands butter making and curing Cheese. Would prefer a man and wife (without children.) The woman to do the work of a farm house and assist in milking. Best of references from present and former employers required. Address "DAIRY," at Tribune office, stating terms.

WANTED—Immediately, twenty good Horse Collar Makers, at the manufactory on Seventh street, between Market and Clark avenue, St. Louis, Mo. L. DEMING, Agent.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the forthcoming History of the Civil War in America, by John S. C. Abbott, author of the Life of Napoleon, History of the French Revolution, Monarchies of Continental Europe, &c. Agents will find this a rare opportunity. Terms liberal. Apply for territory to O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., Post Office Box 39.

WANTED—(600,000) more Agents to sell our new EMPIRE CITY and PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGES.

Most wonderful in contents; unequalled for money making. Send for Circulars. C. M. DUNN & CO., 132 Clark st., Chicago.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 159 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1650. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED.—$75 a Month!—I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Persons wanting Male or Female help for city or country, should call at Stewart Brothers' General Agency and Employment Office, 169 Clark street, M. E. Church Block, Chicago, or by letter—P. O. Box 1642. Can take to supply families with competent persons.

WANTED—Agents for a New Letter Paper for soldiers; no ink used, (not impression paper.) Also, Clark's Patent Indelible Pencil for marking clothing, takes superceded. Samples and terms sent free for receipt of thirty cents to E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Box 39.

WANTED, FARMS AND LANDS.

In exchange for gold and plated Jewelry. Agents and no sight. Address, stating locality, &c. &c., JEWELER, P. O. Box 3878, Chicago.

WANTED—One good Agent wanted in every city, county and town. Constant employment given in selling newly patented articles in universal demand and of practical utility. Now selling rapidly. Only small capital required. All goods unsold may be returned and money refunded. We neither manufacture or sell "humbug" articles. Enclose stamp for circulars and terms. RICE & CO., Chicago, Agents and Inventors, Depot near the Post Office.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! We will pay the above price to honest, active agents, or allow a liberal commission for selling the STAR SEWING MACHINE. Retail price, $15. We have agents whose commissions average $100 per month. Particulars sent free. Send for Circular. J. O. JARVES & CO., Post Office Drawer 3869, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn-st., opposite the new Post Office, SITUATIONS FOR DOMESTIC HELP. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory references from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3345.

FURNITURE WANTED—A full set of nice Chamber Furniture, with Carpet for room 16 by 17 feet, for which a reasonable price in cash will be paid. Address "J. D." Post Office, Box 3167.

WANTED—Local Agents for AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE,

For families and neighborhoods. Any woman can earn from $10 to $15 per week with it. It knits from 6,000 to 30,000 stitches per minute—the same stitch made by hand—a pair of Stockings in fifteen minutes. It weighs but forty pounds, and is so simple a child or an old lady can work it successfully and with profit. No machine was ever invented which offered to woman so profitable employment; whole families are supported by its use. Price $25. (They can be made to clear their cost in thirty days.) For circulars, with further particulars and description, address (with stamp) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Cut this out for future reference.

SORGHUM WANTED by R. W. BENDER, SUGAR REFINERY, 62 Canal street, Near Madison Street Bridge.

To Rent.

TO RENT—With or without furniture, dwelling at South Halsted street between Washington and Madison, containing seven rooms, four closets and pantry. Possession given immediately. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT—A large, dry and well-lighted basement, suitable for storage. Possession given immediately. Apply to FAY & Co., 132 South Clark street.

TO RENT—From Feb. 1st, 1863, to May 1st, 1864, the two story dwelling house No. 286 South Wabash avenue, containing eight rooms, presses, sheds, &c. Rent, $200 per annum and water tax. Good city references required. None need apply without them. J. CLARK, 286 South Jefferson st.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS.

A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 107 Lake street.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE, PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of Instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go out of the city. WM. H. PROSSER, 122 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain Board with a large front room, furnished or unfurnished, at 250 South Clark street. Also a few single gentlemen.

BOARD—Desirable Rooms can be obtained, with Board, by applying at 140 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

NOTICE—Madam Andrews, Independent Clairvoyant, [illegible] from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Auction Sales.

HORNE & GIBBONS, [illegible] THURSDAY, JAN. 29th, AT 10 A. M. Will sell without reserve for cash, Dry-Goods, Hardware, [illegible] Assorted Groceries. ALSO AT 11 O'CLOCK, One Good One-Horse [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, FURNITURE MIRRORS, AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, JAN. 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK, [illegible] SOFAS, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT [illegible] Top Tables, [illegible] ROSEWOOD FRAME MIRRORS [illegible]

GOVERNMENT [illegible] LARGE AND IMPORTANT [illegible] OF Condemned and Captured HORSES, On Wednesday Morning, [illegible] At Morgan's St. Louis [illegible] FIFTH STREET, CORNER OF [illegible] At 10 A. M., will be [illegible] 960 Condemned and Captured [illegible] 275 Condemned and Captured [illegible] 300 Brood Mares, many with [illegible] The Sale will be continued from day to day until the whole are disposed of. Terms—U. S. TREASURY [illegible] By order of EDWARD WHIPPLE, Assistant Quartermaster. [illegible] R. & W. MORGAN, [illegible]

AUCTION SALE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, Will be sold at public auction, at [illegible] ford, Ill., on SATURDAY, January [illegible], the following Government Property, viz.: 300,000 feet Common Pine Lumber, 400 Six Light Windows, 2 Cooking Stoves. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] CASH IN LEGAL TENDER [illegible] CHARLES C. POMEROY, Capt. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE and important sale of condemned [illegible] Horses, Cattle, Mules, [illegible] JENNETTS, AND [illegible] 100 Sets of Har[ness] There will be sold at public auction, at [illegible] COLES COUNTY, Illinois, commencing on [illegible] DAY, the 24th day of February, [illegible] from day to day until all are sold, the [illegible] 960 Condemned and Captured Horses, 10 Brood Mares, (many with foal,) 75 Condemned and Captured Mules, 12 Head of Cattle, 5 Jacks and Jennetts, 100 Sets of Horse and Mule Harness. Terms—Cash, in Treasury [illegible] By order LIEUT. ALONZO [illegible] N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and [illegible] Railroads.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; [illegible] The management takes pleasure in announcing the engagement with the celebrated artiste EMMA WALLER, Who, as a delineator of the greatest characters of the Drama, has been acknowledged by the critics of this country as one of the GREATEST TRAGIC ACTRESSES OF THE [illegible] She will be ably supported by MR. WALLER. EMMA WALLER will appear this evening as SHYLOCK, being the only lady who has ever undertaken this most exalted of Shakspeare's characters. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29th, will be presented Shakspeare's Play of the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock [illegible] Portia [illegible] Lancellot [illegible] GRAND DANCE [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of A SOUTHERNER JUST ARRIVED. Friday Benefit of Emma Waller. In preparation an entire new drama [illegible] for Emma Waller, entitled [illegible]

ARLINGTON, LEON & NIXON'S OPERA HOUSE, Randolph Street, Between [illegible] and Matteson House. Houses crowded. Performances [illegible] TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. [illegible] [illegible] Weep for Thee. The Awkward Squad [illegible] Washington Market. On Saturday Night [illegible] Donniker's Welcphone Solo [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL. DR. A. PAIGE Will Lecture at Metropolitan Hall on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st, at 8 o'clock, on [illegible] And THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS [illegible] "ELECTRICITY." As connected with the Causes and Cure of [illegible] Seats free.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMY, (corner of Clark and Monroe [illegible]) Persons wishing instruction in Dancing can [illegible] The late dances will be introduced. All of [illegible] Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 214 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Thursday night for scholars and friends, and no one admitted except those introduced by scholars.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Improved Real Estate in Chicago, that will pay [illegible] net on the purchase money, if [illegible] sold soon. Room 21, No. 122 Clark street.

FOR SALE—The Lease, Fixtures and Furniture of a Dining Saloon [illegible] Street. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A finely located [illegible] on Lake street. Also, one on [illegible] Dearborn and State streets. [illegible] No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Portable Steam Engines from three to fifteen horse power [illegible] six horse power, second hand. Apply [illegible] Sherman House.

$6,000.—For sale on terms, a [illegible] goods, purchased before the [illegible] clant tailoring and clothing [illegible] than $2,000 a year. A half [illegible] good, practical cutter, could [illegible] parties retaining an interest [illegible] inability to attend to business [illegible] selling out. Apply to "P. D." [illegible]

FOR SALE—Rare chance. I will dispose of the stock, lease and [illegible] well known and liberally patronized [illegible] Shoe Store, No. 77 Dearborn street [illegible] terms. The business has [illegible] Stock on hand worth from $1,500 to [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story [illegible] Building, 128 North Clark street [illegible] KNAUER & MALCOM, 29 North Clark [illegible] L (up stairs.)

FOR SALE—The three basement Brick House, corner of [illegible] Wolcott streets. Price low, and [illegible] to DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class Grist and Saw Mill in a good location of the Chicago and Northwestern [illegible] of excellent site for [illegible] district. The Mill, together with [illegible] Box 2099, or call at 158 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE—10 acres of land situated between State and [illegible] and Lake Views streets. Terms [illegible] from two to five acres, if preferred [illegible] of purchasing for subdivision [illegible] opportunity, as the land is [illegible] dividing purposes. Also [illegible] the West and South Division. [illegible] HIGGINSON, southwest corner [illegible] Water streets No. 1 Wheeler's Block.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE. Engine 12 inches bore and [illegible] band fly wheel 10 feet diameter [illegible] tured by Lawrence Machine Shop [illegible] with Two Boilers, 42 inches diameter [illegible] with three 15 inch flues in each [illegible] ed with Heater, Steam Pump, [illegible] Engine. Also, 150 feet of [illegible] shafting and couplings. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the beautiful, healthy, rural [illegible] farm in the Western market [illegible] 320 acres of rich, highly [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863. NUMBER 39.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Butler to Return to New Orleans.

The Fitz John Porter Case.

HIS DISGRACE ANNOUNCED TO THE ARMY.

The List of Federal Generals.

OUR IRON CLADS TESTED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863.

The following has been delayed by western storms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The finding and sentence of court martial in the case of Fitz John Porter, have been approved by the President and made public at a late hour this evening. As announced in these dispatches on the evening the court martial adjourned, and several times reiterated in the face of directly contrary and apparently authenticated declaration in the whole Eastern press, Porter is found guilty of every charge which Pope had preferred against him, and is dismissed from the service he has dishonored and betrayed.

The result is not generally known in the city yet, and little can therefore be said of the impression it makes. Porter's friends, however, will be utterly confounded. They professed to believe implicitly in his acquittal and the general and positive announcements to the same effect in the Washington and Philadelphia papers had led the publicat large to the same belief. The effect on Pope's reputation, on the other hand will be equally marked. A member of the court martial said the evening it adjourned, that he believed Pope's campaign before Washington to have been the most brilliant of the war. The result of this trial will go far to increase such impressions.

The effect on McClellan, who regretted that there was not a grade still higher than Major General, that Porter might be rewarded with it, would be equally damaging but for the fact that developments of the last week or two have left him no reputation to damage.

The recent stupid inventions of a portion of the New York press having renewed the fear that the French Emperor was hostile to the North and desired our failure, it is proper to say that there is high authority for stating that Napoleon is friendly to our Government, but has no belief that the Union can ever be restored, such at least is the opinion here in circles which have the nearest connection with the foreign ministers.

It is said to have been determined to establish a large military and naval depot at Brunswick Bay, Georgia.

The recent and still pending case of Gen. Vandevere in the House possesses peculiar interest, because the principles laid down by the Committee on Elections; that any member having at any time during his membership held a position in the military service of the United States was thereby disqualified or membership in the House would have unseated not less than ten Republicans and four Democrats now in the House, namely: Republicans—Messrs. Campbell of Pa., Diven, Franchot McKean, Sherman, Van Valkenburg, Van Wyck of N. Y., Kellogg of Mich., Marston of N. H., and Vandever of Iowa. Democrats—Biddle of Pa., Fouke of Ill., Kerrigan of N. Y. and Webster of Md.

Besides these, it is not certain that the same principle would have applied, also, to volunteer aids who had held commissions as such, thus unseating Messrs. Gurley, Shanks, McPherson and Dunn.

The whole question will come up again on the 3d of March, when, even if it goes against the military members, it need only curtail their membership by one day.

Another resident of Fort Lafayette took his seat in the Senate to-day, in the person of Wall of N. J.

DELAYED DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1863.

The statement in the dispatches for the past two weeks that Judge Wm. Otto of Indiana, had the inside track for the appointment of Assistant Secretaryship of the Interior, made vacant by Judge Usher's promotion, is confirmed to-day by the President's sending into the Senate the nomination of that gentleman. His confirmation will follow as a matter of course.

A big batch of fresh military nominations was sent to the Senate to-day, including Generals enough to swell the whole number nominated this week to about 150.

The law forbidding the appointment of more than enough to fill existing vacancies is still unrepealed.

The seaworthiness of the ironclads now seems more satisfactorily established. The Wechawken rode out the terrible gale of Wednesday, being the worst experienced for months, and safely reached Hampton Roads, three days from New York, the usual length of the voyage being one day and a half. When off Delaware Breakwater, the tug having her in tow got frightened and put in, but Capt. Rogers boldly stood on his course, determined to see of what stuff the Weehawken was made. The tugboat Iroquois was in company, but not near enough to be of any avail.

Waves thirty feet high rolled over her deck, but the only effect upon the vessel was a slight breakage forward and at the port holes —not enough, however, to necessitate repairs and easily remediable in the future. The Nahant, supposed to be in the Delaware Breakwater, is considered a better vessel than the Weehawken.

The statement that General Spinner has said that there are only four millions demand notes out, is incorrect. About eleven millions have been issued according to his statement this morning. The business over his counter yesterday, reached twenty-six and a half millions.

General Carter of East Tennessee fame is here.

The House Committee on Elections will probably decide against the right of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn from New Orleans to seats. The case is kept open to receive further testimony of Bouligny called against and Gen. Butler called for them.

Mr. Dawes, the Chairman of the Committee is determined to resign that position, and sought the floor this morning to do so, the cause being vexation at the result of the Vandever case, and silenced lack of courtesy of the Speaker and the House yesterday, refusing him the floor when he thought himself entitled to it.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1863.

There seems to bellittle doubt that General Butler will be sent to New Orleans in conformity with his wishes. His inability to learn here why he was removed and his unwillingness to accept an African command on the Mississippi, in the shape in which it was tendered him, have conspired to this end.

Gen. Banks will probably go to Texas as originally designed.

Assistant Secretary Watson will be nominated to the Senate to-morrow, in place of Wolcott, who has resigned that position.

The law authorizing two additional Secretaries will probably not be reenacted. Tucker and Wolcott will thus be left out. The statement that it has been determined to establish a great military and naval depot at Brunswick Bay, Ga., is premature. Heavy pressure to this end is bearing upon the Government, but thus far it has been resisted. Thaulow Wood owns valuable property at Brunswick.

Wickliffe and other Kentucky members are doing missionary work at home by franking enormously great numbers of the pro-slavery speeches and other documents to their constituents.

The papers in Fitz John Porter's interest are now attempting to break the force of his fall by denying the statement that the verdict of the court in the matter was remarkably unanimous. The statement is too well ascertained, however, and based on evidence both direct and circumstantial too indisputable to permit a doubt on the point.

The Secretary of War has communicated to the Senate a list of fifty-one Major Generals, and two hundred and forty Brigadier Generals. Of these the following are assigned to no duty and are doing nothing:

MAJOR GENERALS.

George B. McClellan.	Don Carlo Buell.
John C. Fremont.	Fitz John Porter.
Irvin McDowell.	Casslus M. Clay.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Andrew Porter.	Louis Blenker.
W. F. Barney.	James Shields.
Charles P. Stone.	R. B. Marcy.
George A. McCall.	Thos. F. Driftendon.
John B. Parchas.	William B. Campbell.
Samuel W. Crawford.	Francis C. Barlow.
Lawrence P. Graham.	J. Robert Ward.
Zealous B. Tower.	Henry S. Briggs.
Richard J. Oglesby.	

Of the above, all have been in active service during the present war, but have been relieved from command for one reason or another, except Major General C. M. Clay. He holds a commission and probably draws pay, but has certainly done nothing whatever. His friends say the fault is with the authorities here, who will not give him a command commensurate with his rank.

A general order has been issued announcing to the army Fitz John Porter's dismissal from the service.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, 9 a. m., Jan. 23, 1863.

General Casey was nominated to be Major Generalship to-day, the same being made for distinguished services at Fair Oaks. This was the place where McClellan's first dispatches censured him so severely.

One hundred and fifty-one boxes of liquors were seized to-day, on their way to the army of the Rappahannock.

The Ways and Means bill, sustained by Secretary Chase, in its present shape, will undoubtedly pass the House. Hooper's substitute is said to reflect Chase's wishes more nearly, received only thirty-one votes. Stevens' substitute is also largely defeated. Another substitute is pending, introduced by Mr. Stevens, drawn by Jay Cooke & Co., bankers, and rejected by the Committee. Its principal feature is the clause for the issue of interest bearing legal notes.

Secretary Seward notified the Medical Bureau to-day that ladies in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, are engaged in preparing lint, etc., for our soldiers.

The reported private overtures of Minister Dayton with Napoleon and his Foreign Ministers, on the 8th and 9th instants, is pronounced utterly fictitious, on the authority of letters dated at Paris this month, which positively affirm that no overture, up to the hour of writing, had taken place.

Hence the statement that the Emperor renewed his armistice proposition, is untrue. Count Mercier has said to-day to prominent Americans, that France is not unfriendly to us, either in proposing mediation or in the Mexican invasion.

The State of Massachusetts is, through her most eminent men, asking for a re-organization of the Cabinet on a war basis.

Mr. Chase gives a dinner this evening to George Bancroft, Simon Cameron, Senator Collamer, Representative Hutchins, John Jay, Samuel Shellabargar, Potter, Hickman, Thomas, Collector Barney and others.

THIRD DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—10.45 p. m.

For two or three days past the question of the guage of the Pacific railroad has been discussed in all its aspects in the Cabinet. The law leaves it with the President to decide what guage shall be adopted. Mr. Seward worked hard for the New York Central guage. Caleb B. Smith was long ago urging the broad guage of the Ohio and Mississippi. Erastus Corning and others brought all the pressure they could to bear. True to his instincts, the President made a compromise by selecting five feet for the guage, thus making it unlike all the great leading roads of the country.

Before the Committee on Elections Mr. Bouligny has charged that the military authorities interfered in the New Orleans Congressional elections. Gen. Butler telegraphed here to-day, in answer to the inquiry of the Committee, denying Bouligny's charge.

The Senate's Finance Committee have decided to recommend the repeal of the law requiring the general laws of each session to be published in two newspapers of each State.

The commissioners of Internal Revenue, Speaker, Hetherington and Sumner have been dated back to May 5th, 1862, the date of the battle of Williamsburg.

The Treasury Department begins pay for slaves emancipated in this District next Monday, paying each owner the amount awarded him by the Emancipation Commissioners.

The resolution which Senator Wilson offered to-day is understood to have reference to the alleged visit of John Cochrane to Washington to interfere with Burnside's plans.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Indiana Officers Denounce the Traitors at Home.

MURFREESBORO, Jan 22, 1863.

A meeting of the officers of about all the Indiana regiments in this army was held to-day. Strong resolutions were adopted, unanimously approving the loyal course of the Butternuts of the Indiana Legislature; also complimenting Governor Morton for his energy and patriotism, and declaring that the soldiers of Indiana are prepared unconditionally, and that the soldiers of Indiana will devote their means and their lives to the Union cause. They resolve drawn by Colonel Hunter, of the 83d Indiana, (a Democrat) who, with Col. Goodin, 32d Indiana, and other prominent Democrats, made stirring speeches, denouncing the traitors in the Indiana Legislature, and at the North, and they pledged that there is not an Indiana soldier whose garments have been in the fire of battle, who will not indorse the resolutions, and will not fight the enemies of the Union, North and South, to the death. The resolutions will be sent to-day for publication, and forwarded through a committee of officers to the Indiana Legislature.

Col. Goodin denounced the Indiana Butternuts as "d—d rascals."

One hundred and twenty men of Col. Hall's brigade, and thirty-five wagons, while foraging to-day, were surrounded and surrendered to a small force of the enemy. The men were loading with the train, with unloaded muskets.

A Case of Terrible Cruelty.

The Peoria *Transcript* records a case of fraternal cruelty, which should bring upon the unnatural perpetrators the severest penalty of the law. A certain Mr. Scofield and wife of H. Bollinger, of Peoria, was brought from Pekin some two years since, to board with the latter. She is now about fifteen years of age. The girl's name is Josephine Windhammer, and if she lives will come into possession of certain property, the rent of which was to pay her board with her sister, Mrs. B The *Transcript* says:

Since she has been there, reports have circulated in the neighborhood regarding her cruelty treated, of her having been severely whipped, &c., but as Josephine was kept much of the time hid away on account of her enfebled condition, nothing was known certain. Latterly it has been hinted that her brother-in-law and sister were endeavoring to starve her to death, which complaint to the ears of Mr. Ralph Phillips, a consultation was held yesterday with E. C. Ingersoll, esq., which resulted in a writ of habeas corpus being obtained for the removal of the child.

In company with Mr. Ingersoll, Sheriff Stewart, Marshal Guill and one or two others, yesterday afternoon visited the house to assist in the removal, and God grant that our eyes may never again witness such a scene. Upon a chair stood the little girl, without shoes or dress, set a shivering spectre, emaciated to the extreme, bending with pain and too weak to walk. Her feet were deeply blue, having been repeatedly frozen, and she was covered with ulcerated sores, said to have been caused by the blows she had received. Our story was too true. The child was compelled to put a dress upon her, and her feet being too sore to wear shoes, she was wrapped in a ragged coverlid from her own bed—and like an infant, scarcely weighing fifty pounds, she was conveyed to the city hospital.

Before leaving the house, we paid a visit to the garret where the girl slept, and had been confined most of the present winter. Upon the floor was a little bed partially filled with straw and not twenty inches wide, with a pillow caked black with blood and filth. Near it was a pile of dirty rags hardened with clotted blood, which had been taken from her per person in the morning. Her sister undertaking to comb her hair, clean her up and feed her a little, having become frightened by a previous visit of Mr. Ingersoll and friends in the forenoon. The only excuse that we heard from Mrs. Bollinger for the appearance of the child was, that "she was always sickly and notable to do anything."

OUR IRON CLADS.

THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL.

Phillips and Hutchins.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20, 1863.

THE REVOLUTIONARY BILL.

The hall introduced by Mr. Burr, yesterday, is looked upon as only one of a series, designed to take all the military power from the hands of the Governor and vest it in an irresponsible triumvirate, who are to report to the Legislature two years hence. It is not only a clear violation of the Constitution, but a direct insult to the Governor. It is a virtual trial and condemnation of the Executive of the State, without the attempt even at giving through the form of an impeachment. The bill does not open the eyes of the people of the State to what is in store for them, I despair of ever seeing them brought to a sense of the danger towards which we are hastening at railroad speed. Some may imagine that because they hear no more violent secession speeches, that these men have given up the object at which they have labored since the commencement of this rebellion. This is a great mistake. That object is still in view, and it is now publicly the same as it was at the commencement of the secession movement, which dates back to the first establishment of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle. It is the establishment of a great slave holding confederacy, to take in as many free and border slave States as possible, and extend its sway over the countries bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, and the islands of the same. Until the people of the State of Illinois that in the event of the recognition of the South, which the leading and controlling democrats consider as *fait accompli*, they will have a desperate and perhaps bloody struggle to prevent this State from being attached thereto. The secessionists calculate that at least they will carry off all that part of it South of Springfield.

The bill introduced by Mr. Burr, yesterday, contemplates placing all the disbursements for war purposes, in this State, in the hands of a committee of three Democrats. There is not a Republican in it. Gov. Yates, in his magnanimity appointed one Democrat upon the present War Fund Committee, and in his military appointments divided nearly equally between Republicans and Democrats. But the majority in the Legislature now entirely ignore the existence of a Republican party in this hill, notwithstanding that party represents, to a greater extent, the wealth and intelligence of the State than any other, and that it has paid more in public taxes and performed more military duty than any other. Who are the most active at the present moment in getting up suplies for our volunteers but those very ministers and churches that are so shamefully slandered and abused by these secessionists.

The following is the bill introduced by Mr. Burr. It is entitled "An act to amend an act creating a war fund, and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements under the call for volunteers, approved May 8, 1861, and to reorganize the Board of Commissioners created by said act." The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., In addition to the duties imposed upon the commissioners by the act to which this is an amendment upon the Board of Commissioners thereby created, they are empowered and it is hereby made the duty to examine, audit and adjust all accounts of the Quartermaster General, Commissary General and other officers and agents of the State, in any manner growing out of or pertaining to the raising, arming, equipping, transportation, subsistence and medical care of Illinois troops.

SEC. 2. They shall account with and finally settle all claims of the State against the General Government, for disbursements made or to be made for the benefit of the United States, or any of the assisting Illinois troops, or for any other disbursements pertaining to the military service made by the State [illegible] shall pay from the United States to the State for disbursements made on account of the United States, and shall pay from the General Government, or such property chargable to the General Government, or such moneys due from the United States to the State for disbursements made on account of the United States, as the Governor of the State shall be paid into the treasury and placed to the credit of the War Fund.

SEC. 3. It is hereby made the duty of said Board of Commissioners to secure and promote the health, comfort and efficiency of Illinois soldiers in the field, or elsewhere in the service of the United States, and to provide the necessary transportation, care and diet for the sick, wounded and disabled of said soldiers.

SEC. 4 When any claim shall be adjusted or audited in spite of the objection of the State, it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts on presentation of the same, to draw his warrant upon the Treasury for the amount thereof in favor of the legal owner of the same, payable out of the War Fund. Provided 30 days now laid upon the State shall be allowed after the expiration of three months from the date of this enactment; nor shall any claim hereafter to accrue against the State be audited, unless presented to said Board within three months from the period when said claim may have been created.

SEC. 5. John Moore, Robert P. Tansey and Charles H. Laughlier are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners to examine the powers conferred and to perform the duties enjoined by this act, and by an act to which this is an amendment. Said Commissioners shall report in writing to the next General Assembly all claims allowed by them, stating when allowed, to whom, and for what service.

SEC. 6 So much of the act to which this is an amendment as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall by in force from and after its passage.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION.

The bill of Mr. Burr appointing Commissioners to audit war accounts, is regarded as the first of a series of unconstitutional acts intended to nullify the constitution and the power and authority of the Governor in the State. It virtually deprives him of his office, so far as one of its most important rights and privileges are concerned.

The following proceedings of the House on Friday were mislaid. As they are of local interest, I forward them:

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Butler, the late Treasurer, to-day sent in a communication, with a copy of the Chicago *Times*, containing an article reflecting upon him, and asking for a full investigation of the whole matter. The Treasury notes in the hands of the Treasurer, I understand, were the "proceeds of bonds sold, the gold was paid out to the soldiers. Some of the Treasury notes were also received from the United States Government. Mr. Butler was unable at the time to sell the bonds for gold, except at a ruinous sacrifice, and the Treasury notes having been made a legal tender, took them in preference to submitting to an enormous shave for gold. There is no doubt but Mr. Butler will show a perfectly clear record upon the whole matter.

STATE INTEREST TO BE PAID IN TREASURY NOTES, ETC.

The following is the bill which has passed the Senate in reference to the payment of the interest due on the State bonds of this State in legal tender Treasury Notes, except the interest payable in London, and to authorize the State Treasurer to sell the coin in the treasury for such notes. The bill will create a sensation in Wall street, and among bondholders, of our bonds for bonding purposes. These bonds will, I fear, be much depreciated by its passage. It is as follows:

A Bill for an act to provide for the payment of the interest upon the State debt, and for the sale of certain gold and silver coin belonging to the State of Illinois.

Be it enacted, &c. SECTION 1. That of the gold coin now in the Treasury, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to set apart and reserve a sufficient amount to pay all interest to become due, on the indebtedness of the State, which is specifically made payable in Loffon, until the meeting of the next General Assembly, and which sum shall be appropriated for that purpose; and said Treasurer at all times in this session of the General Assembly the amount of gold coin so set apart by him for the payment of interest on said indebtedness, and all the residue of the gold coin and silver coin in the Treasury shall be sold by said Treasurer for the highest and best price he can obtain in New York or elsewhere, in legal Tender Treasury notes, issued by the Government of the United States; and said Treasurer shall receive a commission of one-half of one per centum on the amount of money arising from said sale to pay his expenses in performing the duties required of him by this act; *Provided*, that the commissioners of the State Treasurer for services under this act shall not exceed the sum of $500.

SEC. 2. That said legal tender Treasury notes when received by said Treasurer, shall be used in discharging any interest due or to be due by the State on her bonds, otherwise provided for.

SEC. 3. That the Treasurer of the State and all officers whose duty it is by law to receive the revenue collected for State, county, city or other purposes, are hereby authorized to receive from the Collectors of public revenue legal tender Treasury notes and postage currency, and pay out the same in the manner of gold and silver coin are now required by law to be paid out, subject to the penalty not to be received from any collector in a greater sum than fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Lindsay of Peoria offered the following:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the State of Illinois employ some competent agent, to be located at Louisville, Ky., to give information and protection to our Illinois soldiers who are often the victims of the vilest schemes of villainy, and are often in need of information and instruction.

Mr. Lindsay said he was informed that the States of Indiana and Ohio had each such an agent at Louisville, and he believed it was only an act of justice to our soldiers that Illinois should follow their example.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Scofield, from the Committee on Banks and Corporations, reported bill for an act to incorporate the "Roman Catholic Asylum of the Diocese of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago," which, under a suspension of the rules, was read a third time, and passed.

The Senate adjourned in the forenoon to Wednesday morning.

ATTEMPT TO WIPE OUT THE MINORITY.

A villainous attempt was made in the House to-day to wipe out the minority, which is one or two occasions has shown itself a match for the majority in Parliamentary strategy. The minority, in the case of the iniquitous bill to change the courts of Cook county for the benefit, not of the public, but of a few aspiring partisans, again in the case of Barry's bill to take from the Governor the control of the State military affairs, took advantage of the good old rule that three-fourths of the members voting are necessary to suspend the rules. The majority submitted to the rule in the former instance, as the bill was a purely local one, and they thought it could be, it was not revolutionary. The success, however, that attended the effort of the minority to table Barry's infamous bill has fairly got them a boiling. The leaders brought all the nation in caucus last night, and it was there determined to repeal the three-fourths rule.

When the House opened this morning, Walker of Macoupin, rose and offered the caucus resolution. Earnest opposition was made to it by Republicans, but it did not avail. On taking the votes every Democrat voted to abolish the rule.

It is, I believe, one of the soundest and most universally received maxims of parliamentary law, that the rules made for the government of parliamentary bodies are for the support and protection of the minority, and the majority should be able to take care of itself. There was only one rule that was of much value to the minority in the present House, and that rule is now repealed. What will be the next step in the plot remains to be seen.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS—HIGH HANDED MEASURE

At the opening of the session in the House this morning, a large number of outsiders crowded the lobby, expecting a scene.

After prayer a member on the Democratic side moved to dispense with the reading of the Journal.

Mr. Eastman said he was in the House only for an hour yesterday morning, and was then suffering severely from neuralgia, and paid but little attention to business. He was too sick to be present in the afternoon. He asked that the journal be read for information.

The Democratic majority voted down the request.

Then, said Mr. Eastman, I desire to raise a question on this journal. It appears from the official report in the papers this morning that a rule of this House was declared permanently dispensed with by the Speaker, when only a majority voted in the affirmative. I move that the record of that proceeding, and all that is stated of the journal that follows it be stricken out.

Mr. Burr, interfering, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Eastman—I have not yielded the floor, and, of course, the Chair cannot entertain the gentleman's motion. I will read rule sixty-three, which has been adopted by this House. It is this:

Rule 63. The thirty-first, thirty-ninth, and forty-first rules shall not be suspended unless dispensed with; *nor shall any other rule be dispensed with, unless by the concurrence of three-fourths of the members present.*

Mr. Scofield—I have stated that this rule has been decided dispensed with, permanently abolished, even only a majority and not three-fourths voted in the affirmative.

The Speaker—It is the understanding of the Chair, that while it requires a three-fourths vote to suspend a rule, a majority can abolish a rule.

Mr. Eastman—If that is a just decision there is no reliable protection to the minority whatever. I will ask the Speaker, then, if a motion will not be to suspend a given rule, for that requires a three-fourths vote. It will be to abolish, for, if the Chair's ruling is sustained, a majority only is required in that case. I desire an explicit declaration from the Chair upon this point.

The Speaker—The Chair is still of the opinion that a majority may amend or abolish a rule of the House.

Mr. Eastman—Members are probably able to perceive what I am driving at. If they are not, it may be well for me to inform them. It is my intention, for the present, to do all I well supported on this side of the House, to ascertain definitely whether it was intended by this illegal abolition of the rule, by a majority, to crush out the minority. I am willing for the present to hold the opinion that the House was taken by surprise, and that the Chair decided that the rule was abolished by the no maxim of parliamentary law that is more universally received, that that parliamentary rules are for the protection of the rights of the minority. I desire the majority to be warned that this minority understands its rights, and that no intelligent or spiritless people will ever consent to the abrogation of its rights. I throw out these remarks as food for reflection on the other side of the House.

Mr. Eastman's remarks followed. He thought yesterday that the majority had disregarded the minority by abolishing a rule of the House by a majority vote. He could see the object of it. It was to enable the minority to the position of a mere appendage to the majority. His side of the House was no longer of any account. If Republicans continued to occupy their seats it must be simply as a side show to the main exhibition. No man of sense, in their sober moments, would attempt to resist or oppose a majority of three to one. A man of the minority who has any self respect, would consent to sit here under circumstances so humiliating. Such, he thought, remarks were very finely and impressively delivered, and coming from one of the oldest men in the House had a very good effect.

Mr. Burr then proceeded to make a plausible speech, but he failed. He had a bad case, and he seemed to know it. He said that the repeal of the rule did not signify much. It was of no great account to either side.

Mr. Eastman followed. He said the military bill and the Cook county court bill were not taken off the table under the operation of the majority rule.

Mr. Burr admitted that they were taken from the table, but contended that it was the right to do so by any way. He went on to argue that nothing had been done to excite alarm the minority; nothing very irregular had been done.

Mr. Eastman asked [illegible] gentleman if Scott knew of any [illegible] of the State for the act complained of?

Mr. Burr could not say that there was. He did not know.

Mr. Newport of Grundy, said that the majority in abolishing the rule had perpetrated no outrage upon the minority, which by one was determined not to submit to. The was no occasion for it at the time it was done. There was not an argument to support it. The people would put their seal of condemnation upon it.

Mr. Holmes spoke at length and very forcibly. He came to the conclusion that the rule had been wrongfully abolished, and that the motion made by the gentleman from Cook was mostly correct, although he could have wished it had taken a different shape.

Mr. Burr moved to lay on the table the motion of the gentleman from Cook. The motion was accordingly put, and the table by a nearly party vote, only one Democrat voting with the Republicans.

THE REPUBLICANS AFRAID OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The most shameful outrage at the session is the suppression by the House of the Governor's Message. If a red hot locomotive had run into a powder magazine it could not have produced a more terrible explosion than did the stern truths of the Message, when thrown on the Senate side of the House of Representatives. They cowered before it, and are seeking refuge from its effects upon the army and the people by the unusual and unconscious refusal to publish it. They evidently desirre to suppress it. Their arguments against the publication are weak, puerile and discreditable to their authors. But instead of suppressing the Message this augusterous course will only serve to give an universal circulation. Letters in hundreds are already coming in for copies of the Senate edition of the Message. In some parts of the State subscriptions are being raised for its publication. It is to be hoped that the people of Chicago will do justice to the cause, and the army and to the Governor, and assist in raising a subscription by which 100,000 copies of this document shall be scattered broadcast over the State and the nation.

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

As far as political realities are concerned, affairs look very favorable. The Democrats are determined and persistent in their march towards military power in the State. They may be stayed for a time in their progress, from the fact that the Governor and other appropriations must be put through, or certain Democratic ears are liberally broken, but the Democrats are financially broke, and their credit is gone. All is what a small and feeble step it is! Other Democrats are also interested in the Stubblefield & Co. bonding frauds, and they will put the bill providing for their payment through. They claim it as a reward for their services in dodging Dick Richardson. The only hope, then, appears to be in that the corruption of the Democratic party will prevent them from taking the State entirely in their hands, and virtually nullifying its power as a Union State.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are so overburdened with letters from all quarters, that we must entreat our correspondents to take time and condense. We have on our table at this moment not less than one hundred communications, mostly from the seat of war, not one in ten of which shall we be able to print. Hence those who do not see their favors in our columns, will know the reason why.

THE PRESSING WANT.

The national want is victory. That obtained, and the Copperheads would subside, the contemplated resistance to a draft would content itself with scolding, the price of gold would decline, confidence in the Government would be restored, and predictions of final success would grow thick and confident. Why not recognize and satisfy the want which all loyal men feel? Why not? Our men will fight, our leaders are anxious to press forward. The President is willing. Why not put a man in the place of "Old Brains"—some man who has genius for war, the capability for action as well as receptivity of theories about war?

A FIGHTING GENERAL.

The nomination of fighting Jo. Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac, vice Burnside, resigned, will be the occasion for general rejoicing wherever General Hooker is known. We believe him to be a head-and-shoulders taller than any other man upon whom the command could by any probability be conferred. We know that he has the confidence and admiration of the rank and file of the army; that he enjoys the respect and esteem of the President; and, what is not less, that he has unbounded belief in his capability for great things. Wherever he has been placed since the war began, he has done his part well; and now, if he is not destroyed by the jealousy and hatred that killed off John Pope, he will make the country glad. As justice has at last overtaken one of the epauletted scoundrels, who, within sound of the enemy's guns, permitted Pope, whom he was ordered to support, to be cut to pieces, we are not without the hope that others who may have the animus which made him in effect a traitor, may be deterred from practising the treason that has made him infamous.

But we long learned that men in this war are not to be estimated by their pretensions, nor by the partial reports of friends. The guage of merit is Doing; and until Hooker proves his title to the honors of a victor, we shall be slow to accord them.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

We observe among all classes a disposition, always developed by an abundance of paper money, to launch out into extravagancies and excesses that they have not known before for many years; and an inquiry at two or three leading dry goods houses, jewellers, and furniture dealers, in the retail trade in the city, develops the fact that since 1856, so many costly fabrics and articles of taste and luxury, have never been sold in this market, as during the year just passed. It is no concern of ours how many silks Mrs. Grundy has, nor how much Mr. Grundy's cigars and brandy cost. But it is well enough to warn the men who have not the solid wealth of this amiable couple, that the riches that they are now handling are in the main illusory—the product of an abnormal and factitious condition of affairs, and that a day may come when the paper money fabric, upon which these anticipations of great wealth and boundless luxury are founded, will crumble to the dust, and with it all the shining castles in the air in which so many of our people now dwell. It is well, while all is so gay and joyous on the surface, to open, once in a while, a view to the raging and seething flood which boils beneath, and in which the butterflies who are now airing their plumage in the sun, may soon be swallowed up. We have as much confidence in the integrity and stability of the Government as any men alive, and in its ability to make its promise good; but while this is so, we know the seductive influences of the unreal money to which the Government is forced to resort, and the appalling dangers which attend its use; hence, this admonition to all to husband resources that now appear boundless, to keep within the pale of legitimate and necessary expenditure, and to provide for the return of that day in which he will be happy who is the master of small things.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending January 24, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls.	11,173	4,053
Wheat, bu.	91,601	1,690
Corn, bu.	167,461	865
Oats, bu.	65,662	8,237
Rye, bu.	8,143	....
Barley, bu.	8,187	2,368
Seeds, lbs.	172,875	26,713
Pork, brls.	8,071	2,875
Cut Meats, lbs	1,071,144	6,424,811
Lard, lbs	1,663,272	2,398,740
Tallow, lbs	55,290	248,524
Live Hogs, No	56,363	16,510*
Dressed Hogs, No	29,368	15,396*
Beef Cattle, No	5,304	4,297

* This includes the shipments over the Milwaukee Road from Oct. 1st to Jan. 23.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since January 1st to date, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls.	54,255	90,476	84,214
Wheat, bu.	229,941	588,444	510,031
Corn, bu.	362,765	451,063	613,622
Oats, bu.	161,788	58,571	22,544
Rye, bu.	35,359	50,396	37,812
Barley, bu.	20,421	48,984	37,186
Seeds lbs.	400,669	254,402	132,682
Pork, brls.	6,351	18,321	3,704
Cut Meats, lbs.	3,887,909	432,859	1,294,546
Lard, lbs.	4,993,437	3,429,931	1,582,408
Tallow, lbs.	108,429	57,070	48,018
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	123,322	55,657
Dressed Hogs, No.	85,034	77,171	75,048
Beef Cattle, No.	11,904	10,667	6,508

CHANCE FOR A LESSON.

The members of the Legislature, particularly those of the Copperhead species, did well yesterday in looking about Chicago. They may possibly have learned what New England can do in the way of building a city; and having their minds turned towards New England in general, they may get up a train of thought that will not be without its effect on their sectional animosities, which seem just now to be greatly inflamed. They may, when they go home, look each about his premises and through his domestic establishment, to see what that hated Yankee land has added to the general welfare and happiness of the people of the Republic. It is possible that they may learn how illy New England and her contributions to the agriculture, to the manufacturing industry, to the commerce, to the letters, to the science, to the religion, and to the good government of this country, can be spared. They may learn it if they will.

CHICAGO PORK TRADE.

The receipts of Hogs during the past week by Western and Eastern Railroads, were 56,363 Live and 29,368 Dressed Hogs—in all, 85,731, against 90,420 the week previous—a decrease of nearly 14,000 head. Of these there were shipped East 12,270 live and 11,634 dressed—in all 23,904. The following table shows the receipts of live and dressed hogs during the week ending Jan. 24, for a series of years:

1863	85,731
1862	64,119
1861	80,069
1860	6,465

The following table shows the total receipts and shipments of Hogs from the 1st of October till Jan. 24, for a series of years:

RECEIPTS OF HOGS FROM OCT. 1 TILL JAN. 24.

Season.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1862-63	1,505,029	316,708
1861-62	912,870	152,344
1860-61	375,655	103,088

The shipments this season, as given above, include 8,002, which were shipped to Milwaukee—the balance having been shipped East by the three Eastern Railroads.

Deducting the shipments from the receipts this season, it will be seen that there have been left over for packers and butchers 784,620 hogs, against 481,000 up to the corresponding date last season.

On November 7th, Gen. Burnside succeeded to the command of the army of the Potomac. His farewell to his soldiers is given in another column. Unwillingly assuming a position he never coveted, he obeyed the order of his Commander-in-Chief far less willing in his acceptance than in his retiracy, acting in both from motives of the purest patriotism. There is no stain of dishonor upon him, and the qualities of the man and the patriot are unimpeached by the record which perhaps shows him best fitted for the subordinate position he always preferred. It cannot be known how far he has been hindered by the jealousies and strifes engendered by the experiences through which the army of the Potomac has passed, experiences that would long ago have ruined any army not composed of the finest temper.

The people will remember it of Gen. Burnside that he aimed to hurt the rebels, that he was in no way tender lest he should do them harm, and that he aimed strong and forcible blows, whose directness was impaired by agencies not yet entirely located, but beyond his control. He had to contend with season difficulties almost insurmountable, with a chilling distrust far more formidable than the January frosts. His resignation was submitted a fortnight since, but recalled, temporarily, at the request of the President. He is now relieved. His connection with the glorious cause of the Union is not ended. We shall not hear of him caballing and dining and wining with the enemies of the Government. His sword is unsheathed still.

HISTORICAL EXAMPLES.

In spite of the confident predictions and disloyal efforts of a considerable minority of our population, the war will go on; and we believe its end will be a glorious triumph of the Union arms and Union cause. No people, free or otherwise, ever went through the experiences in which this Republic is now engaged without developing opposition at home, which at times was a bar to their warlike endeavors. There is in the chances and accidents of war, in the frightful cost of a few campaigns, in the necessary and inevitable sacrifice of human life, that which forbids unanimity. The discouragement induced by defeat, the levy of heavy taxes, the frequent calls for recruits to fill up the broken and shattered ranks in which battle and disease have done their work, and, what is not less, the desperate partisanship of politicians which seizes upon national misfortune as the ladder by which to attain private advantage, are so many reasons why the patriotic fervor in which nearly all wars begin, dwindles down into, first, indifference, then discontent, and, finally, opposition. And history is full of the political struggles in the hearts of nations, that have attended the greatest and most glorious and beneficent of their war-like operations. The whole of the French Revolution—that greatest of human events since the Reformation—was a never ending struggle between factions within the Republic, as well as between the national armies and the invading foe. Between 1789 and 1800—in the throes of that agony or which the greatest of modern empires was born—the whole world looked for the dissolution of French society, and the return of its elements to their original form. But the inborn love of liberty which gives men patience under trial, and courage in the face of danger, was an element of cohesion which faction could not destroy; and to-day the French people, not yet free but on the high-road to constitutional liberty, have abundant cause to thank the men to whose endurance and steadfastness they owe their deliverance from the thraldom of the Middle ages. Their sons will renew the struggle again, and with wider and happier results.

England furnishes an example of popular discontent and partisan endeavor in every war that she has waged in modern times. Commencing back as far as the days of Gustavus Adolphus, and concluding the review with the struggle in the Crimea, we see that, times almost without number, internal revolution, as the effect of domestic opposition, threatened to accomplish what her enemies could never effect. In the wars of Napoleon, this discontent was so general that it included a large minority of the people of the Kingdom. It broke out into popular disturbances, it vociferated loudly in Parliament, and was found even in the Cabinet Council, and at the head of the armies. As the result of Impressment, of a debased currency, of ruined public and private credit, of commerce and manufactures cut up by the roots, and of disaster upon disaster in the field, it portended nothing less than the surrender of all Europe to the Bonaparte family, and the extinction of English independence. Happily enough for the world, loss of country and the country's cause triumphed; and of the men whose efforts were only for the encouragement of the enemy, none are now remembered by posterity except to be execrated.

In our own Revolution, every fresh disaster to the colonial armies was the seed from which sprung a new crop of tories. South Carolina was almost as malignantly affected toward free institutions as she is to-day. Left to herself, she would never have had the chance to secede from the American Union, because she never would have been a part of it. And New York city, as she now is, was for peace, that trade might go in. She cared, as she to-day cares, nothing for liberty or the forms of government by which it was to be secured. She was for the order of things that had instant returns in hard cash. All over the country the opposition to the war was defiant and bitter; and the prolongation of the contest was due, not so much to the strength of the British armies or to the vessels in her navy, as to the dissensions which politicians excited at home, by which the armies were reduced and the treasury exhausted. But we know what became of the tories, and we know, also, the estimation in which they are held to-day.

The war of 1812 is another instance in our history of this opposition that hostilities always develop in parties at home. The efforts of the Copperheads go for naught when compared with what the Federal party taught and practised in 1814. Refusals of States to let soldiers raised within their borders go over State lines; refusals of soldiers themselves to cross the frontier into the enemy's country; Hartford Conventions for the discouragement of the loyal; blue-lights for the guidance of the enemy—opposition everywhere as bitter and malignant as unlicensed partisanship could make it. Worst of all, opposition that corrupted and emasculated the army.

We do not cite those historical precedents for the purpose of creating the belief that the opposition developed by the Copperheads of to-day is unimportant. On the contrary, we would show to loyal men everywhere how much the holy cause is imperilled by the factions that raise their heads in our midst, and how much of blood and treasure home disloyalty, by encouraging the enemy and protracting the contest, costs. And we would appeal to the Copperheads themselves, if not through their patriotism, through their fears, and warn them that are earning by their treason the eternal execrations of their countrymen and of mankind. Arrogant, defiant, loud-mouthed and self-assured, now, they will live in history, dating from the close of the war, as the basest and most malignant of their kind.

THE LEGISLATIVE VISIT.

To-day will see our State Legislature returned to the Capital from their brief visit to this city. Their sojourn here was by its managers purposely shorn of any and all social features. There was no formal welcome by our citizens, and in no way were these legislators as a whole made our guests. Marched from the cars to a hot and bitter partisan pow-wow at Bryan Hall, that occasion formed the fitting prelude to their stay in Chicago, and ended their public appearance in the capacity of invitation of our Chicago Board of Trade to visit their rooms, but what had these political tricksters and soldiers of fortune in sympathy with a body representing the leading business interests of the Northwest, that had fitted out well nigh a brigade for the war and, is aiding in the same direction, had kicked out the secesh Times of this city? They gave the Board of Trade a wide berth. It was noticeable that they observed the hints of their favorite organ and patronized the "Corn Exchange" extensively. (We refer to the form of exchange in that cereal produced by distillation.) By this means it came to pass that some of them blabbed and boasted overmuch, and proved the truth of the old adage that "When wine is in wit is out."

To sum up, now that they have gone, it is evident that the visit of these men to Chicago will do good. Too many of our citizens are hugging the delusive phantom that all will be well yet, and without the mighty struggle which Error is preparing to resist Right; Rebellion the Union; Slavery, Liberty. The visit, the bearing, the mouthings of these Legislative plotters against the people have opened many eyes here. At public tables in the hotels, warmed by champagne their utterances have been such as to startle and arouse honest and loyal men, at adjoining tables, ordinarily unmoved at maudlin after-dinner talk. Could the rebel Congress have sent a score or two of its hottest rebels on a pilgrimage to a Northern city, they could scarcely surpass the bitterness which these knavish Copperheads have inveighed against the Government, the War, the North, New England, Liberty.

We confess to these great advantages to be derived to Loyalty and Honesty by this northward excursion of the treasonable crew at Springfield. It will be less difficult than before to persuade men who love the country that we have Northern traitors to be watched. We can only find a comparison for the exposure, in the case of a celebrated Boston detective who, some years ago, on the occasion of a great public gathering, made a wide and thorough swoop, and by virtue of some two hundred arrests, was able to display to the crowd some of the most noted pickpockets, burglars, pimps, thieves and confidence men in the country. The people were instructed, and at the same time warned by an actual sight of the fellows. So of our Legislature. The honest and patriotic minority will find their position all the easier from the knowledge this trip has given Northern Illinois, of the men who are trying to wheel Illinois out of the line of loyal States. Like the Boston swell mob, honest men have them spotted; and meaning to hold this State true to the Union and loyal to Liberty, they see where the first blow is to fall if domestic Treason raises its hissing head to strike the State. Gentlemen of the Legislature, go on—study loyalty, or at least its semblance for these are truly earnest times we live in.

IS THIS DEMOCRACY?

But few loyal men in this city, or in the adjacent country, ever take into their hands the organ of Jeff. Davis, in this city—the *Chicago Times*. Lest, however, they should suppose that we are animated by unworthy motives, and that we do not tell the exact truth, when we characterize it, as we frequently do, as a disloyal and treasonable sheet, we are constrained to make occasional extracts from its columns to justify what we say. Hence we print below the essential parts of a characteristic article from that sheet of Monday. It says:

> The country should know, it must know, that this war, as now conducted, is a war of revenge and fanaticism—a war against the constitution and laws—a reproach upon the patriots who framed the constitution and the government,—controlled by an administration and Congress who are the disciples of those have persistently imprecated the constitution and prayed for its subversion. Such being its character, the Democratic party in the loyal States are against its further prosecution. They are against its further prosecution because, in addition to the enormous wickedness of such a war, there is yet another feature still more revolting and terrible. By the acts of the administration the loyal States are committed to the confession that they are beaten, and that an alliance with slaves and the inciting of servile massacres are our only hopes of success.
>
> It is a confession of weakness and cowardice so disgraceful and humiliating that it cannot be properly described, and which must, and should, degrade us before the world.
>
> The war is urged upon principles that were first taught by men who declared their hostility to the government and proclaimed their purpose to devote all their energies to disunion. It is in vain for the Administration or the Abolition party to deny complicity with Phillips and Garrison. These men are dictating the policies of the government—their principles are controlling its counsels.
>
> The war is a John Brown raid on an extended scale. "Only that and nothing more." Democrats decline to be parties to it. They are as much opposed to raids of that description now as they were when the old criminal expiated his crime on the scaffold. They will not give their treasure and blood to prosecute John Brown raids. They will give all to uphold the Constitution and laws. They will not, through the manipulations of an Administration and Congress false to their trusts, be made the instruments to exalt the fanaticism of Phillips and Greeley.

It would be difficult to say whether meanness or falsehood is the prominent feature of that which we quote; and more difficult still to guess why the man who can give currency and authority to such stuff does not go at once and cast his lot with the men who are openly in arms against the Government. But the inquiry most pertinent of all is this: As the Jeff. Davis organ pretends to speak for and by the authority of the Democratic party of the Northwest, by what proportion of the members of that party are sentiments like these endorsed? Is it possible that partisan hate and malice have so corrupted the loyal sentiment of that old and honored organization that, for the sake of perpetuating man-selling under the flag of freedom, it will now join our country's enemies. Or is it only the editor of the Jeff. Davis organ who speaks? We know that he has been disloyal from the first. He was the only man of all the North who made the boast, after the war began, that when our soldiers went South to put the rebellion down, he would open a fire upon their rear. Has he made converts of the body of the party, or do they tolerate him as a treasonable nuisance of whom they would gladly be rid? Cannot some Democrat not a Copperhead inform us?

THE PRESIDENT.

We entreat our friends to be content. The President needs no defenders. His vindication, foreseen by his vast sagacity, always comes to silence complaint, and though men seem sometimes to justly censure his tardiness in action when the necessity is imminent, no man can know as well as he the embarrassments which make tardiness a duty. He has a wide and a clear view of the field. He knows the civil as well as the military necessities of the situation, and must balance one against the other. His critics seeing but a part—here a salient fact and there a discouraging combination—grow impatient and scold. They do wrong; they have not learned from his antecedents to be patient and wait, though the outcome of all that has heretofore excited their murmurs bids them keep still and bide, not their time, but his. Mr. LINCOLN will justify himself again. The Senate is impatient, and so is the country. The first wants Seward's place filled by a man of action. There has been enough of philosophical phrase making, and of halting and of cowardice overmuch, say the members thereof. The country cries out against Halleck with an unanimous voice, demanding that he, too, shall go. The President is impassive yet, and, furious Senators say, By and by, when Seward has leisure at Auburn to talk over with Weed the causes of his fall, and Halleck is sent to condole McClellan, the agreement among all that the President did wisely to wait, will be cordial. So let those, who, like boys under tutelage, aver that they can't wait, try to make their cases as comfortable as may be. They know, or should know, as well as we that Mr. Lincoln is in dead earnest; that to put down this rebellion in the quickest, cheapest and easiest method is the object of his life; that he has no ambition which does not accord with the highest interests of his country; that he has thus far evinced ... tants; and that, whenever the heap is stirred, he always comes out a-top. We are content to measure our desires by his motions.

But, in the meantime, we warn their friends not to be confident that Seward and Halleck will keep their places. If they bet, let the wager be laid on removal; because as sure as that the war continues, they will both go. The instincts of the people are unerring, and they long ago marked the objects of the next sacrifice. As Cameron, as Porter, as Buell, as McClellan went, so will go the men of whom we speak. The realization of public expectation may be deferred; but it will come.

Brigadier General Hascall.

We published on the 23d inst., the report of Brigadier General Milo Hascall, commander of the 1st Division, left wing, of the army of the Cumberland. It is a record that would do honor to any General in the army. A friend has supplied us with the leading points in the history of this gallant General, which we are glad to transfer to our columns.

General Hascall is a native of Genesee county, New York. In 1847 he moved to Goshen, Elkhart county, Indiana, and the following year was appointed a Cadet to West Point, where he graduated in 1852, standing No. in a class that entered 96 and graduated 43. After graduating, he was assigned, as Brevet 2d Lieutenant, to the 3d regiment of United States artillery, and was stationed for ten months at Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island. At the same time Gen. Rosecrans, as 1st Lieutenant of Engineers, and Gen. Burnside, as 1st Lieutenant of Artillery, were stationed at the same post. At the end of that period, he was promoted to a 2d Lieutenancy in the 2d artillery, and went to Fortress Monroe, Virginia. On the 1st of September, 1853, Hascall resigned his place in the army, and returned to Goshen, where he has since resided.

After resigning, Lieut. Hascall studied law, and in 1859 was elected Clerk of the Elkhart County Circuit Court, by the Republican party, of which party he is now and always has been an enthusiastic and efficient supporter. Gen. Hascall is one of the few West Pointers who never have been pro-slavery men, and is now in favor of crushing the rebellion, slavery and all. At the time the rebellion broke out, Hascall was still Clerk of the Court; but on the call for 75,000 volunteers, he immediately enrolled himself as a private in a company raised at Goshen, and when his company was organized, he was chosen its Captain, and took his company to Indianapolis; but enough to fill Indiana's quota was there ahead of him, and the company was disbanded. Gen. Morris immediately commissioned Hascall as Captain, and appointed him one of his aids. Hascall was with Morris in the first engagement of the war, at Philippi, Va., and the next day (June 4, 1861) was appointed by Gov. Morton Colonel of the 17th Indiana, the first three years regiment raised in the United States. Col. Hascall immediately came to Indianapolis, took his regiment and returned to Western Virginia, and was stationed at Cheat Mountain all summer. It was a scouting party from Col. Hascall's regiment that killed the notorious rebel John A. Washington of Mt. Vernon.

In December Col. Hascall moved his regiment to Louisville, Ky.; he was there put in command of a brigade by Gen. Buell, and has served in Buell's army (now the army of the Cumberland) ever since.

On the 25th of April, 1862, Col. Hascall was commissioned by the President and Senate as Brigadier General. During his service in Kentucky, Gen. Hascall has been in many skirmishes, but never until the Murfreesboro fight has he taken an active command in a general engagement. At that fight he was in command of one of the most important points on the field of strife. How well he did his work his report proves. If he had been repulsed, or had he given way, the day would doubtless have been lost. We doubt not higher honors and many more victories will crown his valor and loyalty.

Costly Generals.

It seems from a statement furnished, on request, by the Secretary of War, to the Senate, that there are now five Major Generals and seventeen Brigadier Generals who are assigned to no duty and are doing nothing. The five Major Generals are McClellan, Fremont, McDowell, Buell, and Cassius M. Clay. To this list, we suppose may be added Gen. Butler and Gen. Pope, making seven Major Generals. The total monthly pay of these officers is $3,115, or $37,380 per annum. The aggregate monthly pay of the Brigadier Generals out of service is $5,091.50, or $61,098 per annum. Grand total per annum $98,478. Of the Brigadier Generals mentioned by Mr. Stanton, Gen. Harney has not been on duty since June, 1861—a loss to the Government of over $5,000 in money.

In addition to all this, if we should calculate the time that has been wasted and lost away from duty, by general officers not enumerated by Secretary Stanton. It would appear that the public strong box pays for an infinite deal of service due by the military which is not rendered.

Army Correspondence.

A friend gives us some extracts from a very voluminous correspondence with officers and soldiers in the army:

The Chaplain of the 15th Indiana volunteers, Rev. Dr. Whitehead, writes: "We are one mile from Murfreesboro, Tenn., on the Liberty Pike. At the great fight, our regiment was more unfortunate than most others. We went into battle with 439, all told; we lost in killed and wounded 193, nearly one-half. Among our loss are two Captains killed. We had six Lieutenants wounded. None of our field officers were either killed or wounded. We were 250 yards nearer the enemy's breastworks than any other troops. I hope never to see another such encounter."

A correspondent from near Memphis writes: "All our officers and men are joining the patriot 'S. B.,' and we hope to find camps well established at home when we return next spring."

Another at Grand Junction., Tenn., says: "I find most of the Masonic lodge rooms in this city and Mississippi are perfect ruins. In this place the Masonic hall has over two hundred negroes quartered in it. The very mischief has been played with gavels, jewels, aprons, and paraphrenalia generally."

One from Fairfax C. H. writes: "The battle at Murfreesboro, Tenn., is like quicksilver in the bones of the soldiers here. They were half dumb with the pleasurable excitement when they heard of it."

Latest from Rosecrans' Army.

A gentleman just arrived from Rosecrans' army, which he left on the 21st inst., informs us that the army is in good condition, and about ready for further operations. It is not known when another forward movement will be made, but since the question of supplies has been settled by the continued rise of the Cumberland River, the opinion was quite general among the officers that an advance upon Tullahoma would take place very soon.

The health of the troops generally has greatly improved, and a remarkable degree of good spirits is manifested in all the camps. Many of the wounded in the recent battle are rapidly recovering, and returning to their regiments.

Our informant assures us that intense indignation exists throughout the army against the politicians at the North who are trying to get up divisions and disaffection at home. The universal sentiment among the soldiers is, that if they are called home before this accursed rebellion is put down, they will be in honor bound to "clean out" the Northern rebel sympathizers, against whom there is the most bitter feeling among the troops.

A Happy Hit.

A few days since while at Springfield, I heard a conversation between several members of the Legislature, in which a couple of leading Democrats were boasting that they were too strong for the Union side of the House. A dispatch had just been received that the rebels were defeated at Murfreesboro. Col. Coler, a War Democrat from Champaign, (since voted out, and his place given to Busey, contestant,) spoke up very quickly, saying: "Yes, you are too strong for us *here*, but we're giving you the devil at *Murfreesboro*."

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer*—intense Copperhead—commends the election of James W. Wall as United States Senator from New Jersey, for the following reason:

> "Col. Wall was one of the first victims thrown into the Administration Bastile in New York by Simon Cameron. He is an able, bold, and eloquent man, and *has been opposed to the war from the start*. He is just the man for Senator. The Administration throws him into a Bastile—the people make him Senator."

Recollect that this Wall was "opposed to the war" long before the President's Proclamation was issued, and consequently his "constitutional scruples" had not been disturbed by that measure.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.—New buildings to the value of $70,000 have been erected in the city of Davenport during the past year. This shows a large degree of prosperity in that splendid city.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Position of Our Army—The Killed, Wounded and Missing—Reinforcements—The Dismissed Officers—John Morgan—Murfreesboro—Sanitary Condition of the Army—Position of Northwestern Regiments—To the Chicago Board of Trade.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 20, 1863.

The army of the Cumberland, as you have seen by telegraph, has been especially honored by the President, and, although official notification has not yet been received, the Major General commanding is already addressing the wings and centre as army corps. McCook's wing (the right) becomes the 20th corps; Crittenden's wing (the left) becomes the 21st; and Thomas' (centre) becomes the 14th. All this for bravery on the battlefield of Stone River—alike complimentary and honorable to commanders and soldiers.

The best spirit everywhere prevails. Soldiers think they have the ablest General of the day, and they are as willing to follow him to battle (confident of victory!) as men can be, willing to go where there is possibility of death. There is no mistaking the feeling of this army. You cannot hear a dissenting voice. Rosecrans demonstrated to every man within sight of him, on those days of terrible struggle, that he was brave, as brave can be; and the soldiers—the men of the ranks—became his friends thenceforward. Hundreds of stories are afloat in camp of the General's bearing, his coolness and courage in battle, showing how quickly the rank and file grasp for evidences of a commander's courage. In this case the instances are not wanting, and the men of the army of the Cumberland are more than contented with their leader.

Since the battle of Stone River, the army has been quietly encamped within short distance of this village. Portions of the troops have been pushed at times within striking distance of the enemy, but there has been no movement looking to an attack or general advance. People of the North, misled by the telegrams that first followed the battle have "gone fretting," no doubt, at the delay. But people must remember that an army that fights for four days at a cost of 10,000 men and 1,000 horses must have days, perhaps weeks in which to recuperate. Impatient civilians have only to try camp life, a battle or two, and a few days "march," to get their impatience knocked out of them. Companies and regiments and brigades become to a certain extent disorganized by battle, and time for reorganization must be had before new marches are begun. But the army of the Cumberland suffered no real disorganization in the battle of Stone River, though many regiments sustained a loss of half their numbers. The delay in pushing after the retreating enemy has been brought about by another cause—the scarcity of supplies, and the utter impossibility of procuring their concentration within reach. But yesterday I heard the Major General gleefully exclaim, "Forty feet rise in the Cumberland; now we'll have stores;" And so it is; the Cumberland will now bring to Nashville such an amount of stores as will feed a hundred thousand for a year. A secondary depot will be established at this point, and ere many days the army of the Cumberland will again be in motion. For days I have been among the various regiments from the Northwest, obtaining lists of the casualties in the late battle, and I have sent you the name of every man, belonging to Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, who was killed or wounded. I have given my time wholly to this work, and through the kind co-operation of the regimental and company officers, I have succeeded in preparing what I venture to assert are accurate lists. Many, it will be noticed, are marked "missing," of whom it will be well for friends to remember. The bulk are but stragglers, who ran away so as to be in at a fight on another day. The aggregate loss in Northwestern regiments, I have not figured; but the following may be relied upon as the exact loss of the army: Killed, 1,474; wounded, 6,813; missing, 3,506. Now, as I have explained, the bulk of the missing will return—say 2,000 of them; then of the wounded, certainly 3,000 will be ready for duty within three weeks' time—so that an actual loss of but 6,000 has been sustained by the army. Since the battle, many times the loss have been added, and to-day there is a splendid army of men, much larger than was at Stone River, quartered about the goodly village of Murfreesboro.

I told you by telegraph that the Major General was plying the axe, and I gave the names of several officers who had been dismissed the service. Much feeling exists in the 88th Illinois because of the order dismissing Lieut. Ball, but with few exceptions its justice is admitted. Col. Sherman made every effort to procure an abrogation of the order, but without avail, and on yesterday afternoon the provisions of "No. 9" were strictly carried out. Special orders dismissing officers are closed with a paragraph like this: The provisions of order No. 9 will be strictly enforced; or this: The provisions of order No. 9 will be omitted. And now that you may understand the punishment of a bad officer in the army of the Cumberland, I copy the order referred to:

HEADQUARTERS 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEP'T CUMBERLAND, BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY, November 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 9.—Whenever an order mustering out or dismissing a commissioned officer is given, under genuine order No. 4, from these headquarters, it will be sent through the proper commanders to the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment to which the culprit belongs. It will be the duty of the immediate commander to cause the command to be assembled and the order published to it as soon as practicable. He will cause the culprit to appear in front of the command uncovered, while the order is read, and after its publication, the Adjutant will strip from him, in presence of the command, his shoulder straps and all other marks of his rank; after which he will be conducted by the guard without the lines of the command.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Lieut. Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

Col. W. B. Cassilly, of the 69th Ohio, escaped the enforcement of "No. 9." He was dismissed "for drunkenness on the morning of the 31st inst., at the most critical moment of the battle, when his regiment was engaged with the enemy, thereby rendering him incapable of receiving or giving orders, and imperilling the safety of his entire command. In consequence of his wound, although received after he had been relieved from command, and when not in the exercise of duty, the provisions of order No. 9, will not be carried out."

Col. Cassilly, I understand, stood fair as an officer and gentleman in the army, and his fate should warn the liquor-drinking soldier.

Gen. Rosecrans is beloved by his officers and men, and yet in all the army there is no more rigid disciplinarian. There is hope for the army and hope for the country, when such men have control.

I have heard it said since getting south of the Ohio River—said by Butternut neutrality men of Kentucky and Tennessee—that hundreds of officers in Rosecrans' army were resigning, because of the President's proclamation.

Well, I know that Lieut. Ball is the second man who has tried the experiment, and I am of opinion he will be the last. And I know, furthermore, that the army of the Cumberland sustains the proclamation, favoring every possible means to cripple and defeat rebellion. I have talked with scores of men in regard to it, and with but few exceptions the word was, "Down with slavery, and up with freedom."

In and about this village there is to-day a vast majority of good and true Union people, earnest supporters of the government, but this majority is to be only found in the ranks of the army. The natives, men, women and children, are rebels, wicked and venomous. The town once had a population of some 3,000, out of which, I am told, one could not have picked a hundred Unionists. The rebel General John Morgan married here, some three weeks ago. The ceremony took place in the large hall of the courthouse—now crowded with the wounded of our army—which was finely decorated for the occasion. Upon the walls in wreaths of evergreen appeared the words, "Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Hartsville, Pensacola and Santa Rosa." They are there yet, but looked at by the eyes of men who saw Shiloh and Donelson, something that the "festive" John did not do, and who wonder that the words should gladden rebel eyes.

People say the wedding was a grand affair. All the beauty and gallantry of rebeldom was there, and things went merry as marriage bells should go. John's wife was a Miss Ready, whose pa still holds forth at Murfreesboro, but whose self left with the rag-tag army of her husband's choice.

There are but few citizens left, dread of the "Yanks" having forced them from their homes. Those that remain are quiet neutrals generally, whose attentions and milk all go to the comforting of the rebel wounded, of whom some 1,500 are quartered among them.

The village, just like all Southern towns, looks old and dilapidated, giving a Northerner of my persuasion an uncomfortable feeling about the heart each time the daylight brings its shiftless negroes and ghastly bricks to view.

The sanitary condition of this army was never better—so well informed men tell me. The hospitals are well conducted, good nursing and good food being abundantly supplied. Noble men and women are here, giving time and money to the comfort of the sick and wounded, and it does seem that every want is supplied.

During my stay with this army I shall be constantly among the Northwestern regiments, and, from time to time, I hope to gather much local information—camp news, that will interest home readers. The great body of Northwestern men are in McCook's corps, on the right wing, and are therefore always together. The 35th, 34th, 21st, 38th, 75th, 74th, 59th, 36th, 88th, 44th, 73d, 22d, 89th, 79th, 34th, 27th, 42d, and 51st Illinois; the 15th and 24th Wisconsin; the 21st Michigan, and several batteries from each of the States named, are there, and one hailing from the city of Chicago is at home among them. Thomas' centre has but three Northwestern regiments; the 24th and 19th Ill., and the 11th Michigan, and in the left wing there are but three, the 100th, 110th and 84th Illinois. Mentioning these Northwestern regiments, I have had reference only to those that took part in the battle of Stone River, and it will be remembered that a heavy force of men from the Northwest are in the division of Gen Morgan, now garrisoning the city of Nashville. The 10th, 16th, 60th, 85th, 86th, 125th Illinois, and the 10th, and 14th Michigan are in Gen. M.'s command; men who, though not in the Stone River fight, have yet done yeoman's service at places equally famed—Perryville, Donelson and Shiloh.

Among all these troops, among such an army of good fellows, one can live for many a day and enjoy life, sitting by camp fires, cracking jokes and jaws over "hard-tack," and recounting the stories of the battle's wild hurrah.

I will end this letter by saying a word or two to the Chicago Board of Trade. Your regiments and your battery have immortalized the term, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE. The battery did such splendid work, and was posted so prominently, where the thickest of the battle raged, that everybody saw and wondered, and to-day, throughout the army their name is as familiar as the word of command.

THE VICTORY AT ARKANSAS POST

The Part the Third Board of Trade Regiment took in the Fight.

ARKANSAS POST, THIRTY-FIVE MILES UP THE ARKANSAS RIVER, January 14, 1863.

To J. V. Farwell, esq., J. Hancock, Chas. H. Walker, and members of the Board of Trade, Chicago Ill.:

Thinking, perhaps, that you as well as many of our friends, of the Board of Trade, would like to hear from the 3d Board of Trade regiment after our first battle, (or at least in which we took an active part on the field,) I, for want of a better hand (our regular correspondent being wounded) write out. After feeling of the enemy at Vicksburg, and waiting about a week for Grant and Banks to come up, our expedition returned to the mouth of White River, where our gunboats planned the expedition against this post, and we were not long in getting under way. Landing at a point about two miles below the fort, covered by the point and heavy timber, we formed in line of battle as follows: Sherman's army corps, composed of Steele's and Stuart's divisions, (Dave Stuart) took the advance or right, and Morgan's army corps. Our brigade, composed of the 113th (3d Board of Trade,) 116th Ill. and the 6th and 8th Mo., under command of Col. Giles Smith, and, in conjunction with the gunboats, drove the enemy from their rifle pits on the east, taking about sixty prisoners. The 8th Missouri was deployed as skirmishers, and soon drove the enemy in. The whole army then formed in line of battle, almost completely surrounding the enemy. All this was done on Saturday, the 10th. Saturday evening the ball opened, about 4 o'clock, between the gunboats and the fort. After a brisk cannonade of about forty minutes, our gunboats dropped down stream, out of the range of the enemy's guns. In this cannonading, our gunboats silenced one of the enemy's large guns. Our forces lost but one man the first day, viz: my 2d Lieut. Daniel Ferguson lost his left leg by a shell as we were crossing an open, exposed place. My company (A) was detailed to support two sections of the 1st Illinois battery, (Silversparre's,) and one of the gunboats lost eight or nine men. Saturday night we lay on our arms, in line of battle, under fire of the enemy's cannon, but all the damage they did us was in keeping us awake a part of the night. All Saturday night the rebels were busy throwing up breastworks. Sunday morning we moved up still closer to their works, planted our batteries and perfected our plan of attack—the enemy all the time being also busy completing their defenses on the west, which they succeeded in making very strong. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday the ball was opened by the gunboats opening a furious cannonading, seconded by the land batteries, and returned briskly by the enemy. The sight was truly grand and terrific, and the contest grew warmer and warmer, and the batteries and the gunboats advancing steadily all the time. After about forty minutes the cannonading was ordered to cease on our part, and our infantry forces advanced to charge upon the enemy's works. Then commenced rapid musketry firing, and the bullets rained down upon us in a leaden shower but our boys kept on advancing and holding every inch of ground they gained, and steadily driving the enemy before them and into their line of defenses. And here let me say that the 113th and 116th Illinois, armed as they were with inferior guns, exhibited a bravery and cool courage for which Illinois may well feel proud. There was not a man among them all that for an instant wavered or fell back, and if their old, treacherous guns did not snap the cap the first time, they tried them again and again, until they would go, and when one of their comrades fell who had a good gun, the ones who had poor guns would exchange pieces and go into them again. Our Colonel endeared himself to us all by his coolness and true courage. He never dodged, but kept walking up and down our lines, cheering up our men, and by his bravery inspired the whole regiment. Our Lieutenant Colonel also showed himself a true man. Our General, Giles Smith, was also among the bravest of the brave, and his regiment, the 8th Missouri, maintained their previous reputation for being one of the bravest and best drilled and most efficient regiments in our army. The same may also be said of the 6th Mo. We don't want a better or braver General than Giles Smith, or Colonel than Col. Geo. B. Hoge. All the army did nobly, and our Generals, Morgan, Sherman and McClernand, all did their whole duty and did it well. The batteries, especially A and B, 1st Illinois, made a most excellent fight and advanced with the infantry, raining upon the enemy a shower of shell, grape and canister. Our lines slowly, but surely and steadily advanced upon the enemy's works, until we fought them at pistol shot, and if one of the Butternuts put up even his hand or head, he was riddled with balls. We shot down all their artillery horses and completely silenced all their cannon by killing off all their cannoniers, and at last, finding their case a hopeless one, they hoisted the white flag all along their lines at just thirty minutes before 5 o'clock p. m. You ought then to have witnessed the scene and heard the shouts of our boys; shout after shout went up and made the very air tremble. We had fought them in their own strong hold, upon their own chosen ground, they behind strong entrenched positions, we in the open field, and after three and a half hours hard fighting, they were ours. Glory to God in the highest, and all honor and praise to our brave lads who bravely maintained on that day the old stars and stripes.

Of the gunboats, and their men, how can I find words to express the admiration I have for our brave tars. It is no wonder we succeeded when our gunboats went up within 150 yards and silenced their 120-pounder at two fires, without the loss of a man—and silenced the other heavy gun of the fort and then went up the river beyond the fort and cut off the enemy's retreat. All did nobly, and behold the result. With a loss of only 350 killed and wounded—we had no missing—we destroyed 400 of them and took near 7,000 prisoners, twenty cannon, 8,000 small arms, their General (Churchill,) all their baggage, and trains, and mules, and horses, and a large amount of army stores.

We demolished the enemy's works yesterday, removed all their cannon and small arms and transportation on board one transport, and sent our prisoners under a strong convoy and guard to Cairo.

Our best respects to all the Board of Trade, and many thanks for the blankets, which we understand they have purchased for us, but which we have not yet received.

Yours, truly, GEO. R. CLARK,
Capt. Co. A, 113th Ill. Vol., 3d B'rd of T'de.

TREASON IN ILLINOIS.

What the Copperheads are Doing.

[From the Missouri Democrat, 26th.]

On the 14th day of January, 1863, Thomas M. Dickson, a private of Capt. DeCamp's company of the 130th Illinois, deserted in Memphis. Since his desertion, a letter to him, from which the following is an extract, was received by the Captain, written by the deserter's brother, John C. Dickson, a constable of Christian county. The spelling is preserved.

> "I sent you five Dollars. I would a sent you more but I didnt now whether you would get it or not, so if you get it I will send more as soon as you let me now, if you try to leave that place you must have plenty of money and citizens clothes to put on or you may not get away so easy. let me now and I will help you all I can, there isnt anything going on here now or talked about but old Abes Proclamation of freeing the Negroes, old Abe and all of his negro lovers will get hell yet, there is strong talk of Kentucky seceding and if she does Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa will go with her. I hope they will, the Union forces in Virginia had a big fight at fredericksburg, and got whooped like the devil, the first report was that the Union forces under Burnside lost forty thousand and the next was that they only lost twenty thousand, it is hard to tell but I think that they lost about twenty-five thousand, and the secesh didnt loose but very little if any, the papers dont state how many, I will send you old Abes Proclamation and you can see it for yourself and show it to the boys."

Many similar epistles have lately been sent to soldiers in the same company, and other companies in the regiment, some of them containing money, and causing the intended effect—desertion. All were written by prominent citizens. One which failed in its object was written by Jesse Ellis, a Justice of the Peace, in Coles county, urging a soldier and "the boys" of his company to leave the army. This traitor and suborner of perjury promised protection and the power of the county to resist the arrest of the deserters. He assisted in raising the company of these "boys" whom he now advises to desert. Democratic rebel sympathizers in Bond county, a few days ago, did their utmost to prevent Captain Colby, of Greenville, in that county, from recovering one of his own and three of Captain Harris' men, who had overstayed their furloughs or deserted from Memphis. The gallant Captain returned yesterday with several absentees. The deserters escaped by concealment or flight. Had the Captain found them they would have come also, their Democratic friends and sympathizers with the rebellion to the contrary notwithstanding. Will the Government not punish these criminals?

Desertions, incited and encouraged by Northern traitors, are becoming alarmingly and dangerously frequent. When the Colonel, with Col. Jas. H. Matheny, and Capt. Prescott and DeCamp, of Springfield, visited Taylorville last October, to recruit for their regiment—the 130th, Charles Manners, now sheriff of Christian county, and several others, leading citizens, whose names are known, endeavored to divide every recruit from performing their engagement with the Government in the enlistment articles. They prevented the notice for a public meeting from being published in the local paper. They dogged the steps of these officers through the streets of the town, and were as active in getting off their recruits as if the traitors had been in the pay of Jeff. Davis. It is time for the loyal citizens of the North and middle States, for the loyal Governors, and the President to arouse themselves.

If the Government must go down, let it go down in blood. Loyal men at home must assist us with all their might. The army is true and faithful; they are ready to fight the traitors in the rear as well as the rebels in front. Those at home who wish well to the Government have much to do. Deserters everywhere must be arrested and remanded to duty. Traitors must be seized and sent to prison, and mulcted in all their goods, as the law of Congress provides and orders the President to do. The Government must make itself felt and feared—must strike terror to evil doers, who, with the Constitution and *habeas corpus* on their lips, are destroying the Government and the country, and the best hopes of man. Above all things, order the draft and carry it into execution at whatever cost.

N. NILES, Col. 130th Ill. Vols.
FORT PICKERING, MEMPHIS, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Burnside Relieved—Gen. Hooker Succeeds him—Burnside's Farewell to his Soldiers—His Retirement Voluntary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1863.

This morning's *National Intelligencer* contains the following: General Burnside arrived in Washington on Saturday morning, and was in conference all the forenoon with the President, the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief. We understand that at his own request he was relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and that the President immediately conferred the chief command on Maj. Gen. Hooker.

An evening paper here makes the announcement that Hooker already has his plan of campaign formed, and that he will be ready to enter upon its execution as soon as the roads will permit.

The withdrawal of Franklin and Sumner leaves the right wing under command of Maj. Gen. Sedgwick, and the left wing under Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The following is the address of Gen. Burnside to the army:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, January 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—By direction of the President of the United States, the Commanding General this day transfers the command of this army to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, nor any considerable advancement of our line, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skillful General who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success.

Your General, in taking an affectionate leave of the army, from which he separates with so much regret, may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long and tried associates of the 9th corps. His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continued success, until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside.
(Signed,) LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 26, 1863.

This morning Gen. Burnside turned over the command of the army to Gen. Hooker.

As soon as the change was known, the principal officers waited on Gen. Burnside and took leave of him with regret.

Gen. Burnside has issued a parting address to the army.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The Washington *National Intelligencer* states that Burnside has resigned the command of the Army of the Potomac, and Hooker has been appointed in his place.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The New York *Times'* Washington dispatch says:

A conference was held last evening at the White House, in which Secretary Stanton and several prominent Senators and Representatives participated. Political matters of great importance were discussed and determined. That a change of administrative policy in many essential respects will be the result, is regarded as certain, even if it occasions official changes in important places.

The Secretary of War has notified Congress that he is making such changes in the organization of his department as will relieve him from future necessity for more than one assistant. It is understood Mr. Wolcott retires. Mr. Watson will remain as Assistant Secretary.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says:

A very important report, said to be founded on good authority, in reference to the army of the Potomac, has reached me to-night. It is to the effect that the army of the Potomac is to be virtually disbanded, and that the greater portion of it will be sent to the West to cooperate in the grand campaign soon to be inaugurated. A small portion of it will be retained near Washington, just enough to protect it. So runs the report.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The New York *Tribune* has the following from headquarters of the army of the Potomac, 25th:

A Brigadier General commanding a division was yesterday placed under arrest by General Burnside, for denouncing the policy of the Administration upon the slavery question, and expressing disloyal sentiments. This General has daily been expecting promotion to the rank of Major General, and assignment to the command of a corps.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER.

The new commander of the Army of the Potomac is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Old Hadley, in 1816, being now forty-seven years old. He entered West Point in 1833, his appointment being charged to that State. In 1837 he received his appointment of Second Lieutenant of artillery. In February, 1838, he was appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, and promoted to a First Lieutenancy. From July to October, 1841, he acted as Adjutant at the Military Academy, and from 1841 to 1845 he ranked as Regimental Adjutant. When the war with Mexico broke out he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to General Hamer, and displayed so much gallantry that he was breveted as Captain. He particularly distinguished himself at Monterey. In the early part of 1847 he was made Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. For his sagacity and courage at the National Bridge, he was breveted Major, and soon after, at Chapultepec, rendered himself so conspicuous that he was breveted Lieutenant Colonel. The war ended, he withdrew from the service and emigrated to California where he engaged in commerce, with but moderate success.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he considered that the education he had received at the expense of his country was a sacred trust, and immediately offered his services to the Government, who, aware of his abilities, appointed him Brigadier General of volunteers, on the 17th of April, 1861. He was placed in command of a brigade, which formed part of the army of the Potomac. Subsequently he was put at the head of a division and stationed in South Maryland, where he remained till February last. He was now placed in command of the fighting division par excellence of the army, including Sickles' splendid Excelsior Brigade, and at Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, showed how worthy he was of that proud position. He next distinguished himself during the seven days' contests, and afterwards under General Pope before Washington, and under McClellan in Maryland. He fought bravely at South Mountain and Antietam, at which latter place he was wounded in the foot. When he had recovered from his wound sufficiently to take the field in a litter, he did so, and was made Commanding General of the 5th army corps. On the 14th of November, 1862, he was placed in command of the centre grand division of General Burnside's army in Virginia. His promotions have thus taken place: On July 4, 1862, he was promoted to a Major Generalship of volunteers, and on the 20th of September, 1862, was appointed a Brigadier General of the regular army, in the place of Gen. Mansfield, deceased.

Gen. Hooker has named Gen. Butterfield for his chief of staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 27, 1863.

The following has just been published to the army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No 1.—By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned has assumed command of the army of the Potomac.

He enters upon the discharge of the duties imposed by this trust, with a just appreciation of their responsibility. Since the formation of this army, he has been identified with its history. He has shared with you its glories and reverses, with no other desire than that these relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished. In the record of your achievements there is much to be proud, and with the blessing of God we will contribute something to the renown of our arms and the success of our cause.

To secure these ends your commander will require the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier in this army. In equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle whenever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to the feelings of this army when he conveys to our late commander, Major General Burnside, the most cordial good wishes for his future.

My staff will be announced as soon as organized.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Maj. Gen. Com'g Army of Potomac.

The only movement to-day is a change of locality for headquarters.

Rain is falling; wind southwest; temperature mild.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 28, 1863.

By the kindness of Dr. D. P. Heap, special bearer of dispatches to Washington from the United States Mississippi Squadron, I learn the following interesting news from your correspondent with Admiral Porter's fleet:

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, Jan. 19, 1863.

The expedition returned this day from Des Arc, 210 miles from this place, and forty or fifty above St. Charles. The first boat to return was the Forest Rose, sent up with Gen. McClernand's dispatches to Gen. Gorman. Gorman had orders to go up and capture St. Charles. He found it abandoned, and kept on up the river. The Forest Rose reached St. Charles on Friday. The gunboat Cincinnati found there transports with Gorman's troops, passed up to Clarendon and finally reached Duvall's Bluff. The Forest Rose kept on up the river and reached the Bluff on Sunday, preceded by the gunboat De Kalb and Gen. Gorman's forces. When the De Kalb arrived at Duvall's Bluff, it found dinner ready cooked, but not eaten, and the Confederates, all but seven, absent. They had departed in such haste that they had forgotten to take their guns. A large quantity of ammunition, two eight-inch guns, 200 Enfield rifles, two platform cars and some provisions were captured. The works at the Bluff are not complete. The natural defenses are good.

It is 175 miles from the mouth of White River to De Kalb. The Forest Rose and the transports, and several hundred troops then passed to Des Arc, where they arrived on Sunday. Captain Walker landed only with the dispatch bearer, Dr. Heap, and was met by a delegation of citizens. The soldiers had all been sent to reinforce Arkansas Post, and those remaining had departed as soon as the fleet hove in sight. The rebel flag still flying over Gen. Haines' headquarters was pulled down.

All the buildings were deserted excepting one hospital, where were found thirty-nine sick and four dead men. The sick men were paroled. The prisoners taken were mostly of the 19th and 21st Texas regiments.

The citizens of Des Arc were rejoicing over supposed rebel victories. They had reports of the strongest character, that thousands of men had come over to the Confederate side; that our loss at Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Arkansas Post amounted to over 10,000.

In letters captured, it was unanimously admitted that after the capture of Arkansas Post, Little Rock must inevitably fall. It was expected that Gen. McClernand would move upon it. Why he did not, they could not guess. The troops of McClernand and Sherman are at Milliken's Bend, awaiting orders to move and the arrival of more troops. My next will date from that rendezvous.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Maj. Gen. Curtis has telegraphed to Gen. Halleck from St. Louis, 24th, as follows: Gen. Gorman telegraphs from Duvall's Bluff, 18th, that aided by three gunboats he ascended White River, to Duvall's Bluff and Des Arc, taking about 150 prisoners, two columbiads and about 200 small arms.

IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamer Mary A. Boardman has arrived from New Orleans the 14th, and Key West the 20th inst. She brings Galveston advices to the 17th inst., brought to Key West by the steamer Northern Light from New Orleans.

On the 17th the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other Federal steamers, were off Galveston. They saw a steamer in the offing. The steamer Hatteras immediately got under way to speak her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was, and received an answer, "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire."

The commander of the Hatteras told them to wait and he would send a boat to her, and had just lowered a boat, with an officer and crew in her, when the steamer opened her broadside and fired into the Hatteras.

The Brooklyn started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on, she lost sight of her and was compelled to give up the chase.

On returning, she found the Hatteras sunk in nine fathoms of water. The officers of the Mary Boardman were unable to give further particulars.

The steamer was no doubt the pirate Alabama. The Hatteras was merely a transport, but carried four guns of light calibre.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Guerilla Operations—The Remedy.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 26.—Maj. Gen. Rosecrans hopes that the Cincinnati, Louisville and other Western newspapers will desist from the practice of publishing reports of shipments of supplies to the Department of the Cumberland. It is substantially a notification to the rebels to prepare to capture them.

It is understood, however, that newspapers would not make such publications Quartermasters and Commissaries did not furnish the items.

Wheeler's cavalry made a dash at a train of cars on Sunday, on the railway between Nashville and Franklin, and succeeded in destroying two cars. They were frightened away before they destroyed the balance of the train.

A convalescent soldier killed one of the rebels. One Federal Sergeant was badly wounded. Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley followed the rebels sharply, but they had too much start of him. He rode fifty miles within twenty hours.

The rebel cavalry in considerable numbers are constantly hovering on our flanks, watching our communications.

Until the Government reinforces the cavalry arm of this department, and supplies large numbers of horses to mount infantry regiments to pursue the enemy, this cannot be stopped.

The rebel General Wheeler has been made a Major General, and is in command of all the rebel cavalry in Tennessee.

Capt. E. Elmer Otis, 4th United States cavalry, who distinguished himself conspicuously in a splendid and successful charge upon the enemy in the battle of Stone River, and who is now in command of a brigade of cavalry, has been recommended by Maj. Gen. Rosecrans and Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, and all the officers of the brigade, for promotion to a Brigadier General.

Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield, who whipped Humphrey Marshal in East Kentucky, and who afterwards distinguished himself in the command of a brigade at Shiloh, has reported to Gen. Rosecrans for duty. He will probably be assigned to the command of a division in the army of the Cumberland.

Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, during the absence of Maj. Gen. McCook, is in command of the right wing of the army.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger commands Rosecrans' division. It is reported that the enemy are being reinforced.

An intercepted letter from a member of Bragg's staff, indicates that the feeling against Bragg is so strong that he will be superceded.

The writer admits that notwithstanding the rebels captured the most guns and several thousand prisoners from us, they were badly whipped. He says the slaughter of their officers was awful, and although the fighting of the rebel army was splendid, they were beaten by superior generalship and by the obstinacy of the Yankees.

The whole number of rebel prisoners captured in the battle was about 3,500, with eight guns and four standards.

The weather continues stormy and the rivers are swelling.

Dr. E. Swift, U. S. A., Medical Director of this department, whose services are almost invaluable, will be strongly recommended for promotion, to rank as Lieutenant Colonel, for long years of faithful services.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

The iron-clads Passaic and Montauk, with other vessels, have safely arrived at their destination. The Passaic made the Port Royal light boat in forty hours from Beaufort, N. C. She behaved well, and was thoroughly tested in a gale. Capt. Rogers, of the iron-clad Weehawken, in a private letter, says that he stood on the top of the turret in the midst of the storm they encountered, and was delighted to see how she behaved.

News from Charleston indicates that neither the rebels nor impartial observers have confidence in the ability of Beauregard's fortifications to beat off the iron-clads.

The inhabitants, expecting the city to be burned, have carried off everything portable, including the doors of their houses.

NEWBERN, Jan. 20, via FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 26.—From Southern papers, it appears there has been great consternation in the interior, by the reported concentration of Federal troops in this Department.

It has been ascertained that 75,000 troops have been sent to North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and their force has been withdrawn thence for the Southwest. The rebels believe that the army of the Potomac is completely demoralized and on the eve of mutiny; hence, their withdrawal of troops from these points.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamer Northern Light, from New Orleans 17th, has arrived. Her news was anticipated by the Mary Boardman last evening.

Gen. Banks had issued orders assessing rebels to support the poor, disposing of confiscated estates, &c., and allowing produce to be sold in open market by well disposed persons, and requiring all registered enemies to take the oath of allegiance. Also that all liquor sold to soldiers will be punished.

It was reported at Key West, on the 19th, that the rebel pirate Oreto had escaped from Mobile, and captured and burned a brig off the Tortugas on the 17th.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 27, 1863.

M. Y. Johnson of Galena, late a prisoner in Fort LaFayette, presented a rampant secession memorial, setting forth his grievances in being arrested and incarcerated. It abuses the Federal Government. He asks redress at the hands of the Legislature. The memorial upon the motion of Mr. Green of Massac, was referred to a special committee.

The Senate Committee reported upon the case of Judge Isaac G. Wilson, of the 13th Circuit. They are in favor of laying the petition for his removal from the bench upon the table. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Custodian bill, heretofore passed by the House, passed the Senate unanimously. It repeals the law appointing a custodian for Cook county.

Two thousand secesh prisoners are being sent here from Missouri by Gen. Curtis. Col. Wright of Cincinnati is to send the necessary guard for them.

We have secessionists enough in this city out of prison already. The loyal people do not want the prisoners here.

The bill appointing three Military Board Commissioners has been made the special order in the House for to-morrow. It is expected that the Democracy will insist on forcing through this unconstitutional measure.

Johnson and Sheean, the late political prisoners, are to speak at the Hall of Representatives to-night. It will no doubt be a grand Copperhead pow-wow.

On the question of printing the Governor's Message in the House to-day, very bitter secession speeches were made. It was unanimously resolved at last to print 5,000 copies.

Simon Hirschback of Chicago has been appointed on the Governor's staff, with the rank of Colonel.

A bill was passed in the House to prevent enlistments in this State for other States, and to punish frauds.

A bill was passed authorizing Cook county to borrow money.

Judge Champlin of Ottawa was seen to leave the sleeping car last night, and stand on the platform. Shortly after he was missed, and has not been found. His clothing was left in the car.

9 O'CLOCK, P. M.—The Copperhead pow-wow, is now going on. There is not much of a crowd, and no enthusiasm.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27, 1863.

The session of the Legislature is about one-third through, and only two bills have as yet been presented to the Governor for his approval. Most of the time of both branches has been taken up by parties denouncing the State and Federal administrations, the President's Proclamation, war, &c.

Another series of resolutions opposing the war, favoring an armistice and national convention were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wolfe, of Harrison.

Several gentlemen felt much grieved at the proceedings and resolutions of the meeting of Indiana officers in Rosecrans' army, which abused them terribly. If it had been known that General Rosecrans fully and heartily endorsed the action of these officers, I think he would have shared their denunciations.

The House appointed a committee of three gasconading nonentities, Packard, Brown and Hannah, to answer the Governor's communication relative to his message.

Another immense Union meeting was held in the Music Hall last night. Speeches were made by Hon. C. B. Smith, Gov. Morton and Col. R. N. Hudson. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Several of the counterfeiters recently arrested in this city, have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Jan. 27, 1863.

On the re-opening of the District Court this morning, Mr. Polk for the Tory hunters, continued his plea and spun it out until it was very thin at its conclusion.

Mr. Sibley, counsel for the prisoner, replied, and the case was then submitted. Judge Gray announced that he would make known his decision on Monday next, meanwhile Archie was released on his own recognizance and returned to his labor on the farm of Brooks.

Entire confidence is entertained here that the decision of the Court will be what it ought to be.

As an evidence of the healthy loyal sentiments which prevail in Northern Iowa, it is stated that Dennis A. Mahoney had an appointment to make an anti-war speech in Independence, Buchanan County, recently, while on his way to fill his appointment, met by one of his partisans and advised that his reception might be of a character different from that they had expected, thereupon Mahoney left the cars at the next station, got on board the down train and returned to Dubuque with his treasonable speech undelivered.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27, 1863.

Little worthy of mention occurred in the Legislature to-day. In the Assembly, Mr. Sanborn, (Democrat) offered a resolution calling on the Governor for full copies of all correspondence between himself and the Federal authorities about drafting in this State. The resolution is likely to be tabled to-morrow.

A running debate, and a vote on one or two local bills developed considerable hostility to that species of legislation.

Major Stansbury, United States Military Superintendent for this State, directs all Wisconsin officers and soldiers announced to be exchanged, under War Department order No. 10, dated January, 10, which includes all captured from this State up to December 10th, to report to him here forthwith.

FROM NEW YORK.

Loyalty Triumphs at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The exciting and protracted contest for Speaker of the House of the Legislature, is at an end. Callicott, of Brooklyn, the War Democratic candidate, was this morning elected.

Mr. Callicott on taking the chair returned thanks for the honor, stating that an organization could not be effected without compromise, and for that reason he felt bound to accept the nomination, that his course would refute the slanders heaped upon him, and while he professed continued fidelity to the Democratic party, he should discharge his duty faithfully and impartially.

The House then proceeded to the election of other officers, and all the Republicans were elected—Mr. Callicott voting with them.

From Gen. Hunter's Command.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The steamer from Hilton Head 24th, has arrived. Braman and staff are passengers.

The battery Montauk and others left Hilton Head on the 24th.

Maj. Gen. Hunter had arrived and assumed command of the Department.

The rebel ram Atlanta now lies in full view of our blockading fleet in Ossabaw Sound.

From the Coast Blockade.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—A letter from Key West states that the British noted blockade runner, Antonica, with a cargo from England, was captured by the United States steamer Pocahontas off Mobile.

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29,

ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL PRISONERS.

THEIR APPEARANCE, ARRIVAL AT THE CAMP, &c.

Another Detachment on the

The first instalment of secesh prisoners taken at Murfreesboro, arrived at Camp Douglas, via the Chicago and St. Louis road, yesterday afternoon, numbering 1,000. Their appearance was not unlike that of those that passed through our streets from Fort Donelson. As a substitute for overcoats, they were covered by pieces of carpeting and hearth rugs, (which, they said, were "jerked from loyal houses;") sacks and grain bags, with holes cut in the ends and sides for the head and arms; sheets, bed quilts, bed blankets, horse blankets, etc., etc. Their hats and caps were of every conceivable shape and style—a number were bareheaded, while others covered their hands and bodies with the quilt or carpet.

A very few of the prisoners were dressed in the steel gray uniform of Kentucky and Virginia, but the great majority of them were "butternuts." Here and there army blue was to be seen, which had been stolen from our officers or privates. Together they presented an indescribably appearance.

Among the Fort Donelson prisoners were many able-bodied, stalwart men—the "chivalry of the South." Not so with the present prisoners. They are of all ages, from to sixty, and from their appearance and conversation, are what would in that country be denominated as "poor white trash." Some of them acknowledge that they are conscripts and were forced to join the army. One in the ranks was six feet six inches high, while beside him was a boy of fifteen, of his age.

A FIGHT.

While the prisoners were landing from the cars, at the Archer Road crossing, three drunken men were very abusive in their language towards them, and one remarked "every devil of them should be hung to the first tree, if he had his way," whereupon a few of the prisoners resented the remark by giving the man a severe thrashing—the wounds upon his nose and forehead being severe but not dangerous. They generally appeared pleased with the prospect of soon being in comfortable quarters, having suffered so much of late, from hunger and exposure.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN CAMP.

Upon their arrival at Camp Douglas, they were marched into the open square, where every man was thoroughly searched, in order that he might be relieved of fire-arms. Col. Cameron then divided them into squads, and they were marched to the quarters assigned them, which they generally entered with a hurrah or yell; and many were the expressions of gratitude, when they saw the preparations made for their comfort—stoves and liberal supply of coal; as they had scarcely been in sight of a fire for two days.

Capt. Goodman, who has charge of the barracks, has had forty carpenters at work for three days past, repairing the barracks and buildings, and had all in good order for their reception. In this connection we may state that when the paroled prisoners were in camp they destroyed more than a mile of fence at one time; and that upwards of 500,000 feet of lumber has been used, and about $15,000 expended by Capt. Goodman, in rebuilding and repairing the barracks and fence since the of October.

THEIR CHARGE UPON HAY.

Convenient to the barracks several tons of hay had been piled up, for their use, and when the word was given them to fill their bunks every man charged upon the hay stack in double-quick, each carrying all he could gather in his arms; the busy scene not being dissimilar, to a distant observer, to the opening of an ant-heap—so many living bodies bearing away such proportionately large bundles, in every direction, to their quarters.

BACK AGAIN.

Several of these prisoners have been here as prisoners before, and know all the locations in and about the camp. Some of the boys recognized among them those they had met at Donelson, at Harper's Ferry, and now here again.

We understand this is but the vanguard of those yet to come—that about three thousand will arrive from St. Louis, to-morrow.

We are requested by the prisoners to publish the following letter:

CHICAGO, January 27.

To the Editors of Chicago papers:

Please announce the arrival of Col. P. B. Hawkins, 11th Kentucky, with a detachment from his regiment, having in charge over 1,300 prisoners of war, taken at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and other points. The 11th Kentucky are greatly reduced from the casualties of war, having participated in the battles of Shiloh, the Kentucky campaign, and the recent bloody field of Murfreesboro.

It is not, however, to chronicle the deeds of the 11th Kentucky that this note is written, but to tender to Col. Hawkins, his officers and men, the grateful acknowledgements of the prisoners for their considerate kindness and watchful care for the comfort and relief of those in their charge. Col. Hawkins, though injured and disabled in his right arm, at Perryville, Ky., assisted in waiting upon the wounded and sick, and won the esteem of the prisoners and entitled himself to their lasting gratitude. His conduct and treatment was the antipodes of that of other officers with whom it was our fortune to meet.

We cannot close without tendering to Dr. D. W. Hunt, of Paola, Ill., Assistant Surgeon, our regards for the kind, efficient and gentlemanly manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.

1,300 DIXIE PRISONERS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH IOWA.—Our attention has been called to a statement in the Journal that the 26th Iowa did not stand fire, at the recent battle at Arkansas Post. We are assured by Mr. Charles A. Case, who was in the engagement, that the gallant 26th had about 450 men in that battle—that they fought bravely, to a man, and that their loss in killed and wounded was greater than all the rest of the brigade besides—twenty-two killed and eighty-six wounded. Among the officers wounded in this Clinton county regiment, was Col. Milo Smith, formerly Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad. Company A went into the battle like veterans, and stood their ground without a single commissioned officer to lead them. The regiment charged fully four hundred yards in double-quick, coming up to the enemy's rifle pits; and though making a bayonet charge, a good portion of the guns were without bayonets. The Iowa boys generally "stand fire," and the 26th are no exception to the general rule. "Honor to the brave."

OTAHEITAN SUGAR CANE SEED.—We have, in several instances of late, had occasion to speak of the products of this class of sugar cane, and to commend its success over every other, especially in the matter of sugar making. We know that the most experienced in this new branch of agriculture give it a preference to all others. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we call attention to the advertisement in another column, of Hooker & Jones, 177 Lake street, and & Brothers, 204 Lake street, offering the Otaheitan sugar cane seed for sale. We hope to hear of its general use by sugar cane raisers the coming year.

☞ Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat instantly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. To public speakers and singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

The Slaveholders of Tennessee Warned.

The Nashville *Union*, in an article on the President's Proclamation, gives the secessionists of Tennessee fair notice that they will be alone responsible for any damage which may hereafter happen to their slave property. It says:

> The President has shown an eminent solicitude for the welfare of this State. Acting on the counsels of Gov. Johnson and other eminent Union leaders, he has suspended the proclamation here, and given the State still further time to repent and retrace her steps. And whatever disasters may happen hereafter to slave property here, by reason of the folly and obstinacy of her people, let no one blame the President or the Military Governor of this State for the consequences. Let the people make their choice, then, and speedily. If they sit still and refuse to aid in restoring the State to the Union, there are others who will come in and sweep them and slavery both out of the way. If they persist in encouraging the rebellion, and prolonging the war, the early death of slavery in Tennessee is inevitable. The Government has, by its course, convicted of falsehood those who charged that it was ready to sacrifice the Union to its hatred of slavery; and now let the people be as wise as the Government has been magnanimous.

SALT MINES IN IONIA, MICH.—We understand an effort is being made by many of our citizens to secure, by subscription, a sufficient fund to cover the expense of boring for salt in this vicinity. This matter has been much talked of for the past few years, although no effort like the present one has heretofore been made. Many of our most prominent citizens appear to have much faith in the enterprise, and regard it as almost a certainty that salt will be found. Our State Geologist some time since designated this vicinity as the great basin of all the salt mines, which are yielding such abundant profits at Saginaw, &c.—*Ionia Gazette*, Jan. 21.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 27, 18[63].

M. Y. Johnson of Galena, late a prisoner in Fort LaFayette, presented a rampant [se]cession memorial, setting forth his al[leged] grievances in being arrested and incarcerated. It abuses the Federal Government. He asks redress at the hands of the Legislature. [The] memorial upon the motion of Mr. Green [of] Massac, was referred to a special committee.

The Senate Committee reported upon [the] case of Judge Isaac G. Wilson, of the [...] Circuit. They are in favor of laying the [peti]tion for his removal from the bench upon [the] table. The report was unanimously adopted.

The Custodian bill, heretofore passed by [the] House, passed the Senate unanimously. [It] repeals the law appointing a custodian [for] Cook county.

(Two thousand secesh prisoners are to be sent here from Missouri by Gen. Curtis. [Gen.] Wright of Cincinnati is to send the necessary guard for them.

We have secessionists enough in this [...] ity out of prison already. The loyal people do not want the prisoners here.

The bill appointing three Military Board Commissioners has been made the special order in the House for to-morrow. It is expected that the Democracy will insist [on] forcing through this unconstitutional measure.

Johnson and Sheean, the late political prisoners, are to speak at the Hall of Representatives to-night. It will no doubt be a [...] Copperhead pow-wow.

On the question of printing the Governor's Message in the House to-day, very bitter secession speeches were made. It was unanimously resolved at last to print 5,000 copies.

Simon Hirschback of Chicago has been appointed on the Governor's staff, with the rank of Colonel.

A bill was passed in the House to pro[hibit] enlistments in this State for other States, [and] to punish frauds.

A bill was passed authorizing Cook Co[unty] to borrow money.

Judge Champlin of Ottawa was seen to leave the sleeping car last night, near El[...] [on the] stand on the platform. Shortly after [he] was missed, and has not been found. [...] his clothing was left in the car.

9 O'CLOCK, P. M.—The Copperhead pow-wow, is now going on. There is not much of a crowd, and no enthusiasm.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 27, 18[63].

The session of the Legislature is about one third through, and only two bills have as yet been presented to the Governor for his approval. Most of the time of both branches has been taken up by parties denouncing State and Federal administrations, the President's Proclamation, war, &c.

Another series of resolutions opposing the war, favoring an armistice and national convention were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wolfe, of Harrison.

Several gentlemen felt much grieved at the proceedings and resolutions of the meeting of Indiana officers in Rosecrans' army, [who] abused them terribly. If it had been known that General Rosecrans fully and heartily endorsed the action of these officers, I suppose he would have shared their denunciations.

The House appointed a committee of three gasconading nonentities, Packard, Brown and Hannah, to answer the Governor's communication relative to his message.

Another immense Union meeting was held in the Music Hall last night. Speeches were made by Hon. C. B. Smith, Gov. Morton and Col. R. N. Hudson. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Several of the counterfeiters recently arrested in this city, have been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DESMOINES, Jan. 27, 18[63].

On the re-opening of the District Court this morning, Mr. Polk for the Tory [...] hunters, continued his plea and spun it out until it was very thin at its conclusion.

Mr. Sibley, counsel for the prisoner, replied and the case was then submitted. Judge Gray announced that he would make known his decision on Monday next, meanwhile Archie was released on his own recognizance and returned to his labor on the farm of Mr. Brooks.

Entire confidence is entertained here that the decision of the Court will be what it ought to be.

As an evidence of the healthy loyal sentiments which prevail in Northern Iowa, it is stated that Dennis A. Mahoney had an appointment to make an anti-war speech in Independence, Buchanan County, recently, but while on his way to fill his appointment, was met by one of his partisans and advised that his reception might be of a character different from that they had expected, thereupon Mr. [Ma]honey left the cars at the next station, got aboard the down train and returned to Dubuque with his treasonable speech undelivered.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27, 18[63].

Little worthy of mention occurred in the Legislature to-day. In the Assembly, Mr. Senborn, (Democrat) offered a resolution calling on the Governor for full copies of all correspondence between himself and the Federal authorities about drafting in this State. The resolution is likely to be tabled to-morrow.

A running debate, and a vote on one or two local bills developed considerable hostility to that species of legislation.

Major Stanisbury, United States Military Superintendent for this State, directs all Wisconsin officers and soldiers announced to be exchanged, under War Department order No. 10, dated January, 10, which includes all captured from this State up to December 10th, to report to him here forthwith.

FROM NEW YORK.

Loyalty Triumphs at Albany.

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[Chicago] Tribune.

[...] JANUARY 28, 1863.

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The first instalment of secesh prisoners taken at Murfreesboro, arrived at Camp Douglas, via the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, yesterday afternoon, numbering about 1,300. Their appearance was not unlike that of those that passed through our streets, from Fort Donelson. As a substitute for army blankets, they were covered by pieces of carpet, and hearth rugs, (which, the wearers said, were "jerked from loyal houses;") coffee and grain bags, with holes cut in the middle and sides for the head and arms, linen blankets, bed quilts, bed blankets, horse blankets, &c. Their hats and caps were of every conceivable shape and style—and quite a number were bareheaded, while others covered their heads and bodies with the same quilt or carpet.

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The Fitz John Porter Trial—Leniency of the Sentence—What Should have been Done with Gen. McClellan's ...—Fair Trial by Court—The Rappahannock Affair—What Might have been Done—The Ruin of ... Movement—Prospects ... for ... and ...

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1863.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.

The conclusion of the Fitz John Porter court-martial was in most quarters unexpected. The friends of the General upon trial, his counsel and himself had persuaded themselves, and had used the press to persuade others that he was acquitted. Few who were sceptical on this point ventured to go farther than to express a belief that of some of the accusations against him he might be found guilty. Now surprise is created by the announcement that, to charges so grave, charges going to the very root of General Porter's usefulness as a soldier, charges amounting to treachery, mutiny, disobedience of orders, in consequence of which a great battle was lost, implying conduct in a word the prevalence of which in the army would be utter and unqualified ruin, so slight a punishment should be attached.

If Gen. Porter be guilty he should be shot, if not guilty he should be acquitted. The betwixity and betweenity of the findings of the court and the sentence taken together is too much of a piece with other features of our military administration. It may be however that the court was determined on the course which it took by the consideration that the sentence cashiering the accused might be carried into effect, but that a sentence of death never would be, so merciful is the nature of our Chief Magistrate.

I do not choose to resist this opportunity of calling attention to the fact that soon after the battles in which Fitz John Porter failed to take the part assigned him, I intimated in letters, some of which you hesitated for days about publishing, that there was reason to believe in the existence of a conspiracy among Gen. McClellan's Lieutenants to ruin Gen. Pope—a conspiracy to which Gens. Porter and Franklin ... were believed to be privy. I cannot but think that the determination of the court in this case affords at least presumptive evidence of the truth of the statement then made, and I cannot but hope that other officers will be brought to trial for their part in the transactions of those days.

I understand that the friends of Gen. Porter have already begun to disparage the character of the court which tried him. Such expressions as a "packed court," a "partisan tribunal," etc., I have heard since the record was made public. It is, however, noteworthy that no exception was taken to the constitution of the court, or to the conduct of the investigation, either publicly or private, until the sentence was known. On the contrary, one of Gen. Porter's counsel—and he had two very able ones—remarked, two days after the court was dissolved, ... upon the calmness, deliberation and apparent fairness which characterized its proceedings, and spoke of the favorable contrast it presented to the excitement and partisanship of a jury trial. Three at least, of the members of the court are Democrats, and all are soldiers and gentlemen bearing a high character in the community. I have reason to know that those who had to do with making up the court—and I say this upon the high authority of Judge Holt—asked but two questions: "Is such or such an officer a fit man to sit in judgment in a case of this importance? Can he be spared from the field at this time?" It is also to be added that the President, with his usual conscientiousness, patiently read all the testimony introduced, reflected upon it and made up his mind, slowly and with reluctance, to approve the action of the court. "In any other country but this," he is said to have remarked, after he had signified his approval, "the man would have been shot." From other sources I learn that he considers the sentence altogether too lenient. There are, therefore, no grounds whatever for the hope, entertained by some of Gen. Porter's friends, that he will be reinstated. It is not easy to see how he can be, indeed, so long as the sentence stands, if it be true, as I am informed, that it involves not only dismissal, but incapacity to hold office, henceforward.

THE SITUATION ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—GLANCES BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

The movement by the army of the Rappahannock, which I announced as about to take place last week, was delayed as usual. One writing from Falmouth spoke of the expectation, in the highest military quarters, that a battle would be fought yesterday, but the prevailing storm caused another postponement. This Virginia soil six hours rain renders intolerable, but one cannot fail to regret that the army has been allowed to lie dormant during so many weeks of good weather, only to be moved as the first long rain begins to fall. The truth is, that this winter has been even more favorable for military operations in Virginia than was the last, and none but the strongest reasons will excuse to history the inaction since the remnants of the columns, which stormed the heights of Fredericksburg, slunk back to the northern side of the river in the night. What these reasons may be I do not know. I cannot conceive of any substantial ones for not taking one of two courses, either of which would have been better than that pursued. A third, or a quarter of the troops under Gen. Burnside could have been used to garrison Washington, and the residue sent by rail to the West or by ship to the South, to points at which under active and enterprising leaders they might have availed in the great work of suppressing the rebellion, or the army might have been wielded as it could have been by a General in whom the government, and in whom his soldiers reposed confidence, against the rebels encamped between him and Richmond.

Whether they could have taken Richmond or not by the route on which the march is now making, I do not pretend to say, but they could certainly have smitten Lee's army and rendered it impossible for him to detach a man for the reinforcement of other columns, if indeed he could have been saved from utter ... The course which ... [illegible] ... comfortable log huts; grumbled that 230,000 men were held at bay six months by 40,000, and were insulted daily by rebel guns on the blockaded Potomac.

That situation was worse than this because the means in proportion to the end were infinitely greater; but Gen. Burnside even with an army that has suffered so sorely from his predecessor's lack of military genius and of that courage and prompt decision which are the soul of military success, is nevertheless a formidable army, and an army capable of doing great things. Let the authorities at Washington confide in their chosen generals onchoose again, and let those leaders confide in themselves and their soldiers, and inspire them also with confidence, and the army of the Rappahannock is invincible. No army was ever made out of better raw material, and no army of ours has seen more of the service which make soldiers. If it can only emerge from the diseased atmosphere which it has so long breathed into a healthy cheerfulness and serene expectation of victory, as a matter of course, all will be well.

Any movement is better than the stagnation of the past few weeks, and a movement following close upon the heels of the paymaster, who is now visiting Gen. Burnside's camps, has additional chances of success.

I do not find in the letters from the army or hear from gentlemen who have visited it, much that is calculated to encourage the hope of success. It is, however, to be said that the symptoms of disease affecting the morale of the troops are probably not so serious as is represented by journals which see everything through the distorting glasses of McClellanism; which see victory only through the reinstatement of "Little Mac." Of course, however, it must be borne in mind that the same cause which makes the army seem more demoralized than it is, tend to render it so.

BURNSIDE'S PLAN AND WHY IT HAS PROBABLY FAILED.

The best auguries of the success of the movement were not to be derived from its commencement. The pontoons were again behind time, arriving more than twenty-four hours after that fixed by the Commanding General. Meantime the storm king had laid his strong hand upon the advancing columns and they are now floundering in the mire on this side of the Rappahannock, unable to cross, and utterly uncomfortable. All that the army up to yesterday had succeeded in doing was to execute the difficult and intricate movement which distinguished the first battle of Pea Ridge. "Its left has become its right," to borrow the phrase which Gen. Curtis added to military literature.

To-day, it is believed in the army that the movement will be abandoned, the storm and delay of the pontoons having rendered the surprise, which was intended, impracticable. The plan, as I understand it, was this: To decoy the enemy to the United States Ford, fifteen miles above Falmouth, and then to throw the bulk of the army across the river at Banks' Ford, six miles above Falmouth, with the intent to cut off the rebel forces, by getting between them and Fredericksburg. The first part of this plan had been successful. The enemy had massed most of his strength to resist a crossing at the upper ford, where Burnside had made a great display of force with Sumner, while Hooker and Franklin lay at the lower ford, ready to cross when the word should be given. But it is probably too late now to carry out the other parts of the plan.

☞ Of course the Copperhead organs rush to the defense of Mr. Fitz John Porter, who has just been cashiered, and are anxious to make him a "blessed martyr." Of course; they have been defending Jeff. Davis, and most of the other leaders, why shouldn't they defend Porter? He's one of them.

☞ Hon. A. T. Caperton, of Monroe county, Va., has been elected a Senator to the C. S. A. Congress, in place of Col. Preston, deceased. Mr. Caperton's residence may be regarded as within the Federal lines.

THE ARKANSAS POST FLAGS.—John B. Westover, Jr., writes from Arkansas Post, that the 127th Illinois Infantry, Col. Van Arman, of which young Westover is a member, was the first to plant the Stars and Stripes over the Fort, after its surrender.

THE LONDON TIMES DEFENDS ... GROUNDS.

The London Patriot and the Liverpool Post Reply to the Times.

[From the London Times, Jan. ...]

Let honor be given where it is due. There is one branch of the Federal attack which stands nobly pre-eminent amid the general disaster. It has never lost a day; whenever summoned it has marched to the field and overborne all opposition. It has not abandoned a gun, or left so much as a dead body or a knapsack—not a drum or a trumpet on the field. It bears a charmed life, and has not even suffered a wound—no, not even in its self-esteem. It has never yet had to execute a rapid movement to the rear, or to spend months of inglorious and unhealthy inaction. The catastrophe which hurls back an army, staggers brave Generals and drives a Cabinet to its wits' end, only raises to a higher pitch the moral confidence of these warriors. They assemble their forces, who immediately peeple blanched brows. They are as ready for action as ever, and from inaccessible positions they discharge volleys which cannot even be replied to. Could the war be safely left in their hands, there is no doubt of its speedy and complete result, for it is a war of extermination which they wage. These soldiers, without fear or reproach, are Messrs. Tyng, Cheever and Beecher, their colleagues, and the thousands who march under their banners to the institute, the church, or conventicle. It is from the pulpit and the platform that they fulminate over the North American continent. From this proud elevation they denounce the shortcomings of the policy and the backslidings of their cause. They predicted the reverses which only confirm their own superior fidelity and good sense. Had they been attended to the war would now be over. They preached the emancipation of every slave in the Union, not as a qualified future contingent measure of policy, but as an absolute dogma, founded on principle, to be carried into instant effect. For this not even arms were required. The South would have done its own work. It would instantly have passed through an ordeal only second to that which shall one day change all things. It would have been a wreck, a ruin, a waste; but from that levelled platform would have risen a new people, new institutions—in a word, new States. The blasted and desolated region would indeed have been regenerated, for Mr. Beecher undertakes, on behalf of himself and his assembled friends, to supply the physical resources necessary for the process. With abundant ... for their spiritual agency, they had no misgiving as to the result. The reason why Lincoln and his men had all failed was that they were not thorough converts to abolition, and did not place entire confidence in "war power."

These gentlemen preach not for an infallible or an established church, for no such church has yet ventured to be as dogmatic and positive on this point as they are. They preach with the bible in their hands. In that book there is not one simple text that can be perverted to prove slavery unlawful, though there is much which naturally tends to its mitigation, its elevation and its final extinction. In the New Testament we have an epistle written by the man who represents the last revealed phase and development of the Gospel, sent by the hand of a runaway slave, who had sought a refuge with the writer, to his lawful master, to the purport that the master and his slave were to get on better and do their duty to one another more thoroughly for the future. The same writer tells his recent converts that if they are slaves they must make the best of that condition, and not try to escape it, at least by any ... contrary to the laws of the country. The only possible doubt about the exact meaning of his advice is, whether slaves are to refuse their liberty, even if it be offered, or whether they are merely to remain true to their masters, even if chance presents the opportunity of escape. The context which says that a faithful and dutiful Christian slave becomes the freedman of his heavenly Master clearly proves that a slave who refuses the offer of freedom has a high Scriptural argument for his choice. If it be said that slavery is at varience with the spirit of the Gospel, so also are a good many things which are not yet laid under the ban of abolition, or threatened with the "war power." Sumptuous fare, purple and fine linen, wealth, ecclesiastical titles, unmarried clergy, good clerical incomes and many other things are contrary to the spirit of the gospel, or, at least, can be proved so as easily as slavery. But the Roman Catholics have just as much to say for any one of their peculiar doctrines as the Abolitionists have for their one article of a standing or falling community. Whether the Confederates have done right to throw off the Union is a distinct question, but they cannot have a better defence than a proclamation of war to the knife, a solemn invocation of the "war power" against every slave owner who still claims the duty of his slave.

Mr. Beecher may be quite sincere, and to a certain degree, consistent in his doctrine that slavery is absolutely forbidden by the divine law. The preachers of crusades against the Turks or the Albigenses, Inquisitors and Iconoclasts have all been sincere in their turn. There is hardly a doctrine which a man may not preach with sincerity, particularly if he has spent all his life in preaching it, if his interest and reputation are staked in it, and he has no occasion to scrutinize it very closely.

Mr. Beecher came, some years ago, to this country, to assist Mrs. Beecher Stowe in reaping her just harvest of fame. He told the crowd at Willis' Rooms that if they were consistent they would leave off cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Of course, he knew well enough that of the very comfortable looking people before him, not one in a hundred would practice any such denial. But it was easy to lay down the law, and it is not less easy to preach from Boston or New York, the extermination of the Southerner. If it is not too late for these pulpit warriors to adopt a line perfectly in accord with Scripture, and much more likely to succeed than either their own denunciations or the Federal arms, let them preach the ameliorations of the negro.

The more sensible part of the world is convinced by this time that Mrs. Beecher Stowe sacrificed the real interests of her client to the pleasure of writing a story for everybody to read and admire. She wished to excite the interest and to arouse the feelings by all the machinery in her power. Had she described the good slaveowner, and shown what might be done within the regime of slavery, it might have roused a generous emulation in every Southern breast. Had she scrupulously described things as they were, none could have ... her, and truth would have made its ... and her equally impassioned ... brilliant relatives and ... which could have widen the ... whole American community ... appears to be falling ... to say whether their ... more of a fanatical ... or sheer desperation. ... other arms. They even invest it with the ... character of a judgment for the compromise attempted with the slave owning interest. Till the mandate has gone forth, and every slave has been told that he will be aided by the North in his struggle for personal freedom, the cannon of the North, say these reverend gentlemen, are unblessed and powerless. The "Open Sesame" of an absolute emancipation is to open every door and break every chain in the South. It is to open the eyes, and at the same time paralyze the arm of the slave owner at home, for he will see that he must remain there to protect life and property. Till this is done, say Mr. Beecher and his friends, the North is foredoomed to just and utter defeat. But will the North ever declare that slave grown cotton, sugar and tobacco are an unclean thing, and must not be touched or carried in Yankee ships, or bought and sold with Yankee money? They will be apt to say that they may as well lose the Union altogether as to lose trade. Mr. Beecher knows this. He knows that even the Stripes and Stars are not so precious as life, and the things that make life pleasant in the mercantile mind. So he knows that his denunciation of the President's truckling policy will have about the same effect as his recommendation to the English readers of his sisters book, to prove their sincerity by wearing nothing but wool and linen, leaving off cigars and drinking their tea without sugar.

[From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 9.]

The *Times* has raised a lion in the path of the Southern Confederacy. For a long period it has supported the Southern cause by every argument ingenuity could suggest, and by every statement an easy and sanguine credulity could adopt. Southerners themselves have been startled by the vehemency of the *Times'* advocacy, and the strength of its assertions. At length it has gone beyond bounds, and overreached itself. King Public will suffer his royal ear to be abused a good deal, but there are things to which he will not hearken, and which he must resent. The *Times* has actually gone the length of advocating slavery, or at least of asserting that Christianity and the Bible say nothing against it; and this has proved too much for the mental stomach of the English people. On all sides indignant repudiations are heard. Nearly the whole press has raised its voice in denunciation of this godless and illiberal doctrine. Unless we greatly mistake the signs of the times, a reaction will set in from this point. Men will begin to ask themselves what amount of confidence need be placed in a journal which, at its clients' bidding, goes so far as to cast aside British prejudice in favor of freedom, and to justify slavery almost as boldly as Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, could do.

[From the London Patriot, Jan. 8.]

The meetings which the Emancipation Society has convened in different parts of the kingdom, have demonstrated that Englishmen abhor slavery as profoundly and sympathise with slaveholders as little as they ever did. Our feeling at first, was that we were assuming the position of apologists where we ought rather to have been complainants, in holding these meetings for the purpose of assuring the men of North America that they calumniated us when they said that we had departed from our anti-slavery faith, but we now think it a happy thing that the opinion of the country has been thus unmistakeably expressed, for thus we are saved from having to blush in the face of all the world at the *Times* newspaper offering defences for slavery, and *from* Scripture forsooth! The *Times* is accepted in other countries as the infallible reflex of the English mind, and the Americans will doubtless hold up the *Times* of Tuesday last as a conclusive proof that Great Britain has become the abettor of slavery, and that the loss of cotton, having been the touchstone of the sincerity of our professions, had proved us to be a ... nation of hypocrites, pretending to teach the world morality of which the first touch of adversity sufficed to prove the hollowness. But a hiss of reprobation will rise up through the length and breadth of Christian England when it comes to be understood that the "leading journal" has dared to revive the stale infidel story—the last and worst plea of the slave trader—that the Bible does not contain "one single text that can be perverted to prove slavery unlawful," and that St. Paul, in his advice to Onesimus, tells slaves that "they must make the best of their condition, and not try to escape from it, at least by any ..."

Nothing—not even the brutality of the Legree—so shocks Englishmen as the attempt to defend slavery out of the Word of God, and we never remember to have seen this more unblushingly done than in the *Times* article. When told that "sumptuous fare, purple and fine linen, wealth, ecclesiastical titles, unmarried clergy, good clerical incomes, and many other things, are contrary to the spirit of the gospel, or at least can be proved so as easily as slavery," the indignity and disgrace done to this whole nation, by the printing of such a sentence in the leading article of the journal which we have exalted to the foremost place of honor and influence, fills us with shame and resentment. To argue the matter would only be to increase the dishonor. None but atheists or fools contend at this time of day that the Bible approves slavery; and none but slaveholders or their hired advocates will pretend that Christianity is not most really opposed to this sum of all villainies; its precepts are utterly destructive both of slavery in the abstract, and of all the horrible practices in which it issues.

REMARKABLE EDITORIAL.

"The Yankees Hold All They have ever Held"—"Another Year's Progress to make Them Masters of the Southern Confederacy."

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.]

It is not altogether an empty boast on the part of the Yankees that they hold all they have ever held, and that another year or two of such progress as they have already made, will find them masters of the Southern Confederacy. They who think independence is to be achieved by brilliant but inconsequential victories, would do well to look with the natural eye at the magnitude of Yankee possessions in our country. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are claimed as constituent parts of the Confederation; they are as much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and Minnesota. The pledge once deemed foolish by the South, that he would "hold, occupy and possess" all the forts belonging to the United States Government, has been redeemed almost to the letter by Lincoln. Forts Pickens and Morgan we still retain, but, with these exceptions, all the strongholds on the seaboard, from Fortress Monroe to the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the enemy.

Very consoling and very easy to say that it was impossible to prevent all this, and that the occupation of the outer edge of the Republic amounts to nothing. Drewry's Bluff and Vicksburg give the lie to the first assertion, and the onward movement of Rosecrans ... to say nothing of ... Arkansas, to say nothing of Banks at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, set at rest the silly dream that a thin slip of sea-coast only is in the possession of our foes. The truth is, the Yankees are in great force in the very heart of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our borders; they threaten every important city yet belonging to us, and nearly 200,000 of them are within two day's march of the Confederate capital. This is no fiction. It is a fact so positive that none can deny it.

Nor is this all. The President tells us in his message, that the troubles with the Indian tribes have been removed, and no further difficulty is anticipated. The intelligence we obtain from private and trustworthy sources does not confirm the President's sanguine assertion. The trouble with the Cherokees was in a great part, due to the fact that some seven or eight thousand of them, now in arms, had not received a cent of pay for fourteen months. It is true that paper money has been sent them, and ere now, it is to be hoped has reached its destination. But Indians do not like paper money. Still it would answer the purpose if Gen. Albert Pike remained to disburse it, and to allay their prejudices, which he, of all men in the Confederacy is best able to do. Pike, however, ... for good reasons, doubtless, and a person said to be not the least competent, is left in his stead. Under these circumstances, we shall be fortunate indeed, if we escape further trouble with the Indians. Moreover, we get from Missouri members, and others, distressing accounts of the condition of affairs in Arkansas.

Gen. Hindman is very far from being a favorite, even among his own people, and so destitute are some of the new levies who have volunteered to come out of Missouri to join our armies, that whole battalions of them have been marching barefoot through snow three inches deep. Add to this the fact that so far as the public is permitted to know, New Mexico and Arizona are, for the time being, lost to us, and that the state of dissatisfaction in Tennessee and Mississippi (growing out of the appointment of incompetent officers, and the fancied neglect of that country by the Confederate Government—not from any lack of fervor in the cause,) which President Davis' visit was intended to heal, is likely to revive under the depressing influence of Bragg's retreat and his continuance in command—add all this to the foregoing, and it will be seen that the Yankees have much to encourage them in the prosecution of the war, and we not a little to excite serious apprehensions as to the future.

The remedy for this state of things is obvious. It lies in the extension and rigid enforcement of that law to which we owe our salvation. We must bring out the conscripts and diminish exemptions. If this is done, the chapter of failures in the Southwest will come to an end. The history of the battles in that region has been sufficiently uniform to justify a conclusion which shall not be chargeable with the vices of hasty generalization. It has not been so much for a want of brains as for a want of men that we have been compelled to lose the fruits of some of the best fighting that has been done in this war. At Donelson, at Shiloh, Perryville, and at Murfreesboro, the story has been always the same—victories achieved against great odds, snatched away by overwhelming reinforcements to the enemy.

As the past has been so will the future be, unless something is done, and that speedily, to fill up the shattered ranks of our armies in the West. Exemptions must be diminished. The system of details must be adopted. Young men must not be permitted to evade their duty by slipping into safe places.

Complaisant friends must turn a deaf ear to their entreaties. Able bodied men must not be allowed to stay at home on the pretext of attending to twenty negroes. Here in Virginia there are, in many places, contiguous plantations, numbering in the aggregate hundreds of slaves, without a solitary white man left to guard them. The gentle authority of ladies has been found amply sufficient to control the obedient African population.

With the first opening of spring comes the last tremendous shock of this war. Many of the Yankee troops are nine months' men. More are enlisted for two years, their time expiring in May next. Up to that time they will be available, and we may be very sure that all the fighting that can possibly be gotten out of them will be had before they are allowed to go home. They outnumber us two to one. There is a limit to the endurance of the brave men at Tullahoma, Grenada and Vicksburg. They must be sustained, strengthened, reinforced. If within the next two months we do not add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men to our force in the Southwest, we shall come to grief. If we do add them, we are safe beyond peradventure, and next summer will witness the final triumph of our arms.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

The Indiana Officers on the Political Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]
MURFREESBORO, Jan. 23, 1863.

The resolutions adopted by the officers of the Indiana regiments, have been heartily approved by all the regiments to which they have been submitted. They are accompanied by a preamble, stating that while they cheerfully acquiesce in the policy which denied them a voice in the late elections, nevertheless they desire participation in preliminary counsels which are to shape the popular ideas of the State and consequently control the actions of its representatives in the General Assembly.

They speak as soldiers whose lives are staked upon the issue of the present struggle, and as United States citizens, because at no distant day the survivors are to again share the responsibility of citizenship. The preamble then deprecates divided councils, and dwells upon the advantages of unity in securing victory, saving life and re-establishing the government. The signers present themselves as citizens petitioning, without apology for what they have a right to expect, either as citizens or soldiers, battling for the integrity of the Union. They say, "We ask that you will give this war a cheerful and hearty support, that you will strengthen and encourage every department of the government, that you will pour out the treasures of your State as your soldiers have poured out their blood, that you will abstain from heated political discussions and party wrangling, until the authority of the government is re-established, that you will resist the infernal spirit which would waste victory in humiliating compromise, that you will sacrifice everything except liberty and political equality, to national interests; that you will sustain in all officers of the State and general government, in their efforts to subdue this unholy rebellion; especially that you will sustain our worthy Governor, whose energies have been so entirely devoted to the government and its supporters. We appeal to you especially to support him, because it is chiefly to his unceasing care and labor that we have to attribute our present proud position among the loyal States of the Union; and for the further reason that he has demonstrated by acts, that he is an honest and zealous patriot. We appeal to you to sustain him in the good work of administering to the wants of our unfortunate comrades, stricken in battle or by disease; that you will confer on him all necessary authority, and place in his hands all requisite means to carry out the good work he begun."

Resolved, That we are unconditionally and determinedly in favor of the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That we will sustain our State and Federal authorities with money and supplies in all their efforts to sustain the Union and prosecute the war.

Resolved, That we will discountenance every faction and influence tending to create animosities at home, or to afford consolation and hope to our enemies in arms, and that we will co-operate only with those who will stand by the Union and by those who are fighting the battles of the Union.

Resolved, That we tender to Governor Morton the thanks of his grateful friends in the army, for his extraordinary efforts in their behalf, and assure him that neither time, nor the corrupting influence of party spirit, shall ever estrange the soldiers from the soldiers' friend. W. D. R.

TOM THUMB'S WEDDING.—Gen. Tom Thumb (Charles S. Stratton) had an interview with the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, yesterday, when the latter consented to perform the marriage service in the approaching nuptials with Miss Lavinia Warren. The Bishop will be assisted by the rector of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn. The wedding will take place in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th. The bridal presents, purchased by the General, costing over $5,000, may be seen for a few days at Ball, Black & Co.'s. Last evening, Messrs. B., B. & Co. added a magnificent watch and chatelaine, finely set with diamonds, to the collection, as a gift from their firm.—*N. Y. Tribune, 23d.*

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Second Attempt to Cross the River.

THRILLING DETAILS OF PLANS AND PROJECTS.

The Night Movement and the Storm that Defeated it.

THE MORALE OF THE ARMY.

The Winter Campaign Ended.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 23, 1863.

The second attempt on the part of the army of the Potomac to obtain possession of the southern bank of the Rappahannock as a base of operations against Richmond has been foiled. If the weather had continued favorable, we should have succeeded last Wednesday morning in successfully laying the pontoons some miles above Falmouth. We should have thrown a hundred thousand men over to the other side of the river. We should have surprised the enemy, for our preliminary feints and operations had succeeded in puzzling them and dividing their forces, and we were forty-eight hours ahead of them. We should have obtained possession of the fortified hights in the rear of Fredericksburg, and thus of the whole line of the Rappahannock River. It is even possible that we should have been able to push on, as was proposed, directly to the North Anna, and seized a base of operations against Richmond twenty miles nearer the rebel Capital. This is a large draft we are making on fortune, but it is not unreasonable. The plan was an excellent one. Every military man disapproved the mode of attack adopted last time. Every military man approved the mode of attack adopted this time. It is impossible to help feeling a certain spite at having success, due to us by labor and hope, thus snatched out of our fingers by some elfish fate.

It is now no secret that the point selected for crossing the Rappahannock was Bank's Ford, six miles above Falmouth, and from eight to ten miles removed from the ground occupied by the army. This point of passage was selected at the very last moment, and after every other available locality along the river, for a stretch of fifty miles, had been carefully examined.

The rebels, anticipating that we would, ere long, make another attempt to cross the river, and that when we did, it would be above or below Fredericksburg, had distributed a corps of observation and double lines of pickets, from the fords of the Upper Rappahannock, twenty-five miles above our position, to Port Royal, twenty-five miles below. They had also busily filled up the interval since the battle of Fredericksburg, in fortifying every point available for crossing, by throwing up earthworks and digging rifle-pits.

Their experience at Fredericksburg had taught them all the use of these powerful auxiliaries in barring the passage of a river, and the amount of work they have done, in dotting a line fifty miles long with improvised field works, rifle-pits and abattis, is almost incredible.

They have been further assisted in guarding this line, by the knowledge that a crossing would hardly be attempted except near one of the fords or shallows of the river. Ordinary military prudence would dictate this on our part, for it would hardly do to put before the army, in case of the destruction of the pontoons, the frightful alternative of an impassable stream in front and retreat. Now, there are only some ten or a dozen of these fords, and it is obvious what an advantage this puts into the hands of the enemy, by limiting the number of points necessary to be guarded by them.

As the rebels had posted a heavy picket force at each of these points, there remained but one course—to make preparations as though for crossing at each of them, and so deceive the enemy as to our real intentions. It was quite impossible to make preparations at any one exclusive point with such secrecy that the rebels should not become aware of it; while their central position, distributed along the line of the railroad, and having beside an excellent plank road, would enable them rapidly to concentrate and repel us.

This work was well done on our part, for it is now possible to speak of it. Every locality available for crossing was carefully examined. Elaborate preparations for forcing a passage even were made at various points along the river. New roads were cut through the forest to afford readier access to the fords—pontoons were sent to the vicinity, batteries were planted, rifle-pits were dug and cavalry demonstrations were made all along the line. The Chief of Artillery and Chief Engineer were indefatigable in their riding, surveying and scrutinizing.

The locality first actually chosen to make the crossing, and determined upon some three weeks ago, was Skinner's Neck, ten miles below Fredericksburg. Here the river makes a re-entering bend, forming a promontory a couple of miles in extent. The advantages of this position, enabling us to place gunboats on each side of the Neck, and plant batteries perfectly covering our crossing, are obvious enough. This point selected, urgent preparations were set on foot with a view to a crossing.

In the meantime, every rood of the river margin both above and below Fredericksburg, was surveyed with critical care. The result of this survey was the conviction that the fords some distance above, were on the whole, preferable to the point selected.

The reason of this will become apparent from one or two topographical considerations.

Following the sinuosities of the Rappahannock is a ridge of hills varying from 100 to 250 feet in height. This terrace varies in distance from the river margin—in places coming down flush with it, and elsewhere running back for a maximum distance of a couple of miles. The interval between the river and the ridge is a perfectly level plain, over which the river at one time flowed, the ridge having in geological times, formed the bank of the river. It was this plain over which our troops had to pass, and which was so murderously swept by the rebel artillery on the occasion of the battle of Fredericksburg, especially on our left wing. It would be well this time to avoid such a slaughter-pen, and the position at Skinner's Neck was open to this cardinal objection.

Not so with the several positions on the Upper Rappahannock. At "United States Ford," "Banks' Ford," and elsewhere, the bluff runs down almost to the water's edge, whence there is an abrupt ascent up the height to the plateau on its top. Moreover, as the topographical configuration of our side of the river is a precise counterpart of the south side, it was easily to obtain excellent positions, within short range, for our artillery and we could thus hope to silence any batteries the rebels might bring to bar our passage. If then, we should succeed in laying the pontoons, it would simply be a matter of a rush up the heights under cover of the fire of our artillery, and a key position would be gained. It should further be added that the rebels had fortified far more below than they had above; and these considerations determined the choice of some of the fords of the Upper Rappahannock as the point of traverse.

United States Ford, ten miles above Fredericksburg, was selected as the point. Happily a far greater degree of secrecy than we had hitherto succeeded in preserving as to our projected movements was this time obtained. The pontoons, of which a large additional supply had been obtained in Washington, were sent up by a back road and under cover of night—at the same time others were sent *down* the river to other points. Roads were cut to the various fords above; spots were cleared of their timber for positions for batteries—but precisely similar work was carried on at a half dozen other points.

The weather ever since the battle of Fredericksburg, with one or two brief exceptions, had been magnificent, and the roads were in excellent condition for military operations. All felt, however, that this season of grace, inviting to action, could not last; that a single night's rain would render the roads impracticable for the whole winter, and we could not help praying that the golden moments might be utilized. Would to heaven they had!

Although an encouraging degree of secrecy had been observed as to the projected movement, the active preliminary preparations going on—of which the rebels were made aware by their numerous spies on this side of the river—admonished them to be on the lookout for us. The advance was determined for Tuesday, the 20th. On the Thursday previous the rebel pickets were sending up signal rockets all night, and the observations of our own signal corps showed that a division of rebel infantry had been moved up to the vicinity of the ford. Presently mounds of the red clay of the region, which began to become apparent through the glass, showed that the watchful enemy was at work throwing up rifle-pits.

On Monday, at 1 o'clock, the troops were set in motion, Hooker's command moving in column up by one road, Franklin's by another. It was a march of but ten or a dozen miles, and night saw them encamped in the woods, within convenient distance of the fords. The crossing was to have been attempted on Tuesday morning. Information brought by our spies and scouts from the other side of the river determined a day's delay, and, at the last moment, the plan was changed. Instead of attempting the crossing at United States Ford, Gen. Burnside resolved to make it at Banks' Ford—four miles below—and the movement was put off for another day. On Wednesday morning the crossing would take place. With the first gray dawn the pontoons would be laid under the direction of the corps of engineers, protected by our sharpshooters. It was presumed that a couple of hours would suffice to see this done, and four hours was considered enough for the crossing of the whole infantry force.

The crossing of a river, though in itself an operation belonging rather to tactics than to strategy, may yet be a cardinal point in a whole system of strategic movements. Our hope was that we should surprise the enemy at Banks' Ford. Hooker's and Franklin's grand divisions would then be thrown across the river, while at the same time one of Sumner's corps (the 2d) would make a feint with pontoons, &c., some miles below Fredericksburg. The key of the whole situation is the hills in the rear of Taylor's house, a mile back from the ford, and a mile and a half below it. If we should succeed in making the heights, and taking possession of this position, the game would be entirely in our own hands. The strong rebel position in the rear of Fredericksburg would thus be turned, and just as soon as this was effected, Gen. Sumner was to cross at the old place, directly opposite Fredericksburg, and attack the works in front. The reserve grand division of Gen. Sigel was assisting in guarding the line of the river and our lines of communication.

On Tuesday every preparation had been made. That day Gen. Burnside issued a general order, announcing that the army of the Potomac was "about to meet the enemy once more," and that "the auspicious moment had arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country." This order was read to the men that evening, and night found the infantry encamped in the woods within easy speaking distance. The positions for the batteries had all been selected. The batteries were at hand. The pontoons were within reach, a short distance back of the river.

We were sitting, the editor-in-chief of the *Times* and the present writer, in our tent at headquarters that evening, looking forward to a start on horseback for the scene of operations before daylight the following morning. About 9 o'clock a light ominous pattering was heard on the canvas roof. "It is rain!" was the exclamation, and, looking out from the tent, the heavens showed all the signs of a terrible storm. From that moment we felt that the winter campaign had ended.

It was a wild Walpurgus night, such as Goethe paints in the "Faust," while the demons held revel in the forest of the Brocken. All hopes that it would be a "mere shower" were presently blasted. It was evident we were in for a regular northeaster, and among the roughest of that rough type. Yet was there hard work done that fearful night. One hundred and fifty pieces of artillery were to be planted in the position selected for them by Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery—a man of rare energy and of a high order of professional skill. The pontoons, also, were drawn nearer towards the river, but it was dreadful work: the roads under the influence of the rain were becoming shocking; and by day daylight, when the boats should all have been on the banks, ready to slide down into the water, but fifteen had been gotten up—not enough for one bridge, and five were wanted!

The night operations had not escaped the attention of the rebels. Early in the morning a signal gun was fired opposite the ford, reminding one of that other signal gun fired by them on the morning of Thursday the 11th December, when we began laying the pontoon opposite Fredericksburg, and which was the token for the concentration of the whole force at that point. It was indispensible that we should secure all the advantages of a surprise; and though our intention was thus blown to their ears early on Wednesday morning, we were, nevertheless, forty-eight hours ahead of them, and with favorable conditions should have been able to carry our position before they could possibly concentrate.

Accordingly a desperate effort was made by the Commanding General to get ready the bridges. It was obvious, however, that, even if completed, it would be impossible for us, in the then condition of the ground, to get a single piece of artillery up the opposite declivity. It would be necessary to rely wholly upon the infantry—indeed, wholly on the bayonet. Happily, if the rebels should prove to be in strong force, the country is too thickly wooded to admit of much generalship, and it was hoped that our superior weight of metal would carry the day.

Early in the forenoon I rode up to the headquarters of Gens. Hooker and Franklin, about two miles from Banks' Ford. The night's rain had made deplorable havoc with the roads. The nature of the upper geologic deposits of this region affords unequaled elements for bad roads. The sand makes the soil pliable, the clay makes it sticky, and the two together form a road out of which, when it rains, the bottom drops, but which is at the same time so tenacious, that extrication from its clutch is all but impossible.

The utmost effort was put forth to get pontoons enough into position to construct a bridge or two. Double and triple teams of horses and mules were harnessed to each pontoon boat. It was in vain. Long powerful ropes were then attached to the teams, and 150 men were put to the task on each boat. The effort was but little more successful. They would founder through the mire for a few feet—the gang of Lilliputians with their huge-ribbed Gulliver—and then give up breathless. Night arrived, but the pontoons could not be got up. The rebels had discovered what was up, and the pickets on the opposite bank called over to ours that they would come over to-morrow and help us build the bridge.

That night the troops again bivouacked in the same position in the woods they had held the night before. You can imagine it must have been a desperate experience—and yet not by any means as bad as might be supposed. The men were in the woods, which afforded them some shelter from the wind and rain, and gave them a comparatively dry bottom to sleep on. Many had brought their shelter tents; and making a flooring of spruce, hemlock or cedar boughs, and lighting huge camp fires, they enjoyed themselves as well as the circumstance would permit. On the following morning a whisky ration, provided by the judicious forethought of Gen. Burnside, was on hand for them.

Thursday morning saw the light struggling through an opaque envelope of mist, and dawned upon another day of storm and rain. It was a curious sight presented by the army as we rode over the ground, miles in extent, occupied by it. One might fancy some new geologic cataclysm had overtaken the world; and that he saw around him the elemental wrecks left by another Deluge.

An indescribable chaos of pontoons, wagons and artillery encumbered the road down to the river—supply wagons upset by the roadside—artillery "stalled" in the mud—ammunition trains mired by the way. Horses and mules dropped down dead, exhausted with the effort to move their loads through the hideous medium. 150 dead animals, many of them buried in the liquid muck, were counted in the course of a morning's ride. And the muddle was still further increased by the bad arrangements, or rather the failure to execute the arrangements, that had been made. It was designed that Franklin's column should advance by one road and Hooker's by another. But by mistake, a portion of the troops of the left grand division debouched into the road assigned to the centre, and cutting in between two divisions of one of Hooker's corps, threw everything into confusion. In consequence, the woods and roads have for the past two days been filled with stragglers, though very many of them were *involuntary* stragglers, and were evidently honestly seeking to rejoin their regiments.

It was now no longer a question of how to go on; if it was a question how to get back. That night, (Thursday) the three days' cooked rations which the men had taken in their haversacks when starting, would give out and the other six day's provisions were in the supply trains, which stuck fast in the mud miles behind. Indeed, the rations had already, in many cases, given out, and boxes of hard crackers were brought up on mules or carried on men's shoulders. An order from Gen. Burnside to withdraw the forces to their old position, was momentarily expected. It did not come, but instead, another order stating that Gen. Burnside had "good reasons" for commanding the troops to hold their present position till to-day.

But whether we should move forward or backward, the first requisite obviously was to put the roads in such a condition as would admit of movement at all. Accordingly, all the available force was at once set to work corduroying the "rotten" roads and putting them into some kind of practical condition.

Early this morning the army was ordered back to its old camping ground, and about noon the infantry began to pass by these headquarters. The lads trudged along tired enough, but jolly withal, and disposed to be quite facetious over the "mud campaign," whose odd experiences will, doubtless, long form the theme of conversation around many a camp fire.

Thus ends an enterprise which had every human promise of success, but which has been baulked and brought to naught by causes which mortal ken could neither have foreseen nor prevented. The fatal part played by the elements needs no comment. *Whether this drawback might not have been overcome by vigorous effort and hearty co-operation on the part of the military leaders, is a question much mooted here. There are those who assert that, had it not been for the apathy of some in high places of military command, we might still have carried the day.* This question, however, is one more ... to be brought to another bar than that of these columns.

There is, however, another point on which I cannot forbear to say a word. One of your Washington telegrams, referring to the causes of the late failure, says, "The Quartermaster's Department, as usual, when an important movement is being executed, was behind with its supplies." I have not scrupled in this correspondence to use the privileges of criticism to its fullest extent, and can the reader say, therefore, that this is a total misapprehension. Abundant supplies were on hand, and there are at this moment more than six millions rations stored here in convenient depots. Our shortlack is not in the material, but the moral order. We do no fail for want of food or clothing, or ammunition or arms. The army was never so well supplied with all these things. No! The disease is of a more subtle nature. It is in the blood and brain. We want energy, capacity, faith devotion.

"'Tis life of which our veins are scant."

The only compensation left us in the failure of a movement, which, if made a week ago, would in all probability, have been successful, is that we did not succeed in making it at the present time. If the storm which has stopped us on the north side of the Rappahannock had embargoed us on the south side, what is to-day only a misfortune, might have been a great disaster. There has been no opportunity of testing how the men would behave on again meeting the enemy. This time they have been tried by enduring rather than acting. But I believe that, in spite of all the drawbacks, they would have behaved well. And certainly, if "they conquer who suffer," the behavior of the army of the Potomac, amid circumstances so discouraging, may be counted half a battle and a whole victory.

Gen. Fitz John Porter.

This officer, whose trial by Court Martial closed a few days ago, has been found guilty on all the charges and specifications, and dismissed from the service. These charges were, in brief, as follows:

1. Disobeying, on the 29th of August, an order of Gen. Pope, then his superior officer, directing him to bring his corps to help Hooker and others in what is now known as the second battle of Bull Run.

2. Disobeying another order of Gen. Pope on the day following, directing him to make certain movements.

3. Totally disobeying very important orders as to the movement of his corps, while the battle was in progress on the said 29th of August.

4. Disregarding a peremptory order from Gen. Pope to bring his command into action and to report in person on the field.

5. Permitting certain of his brigades, in defiance of positive orders, to march back to Centreville, thus greatly delaying the arrival of Pratt's brigade on the field of battle of the 30th of August.

6. When peremptorily ordered into battle, he "did there shamefully disobey, and did retreat from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them, or aiding the troops already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory, and capture the enemy's army—a result which must have followed from said flank attack, had it been made by said Gen. Porter in compliance with the said order which he so shamefully disobeyed."

7. In that, "being with his army corps on Friday, the 29th of April, between Manassas Station and the field of battle then pending, and within the sound of the guns, and in presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all that day to bring it on the field, and did shamefully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the force from which he shamefully retreated."

8. That "being in the belief that the troops of General Pope were sustaining defeat and retiring from the field, did shamefully fail to go to the aid of said troops, and did shamefully retreat, and fall back with his army to the Manassas Junction, and leave to the disaster of a presumed defeat the said army, and did fail, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to aid in averting the misfortunes of a disaster that would have endangered the safety of the capital of the country."

9. That being commanded "to engage the enemy's lines and to carry a position near their center, and to take an annoying battery there posted, did proceed in the execution of that order with unnecessary slowness, and, by delays, give the enemy opportunity to watch and know his movements, and to prepare to meet his attack, and he did finally so feebly fall upon the enemy's lines as to make little or no impression, and did fall back unnecessarily, and without making any of the great personal efforts to rally his troops to meet the sacrifices and to make the resistance demanded by the importance of his position, and the momentous consequences and disasters of a retreat at so critical a juncture of the day."

These charges were submitted to a court martial composed of Major Gen. Hunter, President; Major Gen. Hitchcock, Brig. Generals Rufus King, Prentiss, Ricketts, Casey Garfield Buford and Morris, the Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, acting as Judge Advocate. Gen. Porter was defended by the Reverdy Johnson and Charles Eames, esq., with such eminent ability as to make the defense especially notable, and it lead to the ... that he would be acquitted. The opinion ... and the largest hearing was long and patient, ... the largest latitude was allowed to the accused consistent with the rules of war. The record of the trial, made up by Judge Holt, was laid before the President, Wednesday, was by him approved, and the sentence ordered to be forthwith executed. The findings of the Court were that Gen. Porter was guilty of every one of the charges, (we think the last one above quoted was abandoned in the outset,) and the sentence was "Dismissed from the service. The news of this sentence was communicated to Gen. Porter Wednesday evening. He was painfully affected, and greatly astonished, evidently not having anticipated such a result. Indeed, it is more than probable that he counted on a full acquittal, as but a day or two since he applied for temporary leave of absence.

Fitz John Porter was a cadet from New Hampshire, leaving the Military Academy in 1845. He was made 1st Lieutenant in 1847, and the same year brevet Captain for gallant conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. At the battle of Chepultepec he won the honors of a brevet Major. He was wounded at the Belen Gate, at the taking of the city of Mexico. After peace with Mexico, he was Assistant Instructor of Artillery at the West Point Academy up to the commencement of the present rebellion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

Gold is still on the "rampage." The early New York dispatches made the premium in New York 54¼, and later advices gave the closing prices at 55. Prudent men and all patriots hold their breath and ask what is to be the end of all this. We heard it suggested to-day that the present rapid appreciation was owing, in a measure at least, to the putting up in margins of all the means at the command of the Wall street Copperheads, in order to run up the price ... would absolutely bankrupt the Government. How much truth there may be in the surmise we know not, but it must be confessed that matters look sufficiently squally, whatever be the real cause to which the present condition of affairs must be attributed. Did we suppose it would do the least good, we would cry out again and again, TAX THE BANKS. It is the only thing that can save us. At the commencement of the war they had in circulation some $200,000,000; we have the best reason for believing that the amount is now nearly, if not quite double that sum. This fact, in connection with the large and increasing issue of demand notes, furnishes, in our judgment, the true solution to the fearful appreciation of gold—a paper dollar being depreciated ... Had the warnings of the TRIBUNE months ago, been heeded at Washington, this crisis in the financial affairs of the country would certainly have been avoided.

The range for gold here was 50@53. The high rates are calling out considerably more than we have seen selling for some time past.

New York Exchange is in good demand, but it does not seem to keep pace with the supply. The range, as heretofore, remains at par@¼ discount buying, and par@¼ premium as the selling rate. Only very large drafts are made at the lower figure, the usual rate being 1-10@1-20.

Old Treasury notes were bought at 45@46. New ¼ premium; selling ¾@¼.

Silver was bought at 35@40 premium.

We refer to our New York dispatches for particulars of the movements in Wall street.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Since the date of our last weekly review, gold has advanced 7@8 per cent.—opening to-day at 154, advancing to 155, and finally closing with the second board of the New York exchange at 154.

This advance in gold caused a very active speculative demand for all kinds of produce, and prices advanced materially. Flour shows an improvement on the week of 25@30c per brl; wheat has advanced 3@5c per bushel; and Corn 2c per bushel. Barley is scarce and we note an advance on prime samples of 15@20c per bushel.

The Provision market closes firm, but there is no material improvement in prices. The heavy increase in the hog crop has deterred operators, and the demand is chiefly to fill Government contracts.

The Grocery market is buoyant. Sugars, raw and refined, have advanced ½c per lb. Coffees are firm at full prices. Teas have advanced 5c per lb. The demand for Groceries is partly speculative.

The market for Dry Goods is excited, and prices are advancing almost daily.

TO-DAY the leading markets were buoyant, owing to the advance in gold.

The receipts of Hogs were only 3,782, of which there were 1,138 dressed, the market for which was 10c higher, with sales at a range of $3.75@4.75. The bulk of the sales of heavy hogs were at $4.50, but some extra lots were sold at $4.55@4.60, and one small lot at $4.75.

Live Hogs were in moderate supply—about 7,000. Owing to the arrival of the secesh prisoners this morning, which engrossed considerable curiosity, there was very little doing in the market in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon a brisk trade sprang up, the inquiry being principally for heavy weights. Some 6,200 changed hands, at a range of $3.85@4.25, the latter figure being paid for one lot of heavy, fine-boned hogs, averaging 349 lbs. The market closed firm.

Beef Cattle were in fair supply, and the market ruled steady, with sales of some 300 head at a range of $2.75@3.25¼.

The Provision market was firmer, but no material advance was gained, operators showing considerable timidity. Mess Pork is neglected and almost entirely nominal. A lot of 600 brls old Mess was sold at $10.50, for delivery at Quincy. Prime Mess Pork is in good request at $11.00, at which price a lot of 100 brls country packed changed hands. Round lots of city packed Prime Mess are scarce, and holders ask $11.50. Bulk Meats are in better request and firmer—with sales to-day of 100,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders at 4c packed, and 30,000 lbs country-cut Hams at 5c packed. A lot of 3,000 pcs city-cut Bulk Hams, five days in salt, was also sold at 5¼c loose; and Green Hams were sold at 4¼c. Pickled Hams were in demand at 5¼c, but holders were asking 6¼c. A lot of 100 brls pickled Shoulders was sold at $3.50 —the first sale of the kind reported this season. A lot of 38,000 lbs plain smoked Shoulders—the shank cut off close—was sold at 5½c, loose, to fill a Government contract. English Meats were in fair request and firm—with sales of 700 bxs at 7⅞c for Short Boneless, 6¼c for Short Rib, and 6¾c for Long Boneless Middles. Lard was in active demand and very firm at 9c—at which price we note sales of about 1,400 tres in lots. Holders of round lots of either steam or Kettle were very firm at 9⅛@9¼c; but buyers did not meet them.

The Flour market was buoyant, and we have to note an advance of 10@15c per brl—with sales of about 3,000 brls, at $5.00@7.15 for Winter and $3.80@5.65 for Spring extras.

Wheat was in active speculative request, and prices advanced 1@2c per bushel—with liberal sales at $1.13@1.19 for No. 2 Red; $1.05@1.07 for Rejected Red; $1.05@1.17½ for No. 1 Spring; and ... for Rejected Spring—the market closing ...

Corn advanced ... per bushel, and closed ... Mixed Corn in store was sold at ... and Rejected Corn at 41@...

Oats were quiet and ... at ... Rye was firm at 60c. Prime Barley was sold at $1.30.

Highwines were quiet and neglected—sellers offering at 40c—buyers offering 39c. Seeds were active and firm.

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

PROVISIONS—The market for all kinds of product is very firm in consequence of the excited state of the gold market; but there is no material advance in prices, holders asking higher prices, and buyers showing timidity.

BEEF—There is nothing doing in Beef product, and the market is entirely nominal at $8.00 for mess, $10.00 for Extra Mess, $14.00 for Prime Mess, $16.00@18.00 for India Mess, and $13.50 for Beef Hams.

MESS PORK—The demand is light, and the market for old and new is quiet and nominal at $10.00@12.50. Although the stocks are large, there are holders of straight lots of well established brands are asking $13.00.

PRIME MESS PORK—There is an active demand for Prime Mess Pork to fill government contracts, and the market closes firm at $11.00, round lots being held at $11.25@11.50.

ENGLISH MEATS—There is an active inquiry for Short Boneless Middles, and the market closes firm at 7⅞@8c, some sales being made as high as 8c. Short Rib Middles are steady and in good demand at 6¼c, holders generally asking 6½@6¾c. Long Boneless Middles are firm at 6¾c, at which price there were liberal sales during the week. Cumberland Middles rule dull, with sales during the week at 5¾c. Long Cut Hams are in request at 5¾@5½c.

BULK MEATS.—There is more inquiry for Shoulders and Hams, and the market closes firm at 3½c for the former, and 5¼@5½c for the latter, loose. At these figures upwards of $1,000,000 lbs have been sold during the past week, to fill government contracts. Bulk Sides are neglected and nominal at 4¼@4¾c.

PICKLED MEATS—Hams in sweet pickle have been active during the week at 6¼c in bbls and trcs—closing firm—holders asking 6½c. Sweet pickled Shoulders, in brls, have been sold to a limited extent at $3.50 ₱ brl.

LARD—There is an active demand for prime Leaf Lard at 9c; but holders at the close are asking 9¼@9½c. Grease is in good demand at 6½@8c for Yellow and 7¾@7½c for White.

TO-DAY—The sales of Hog product were 600 brls old Mess Pork at $10.50, delivered at Quincy; 100 brls country Prime Mess Pork at $11.00; 700 boxes Short Boneless Middles at 7⅞c; 100 boxes Cumberland ... 7c; 400 boxes Short Middles 6¼c; 200 boxes Long Boneless Middles at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs Bulk Shoulders, at 4c packed; 38,000 lbs Smoked Shoulders at 5½c loose—shanks cut off close; 3,000 pcs Hams, five days in salt, at 5¼c loose; 30,000 lbs country Bulk Hams at 5c, packed in sugar hhds; 100 brls sweet pickled shoulders at $3.50; 3,000 pcs Green Hams at 4¼c; 940 trcs prime city steam rendered, and 400 trcs city and country kettle-rendered Lard at 9c; 77 pkgs do at 9⅛c; 200 trcs White Grease at 7¾c; 60 trcs Yellow Grease at 6⅜c.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 1,330 brls; received last week, 11,179 brls; shipped, 4,059 brls. The market for Flour closes buoyant and active at an advance on the week of 25@30c ₱ brl on both winter and spring grades. WINTER WHEAT extras are in good speculative and shipping inquiry, and the market is firm—closing at $6.75@7.15 for white winter, and $6.00@6.50 for red winter extras. SPRING extras are firm and in good demand—closing at $5.35@5.60 for good to very choice. Winter supers are in request at $4.25@4.50, and spring supers at $3.75@4.25. RYE FLOUR is steady at $3.90@4.00—closing firm. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is dull and almost nominal at $3.12½ ₱ 100 lbs. CORN MEAL has advanced materially—Fine closing at $18.00 ₱ ton, and Coarse at $16.00. The city mills are holding at $2.00 ₱ ton higher. MILL STUFFS are firm at $11.50 for Bran, and $14.00@20.00 for middlings.

TO-DAY the market was buoyant and prices ruled 10@15c higher. Sales were: 50 brls "Nashville Superior" at $7.15; 200 brls "Rockport" at $7.00; 600 brls good white winter at $6.85; 200 brls "Lower Egypt" at $6.75; 50 brls "Eagle" at $6.65; 200 brls "Nilwood" at $6.50; 400 brls good white winter at $6.50; 200 brls "Tompkins" do at $6.40; 300 brls medium winter extra at $6.25; 250 brls red winter extra at ...; 100 brls red winter at $5.80; 400 brls red winter extra at $5.65; 60 brls "Opera" winter super at $4.60; 400 brls "Chicago Mills" spring extra at $5.65; 400 brls do at $5.60; 200 brls good extra at $5.60; 500 brls "Smith Mills" at $5.50; 750 brls good extra at $5.50; 400 brls do at $5.35; 100 brls good spring super at $4.50; 140 brls "Dry Run" do at $3.87; 20 brls super at $3.50.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 6,460 bu; received last week, 91,691 bu; shipped, 1,630 bu. There has been an active speculative and shipping inquiry for both winter and spring grades, and the market has advanced 3@5c per bushel. The following table shows the range of quotations each day during the week:

	No. 2 Red.	No. 1 Spring.	No. 2 ...
Jan. 21st	$1.13½@1.15	$1.13@...	...
22d	...	...	...
23d	...	...	...
24th	1.15	1.13½@1.15½	...
26th	1.15	...	...
27th	1.18	1.19	...

TO-DAY, as the above table shows, the market was buoyant and prices ruled 2@3c higher. The sales were: WINTER—8,000 bu No 2 Red at $1.18 ... 400 bu do at $1.18½; 400 bu do at $1.19; 1,200 bu Rejected Red at $1.07; 700 bu do at $1.05. SPRING—5,000 bu No 1 (in M. & S.'s) at $1.17¼; 7,000 bu do (in same house) at $1.17; 1,000 bu do (in same house) at $1.16½; 7,500 bu do (in same house) at $1.16; 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) and 2,000 bu do (in A's) at $1.16; 1,000 bu do (in M. & A.'s) at $1.15½; 2,500 bu do (in M. & A.'s) and 1,000 bu do (in Newberry's) at $1.15; 15,000 bu No 2 Spring (in North Side houses) at $1.05; ... bu do (in ... Co's) at $1.05; 2,800 bu do (in Newberry's) at 96½c; 8,000 bu do (in Flint & T.'s) at $1.00; 18,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s, and M. & A.'s) at 99c; 1,500 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 98½c; 1,500 bu do (in M. & A.'s) and 5,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at ...; 400 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 97c; 1,050 bu Rejected Spring (in M. & A.'s) at 85c; 3,000 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 83c; 800 bu do (in Sturges, B. & Co.'s) at 82c; 2,000 bu do (in F. & T.'s) at 80c; 400 bu do at 81c.

CORN—Received to-day, 23,786 bu; received last week, 167,461 bu. Shipped last week, 3,5... bu. The market closes firm at an advance on the week of 2c per bushel—with a very active speculative inquiry. The range of prices paid during the week will be found in the following table:

	Mixed Corn.	Rejected.
Jan. 21st	43½@43¾	39 @39½
22d	43½@44	...
23d	43½@44½	...
24th	43 @44	40
26th	43 @44	40
27th	43½@45½	40 @...

TO-DAY, the market advanced 1@1½c per bushel and closed steady. Sales: 35,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 45½c; 10,000 bu do at 45c; 26,000 bu do at 45c; 7,000 bu do at 46½c; 6,000 bu Rejected Corn at 4...c; 1,600 bu do at 41c.

OATS—Received to-day, 6,288 bu; received last week, 65,663 bu; shipped last week, 8,237 bu. The market for Oats closes quiet and neglected—there being but a limited speculative and little or no shipping demand.

TO-DAY the sales were: 1,000 bu No 1 in store at 46¼c; 500 bu Rejected in store at 41½c.

RYE—Received to-day, 700 bu; received last week, 8,143 bu; shipped, none. There is an active inquiry for Rye and the market is firm at an advance on the week of 1c per bushel. Sales to-day were: 1,400 bu No 1 in store at 68c.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 1,625 bu; received last week, 8,187 bu; shipped, 2,368 bu. There is a very active local inquiry for good samples and the market shows an advance of 15@20c.

TO-DAY the sales were: 550 bu prime at $1.50 on track; 200 bu fair at $1.25 del.

...—The market is quiet and firm at 81@85c ...

BEANS—Choice White Beans in good request at $2.25@2.30. But the supply ... and transactions are chiefly confined to medium grades at $1.75@2.12½.

TO-DAY, 35 bu good were sold at $2.25.

BUTTER—There's a good shipping and speculative inquiry for prime butter, and the market is firm at 16@18c—holders of round lots asking an advance. Common shipping grades are steady at 12@14c.

TO-DAY, 36 pkgs good at 16c; 24 do at 15c.

BROOM CORN—There is a good demand for Prime Brush, with but a light stock, and sales have been made during the week at $150.00@180.00 per ton. Common to medium grades are quiet at $100.00@130.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels have been in active request, and the market shows an advance of 5c—closing at $1.47@1.50. Lard Tierces are steady at $1.80@1.85. Flour cooperage is firm. We quote:

Pork Barrels	$1.47@1.50
Lard Tierces	1.80@1.85
Whisky Barrels	1.50@1.60
Flour Barrels, flat hoop	0.40
Flour Barrels, round hoop	0.47
Tight Barrel Staves and Headings	15.00@20.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	8.00@9.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	9.00@10.00
Ash Hoops	6.00@6.50
Hickory Poles, for tight barrels	30.00@33.00
Hickory Poles, for flour barrels	10.00@13.00

TO-DAY, the sales of Cooperage were as follows: 750 Pork Barrels at $1.50 del; 200 do at $1.47½ del; 300 do at $1.47 del; 50 do at $1.45 del; 150 do (oak hoops) at $1.45 del; 130 Lard Tierces at $1.80 del.

CHEESE—The stock of Cheese is very light, and the market has advanced 1c per lb, during the past week. Hamburgh is selling at 13c per lb, with a demand fully equal to supply. There is no Western Reserve on the market. Illinois Cheese is in demand at 11½@12c.

HIGHWINES—The market is quiet and firm at 40c—buyers offering only 39c.

IRON—The market is a shade easier, consequent upon a competition among the dealers, and sales are effected generally at the inside figures:

Flat Bar, Sable	4¾@5
Flat Bar, Charcoal	6½@7
Horse Shoe Iron	5½@5¾
Sheet Iron	6 @6½
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	7 @7
Norway Nail Rods	9 @9½
Plow Steel	9 @9½
Round and Square, Sable	4¾@5
Round and Square, Charcoal	6 @6½
Cast Steel	2...
Spring Steel	9 @10

KEROSENE—The market continues firm and active with sales at 47½@50c including packages.

LEATHER—The market is firm with a fair enquiry. We quote: [illegible]

NAILS—Market firm. On lots of 100 kegs and over a discount of 11½c per keg is allowed. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES AND OILS—Spirits of Turpentine are in light supply and almost nominal. Tar quiet. Rosin dull. Oakum dull. Manilla rope firm at an advance of 1½@2c. There is rather more doing in Lard Oil but there is no material change in quotations. Linseed Oil is firmly held at an advance of 5c. We quote: [illegible]

POWDER AND SHOT—We note no change in the market. Quotations are: [illegible]

SALTPETRE—Market firm. We continue to quote: [illegible]

SALT—The market for Domestic Fine is steady and firm at $2.50, but Coarse and Ground Solar is dull, and it is offered at $2.90, without buyers. Foreign salt is neglected and rather dull. We quote: [illegible]

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—Demand good and market firm at $2.00. CLOVER—Scarce and in demand at $5.50—some choice lots selling as high as $5.6... [illegible]

TALLOW—The supply is light and the market closes firm at 9@9½c. Country lots are selling at ...

WOOD—Steady at previous quotations. We give the retail price in the yards: [illegible]

WOODEN WARE—The market is very firm and prices have an upward tendency. We quote as follows: [illegible]

Wines and Liquors—We quote: [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

During the past three days the upward tendency in Domestic Dry Goods has continued, and we have again to note a very material advance in prices. Besides an unusually active demand by jobbers and retailers, the market has been somewhat affected by a brisk speculative inquiry all over the country. The advance of gold to 150@155 has attracted a large amount of outside capital into the market, and wholesale dealers both here and in the East have had to check this as far as was possible by refusing to sell round lots of any particular article. To-day we saw a letter from A. T. Stewart & Co. of New York, to a wholesale house in this city, in which occurs the following passage: "We refuse to sell more than a single bale of sheetings to one firm." This indicates the lowness of the stocks in New York, and the difficulty the large houses there must have in filling their orders.

Prices in New York are advancing daily. According to our latest advices by telegraph, Heavy Sheetings were selling there at 37½c; while here our wholesale merchants are selling the same goods at 35c. Sprague's Prints are selling in New York at 23c; while by our list of quotations given below, they are selling here at 22c. In fact, there is no inducement for country merchants to purchase east of Chicago, but the contrary. The quotations given below, however, are only to-day's *prices*. They may all be higher to-morrow—for as gold and cotton go, so will Dry Goods.

The city wholesale business was never so active as at present. One of our leading houses informs us that there have been more Dry Goods sold here during the past week than even in the busiest week of the fall trade. This, for the season, is most remarkable; but it only shows that merchants all over the country are acting on the opinion that all kinds of seasonable goods must advance ... the basis of cotton, which is now ... at 75c ₱ lb.

Woolen goods are also in active speculative demand, and firmer. Kerseys have been withdrawn from the New York market at $1.37½, in consequence of an expected Government demand.

The advance of foreign exchange to 167 has rendered the market for all kinds of Foreign Goods firm, and the tendency is upwards.

The following are the quotations of Dry Goods for to-day in this market: [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Jan. 27, 1863.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 27, 1863.

The Lumber market, though less active and excited than some other branches of business, is nevertheless considerably affected by the recent advance in gold, and we have to note an improvement in prices of about $1.00 per thousand feet all round. Common Boards and fencing are held almost universally at $14.00; and although the sales are light, dealers do not show much disposition to sell below that figure.

The news from the lumber regions is rather discouraging for the next annual supply of logs. There has been no snow till very recently, and even that is insufficient—the ... having been very light in many places. This causes holders of lumber to be firmer in their views than they otherwise would.

Lath are selling at $2.75@3.00 per 1,000 pieces, according to quality.

The following are the closing quotations: [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Market steady. We note the following sales:

Hastings sold Miller & Co. 17 head, averaging 1,2.. lbs at $3.37½.

Adams sold Miller & Co. 11 head, averaging 1,2.. lbs, $3.00.

Hickley sold Miller & Co. 50 head, averaging 1,163 lbs at $3.20.

Faulk sold Miller & Co. 13 head, averaging 1,143 lbs, at $3.20.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
17	1213	$3.37½	12	1300	$3.30
12	1204	3.2...	5	1290	3.00
50	1163	3.20	9	1400	2.75
19	1143	3.20			

34 cows at $19.00 ₱ head.
26 cows at $22.50 ₱ head.
8 cows at $22.00 ₱ head.

HOGS—Market active. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
170	266	$4.10	72	24..	3.85
553	231	4.07½	477	270	3.85
65	283	4.05	107	227	3.85
313	275	3.97½	96	275	3.80
319	225	3.90	...	260	3.75
90	319	3.97½	100	250	3.60
147	287	3.90	97	240	3.55
84	221	3.90	54	230	3.37½
46	300	3.85	60	247	3.25

James Pollock sold Bush & T. Meehan 87 hogs, from Griggsville, Pikecounty, averaging 340 lbs, at $4.25, at Sherman's Yard.

Allen sold at same yards 273 hogs, from same place, averaging 280 lbs, at $4.00.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Jan 27, 1863.

The current prices for the week at all the yards are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—1st quality, ₱ 100 lbs, $9.50@10.50; ordinary $8.50@9.50; common $7.50@8.50; inferior $6.50@7.50.

COWS AND CALVES—1st quality $45.00@50.00; ordinary $35.00@45.00; common $30.00@35.00; inferior $25.00@30.00.

VEAL CALVES—1st quality ₱ lb 5½@6c; ordinary 4¾@5½c; common 4½@4¾c; inferior 4@4½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Per head, extra, $9.00@12.50; prime $6.50@7.50; ordinary $5.00@6.00; common $4.75@5.00; inferior $4.50@4.75.

SWINE—Corn fed ₱ lb 5½@5¾c; pear 5@5½c; still fed 4¾@4½c.

RECEIPTS—Beeves, 4,007; cows, 125; veal calves, 350; sheep and lambs, 8,850; swine, not given.

HOOP IRON!

Iron Safes!!

WINDOW GLASS!!!

We have received new supplies of the above articles, ...

ALSO—On hand and for sale ...

Shoenberger's Juniata Nails,

Shoenberger's Sheet Iron,

Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler Plate,

Shoenberger's Plow Steel,

Extra quality ... &c.

W. F. CAREY & CO., ...

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, ... [illegible]

MAKE YOUR OWN SUGAR.

A few bushels of the "Otaheite" Sugar Cane Seed.

... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

THE ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY.

Visit of the Legislature Yesterday.

PENITENTIARY, JOLIET, Jan. 28, 1863.

For the first time in my life I am within the walls of a penitentiary. A party of near 250 ladies and gentlemen, composed of members of the Legislature and citizens of various parts of the State, their wives and daughters, visited the penitentiary upon the invitation of Samuel K. Casey, Esq., Warden. They are now examining various portions of the building, eating, drinking, chatting, &c., &c., and appear, notwithstanding the gloomy weather, to be enjoying themselves very highly. The trip from Springfield via the Great Western, Illinois Central and Joliet Cut Off Railroads, was very pleasant and unaccompanied by a single accident. We left Springfield at about half-past eight last night, and reached here about eight this morning. Immediately upon our arrival the party sat down to a very substantial breakfast, which was done ample justice to after the long ride.

After breakfast the committees of the Legislature visited the various portions of the prison. The following are the committees:

Senate—Messrs. Lindsey, Chairman; Berry, Gregg, Mason, Bushnell, Pickett, Allen, Mack and Worcester.

House—Messrs. Boyer, Chairman; Gibson, Wike, Hicks, Chapman, Church, Smith and Fuller.

I understand the committees were highly pleased with all they saw. To give some idea of the extent of the prison, I would remark that the sewerage already laid down has cost $40,000.

THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The following is a hasty sketch of the building. As it was necessarily hurriedly prepared, your readers must necessarily excuse any imperfections that may be found therein:

The whole area belonging to the State is 72 19-100 acres. The whole area within the main wall is 15 acres. The main wall is 25 feet high and 6 feet thick. Cells for separate system, first story, 7x17, and 16 feet high; those in second story, 7x14 feet, and 12 feet high. All other cells, 4x7 feet, and 7 feet high. Each cell has a distinct ventilating tube extending to the roof, with two registers in each cell. All partitions, floors and ceilings of cells are formed each of a solid, entire stone, 8 inches thick. All buildings are warmed by steam. The kitchen, wash rooms and hospital are furnished with steam fixtures of the most modern and approved kinds. All the buildings and grounds are supplied with pure spring water.

A railroad track connects the State quarry with the Joliet and Chicago railroad and Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The front faces the South. In the centre of the front is the Warden's dwelling, containing offices, bed-rooms, &c., and flanked with towers. Running east and west are the east and west wings. The east wing, being for females, contains 400 cells, four tiers high; and the west contains 500 cells, five tiers high.

On the west, south, and half the east sides of the yard, inside the walls, are thirteen workshops, large and small.

Running back from the Warden's dwelling, but unconnected with it, are large buildings containing dining room, kitchen, bake-room, wash room, and prison for separate system.

East of this building are the engine-room, females' work-shop, airing court-yard for females, private yard, &c.

Between the workshops and the main wall, all around the prison, is a wide carriage drive. The railroad track, to and from the quarry, runs directly east and west through the yard.

The Warden's house is four stories high and basement, and is a very fine castellated building. All the main walls of the Penitentiary are of stone, and castellated.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT FOR 1862.

The most interesting parts of the forthcoming report of the Commissioners are as follows:

The annual report of the Commissioners for 1862, represents the appropriations for the new Penitentiary as follows:

At the session of 1857	$75,000.00
Alton property sold for	60,000.00
At the session of 1859	200,000.00
At the session of 1861	226,093.48
Same time contractors' draft	79,210.46
	$640,303.94

Of which there has been expended up to the present time as follows:

Alton property	$60,000.00
Contractors' drafts	79,210.46
Cash	425,841.04
	$565,051.50

Leaving a balance yet unexpended of ... $75,252.44

The appropriation of 1859 and '60 having been exhausted, and the work still being in an insecure and unsafe condition, the former Board of Commissioners, with the advice and consent of the State officers, authorized the contractors to continue the work and to accept their drafts for such work to the amount of $79,210.46, payable only when the Legislature should make an appropriation for that purpose.

The work upon the buildings in course of erection has progressed with great rapidity during the past year, owing, in part, to the favorable weather, but principally to the energy of the contractors, Messrs. Sanger & Casey, who, by a faithful adherence to the plans and specifications, and under the careful supervision of the architect and Superintendent, have produced a character of work which the people of the State may well regard with pride and satisfaction.

The Commissioners consider the most important work remaining unfinished was the completion of the inclosure, so that in case the present appropriation should fail to complete the entire work, the safe keeping of the convicts would be rendered comparatively secure.

The erection of a Warden's house was an absolute necessity, as the guards to the number of twenty-five to forty occupy one apartment, and the hospital does not admit of the introduction of conveniences for the sick.

The female convicts were also necessarily confined in one small room, which served the purposes of working, eating and sleeping.

Messrs. Sanger & Casey according were required to complete the Warden's house by October, 1862. It is fireproof; the partition walls are of bricks, the beams are all iron, arched between with brick, and the spandrels filled with cement, up to the level of the floor; the roof is covered with slate and tin. By this method of construction, with the introduction of stairs and ceilings of stone and iron, the floor, casements [illegible] entirely [illegible] any of the rooms, [illegible] endangering [illegible] consumed by fire, without [illegible]. The outer [illegible] the residue of the [illegible] now substantially [illegible] walls of this building [illegible] on, and the inside completed; the rooms a commendable degree [illegible] work progressing [illegible] commissioners, by personal [illegible] of rapidity. [illegible] enabled to testify to the substantial supervision, workmanlike character of the [illegible] now in course of erection. Messrs. [illegible] Casey suffer a large pecuniary loss [illegible] construction of the Warden's house.

WEST WING.

A contract was entered into for the building of the west wing upon the same terms as that under which the east wing was erected. The work has progressed upon this building as rapidly as a due regard to the completion of the Warden's house would admit of. The rear wall is completed, ready for the coping. The front and west walls are about two-thirds built. The foundations for the cells are all laid, while a large amount of the stone required to construct the cells is cut and ready to be laid. Two or three months' work during the coming season will put this building under roof.

WEST WALL.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the season upon the west wall, and it is approaching completion. Two months of the present year, it is hoped, will complete the entire main wall of the institution.

WORKSHOPS.—Workshops Nos. 1 and 2 were completed and occupied when the present Commissioners entered upon their duties. The walls of shops No. 3, 4 and 6 were about half erected; they have all been completed during the past year, and are now occupied ready for occupation. The completion of these shops was rendered necessary as well for the present wants of the institution as for future demands, when the State shall have adopted the more humane policy of conducting its prisons, with a view to the reformation of the convict as well as his punishment. Up to this time a large number of the convicts have been employed by the contractors in the quarries, outside the walls. When the penitentiary buildings shall all be completed, and the convicts come to be employed in various mechanical pursuits, as they undoubtedly will, all the shops now completed, and others will undoubtedly be required.

COOKING APPARATUS.—Cooking is principally done by steam, a very fine apparatus of the most approved description having been erected. The boiling and cooking house is also fire-proof.

SEWERS.—It was found necessary to construct a new sewer, the old one having proved entirely inadequate.

HEATING.—The east wing, the prison and the workshop for females have been heated by steam on the high pressure principle, of not more than fifteen pounds of steam to the square inch. The work of heating all the necessary portion of the building is nearly completed.

DISCIPLINE.—The Commissioners remark that in their opinion the clothing of those who are wholly interested in the pecuniary results of the labor of convicts with irresponsible power, is alike incompatible with the ends of public justice and the well being of the unfortunate convict.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT FOR 1863.

The Commissioners' report of 1863 represents that the following sums were expended since the report of 1862:

Of unexpended balance	$73,281.[illegible]
Commissioners' acceptance	116,[illegible]
Previous expenditures	[illegible]
Total to date	$754,7[illegible]

WARDEN'S HOUSE IS NEARLY COMPLETED.

WEST WING.—In this wing 422 cells are now nearly laid, leaving 78 to construct to complete the 500. Most of the stone to finish the cells will be cut during the winter. The rear wall is ready for the coping, and the front wall is up to the top of the buttresses. This wing is now the heaviest portion of the work remaining to be finished. If an appropriation is made, it will be ready for occupying within a year from this time.

MAIN WALL.—The main wall surrounding the inclosure is now completed, excepting the coping of the West Wall, ready to put in its place by the [illegible] day of April.

[illegible] in the coopers' shop, in January last, destroyed property belonging to the State to the amount of $10,000, and to the contractors of $7,000. The coopers' shop has been reconstructed.

A fire apparatus has since been erected, consisting of hose attached to one of Worthington's patent duplex steam pumps, throwing two powerful streams of water at the same time.

The motive power consists of two steam engines. That in boiler house No. 1 is in excellent condition, and is now propelling all the machinery in shops Nos. 1 and 2. The engine and boiler in engine house No. 2 are of 100 horse power, entirely new. It is designed to run all the machinery in shops Nos. 3 and 4. The Commissioners recommend that the State own the motive power.

RE-LEASING THE PENITENTIARY.

It is respectfully recommended by the Commissioners that the lease of the present time be extended a sufficient time to allow the contractors to complete their contracts.

The Commissioners give the following as a carefully prepared estimate of the amount required to complete the entire work:

Warden's house, amount to complete	$19,780
West wing	63,277
Main wall	5,640
Additional shop	9,876
Boiler house	7,266
Heating and lighting	18,445
Water	5,075
Furniture	23,440
Grading and paving	4,009
Contingent expenses	15,000
Total amount to complete	$171,965

When completed the total cost of the penitentiary will be about $932,665.

SEPARATE SYSTEM PRISON.—This building has been constructed according to the original plan, with the exception that only twenty-five instead of 100 cells, are built. The cells are seven by seventeen feet in size, and twelve feet in hight, with double doors of wood and iron. The windows are near the top of the cells, thus being out of the reach of the inmates. The most dangerous men and the insane are confined.

LIBRARY.—Samuel L. Casey, esq., according to law, is required to keep a library of 500 volumes, for the use of the convicts. At his request the Commissioners have made a very excellent selection of works. A yearly addition to this library would be looked upon by the convicts next to freedom, as the highest boon the State could confer upon them.

WARDEN'S REPORT.—At the date of the last report of the Warden to the Legislature (December 1860,) there were 672 convits in the Penitentiary, including eight females. There have been received since that date 587. During the same period there have been 720 discharged, to wit:

By expiration of sentence	5[illegible]
By pardon	174
By order Supreme Court	[illegible]
Sent to Insane Asylum	[illegible]
Died	17
Escaped	12
Leaving now in Penitentiary	539

Including fourteen females, which shows a decrease since the last report of 139. This is no doubt owing to the war.

The Warden recommends that the State adds $200 worth of books yearly to the library.

The Penitentiary Commissioners are Messrs. J. A. W. Buck, Wm. H. Powell, and George T. Bergen.

After the committee had examined the entire building the meeting was held in the Commissioner's office, of which George L. Harrington, esq., of Springfield, was appointed chairman, and Hon. A. G. Burr of Scott, secretary.

Mr. Hacker presented and read a series of resolutions thanking Messrs. Casey & Hendricks, contractors, the commissioners of the penitentiary, the railroads, Messrs. Goodell & Casey for their kind attentions on the trip, etc. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and three cheers and a tiger given for the gentlemen mentioned there, whereupon the meeting adjourned, and the party left for the train. ZETA.

The Peace Democracy in Council.

As our readers are aware, the visit of the Legislature to this city was made the occasion of a grand partizan pow-wow at Bryan Hall last evening by the Peace Democracy. A brass band stood at the door and blew themselves hoarse in their efforts to fill the hall which was accomplished about half-past eight. The audience in attendance was fair but only a drop in the bucket compared with the immense gathering which a few nights since filled the four largest halls in the city and endorsed Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation. The call for the meeting had promised the attendance of Richardson, United States Senator elect, the Governor of Indiana, and a score more of the heavy guns of the peace party. Of course none of these were present, but in their places, the talking was done by the lesser lights, such as Wade of Peoria, Burr of Scott, Ross of Fulton, Green of Massac, McAllister, Dr. Davis, etc., of this city. The radical Democracy were evidently disappointed in the mildness of the affair. Like the poor girl in Bon Gaultier, they drew it very mild. The speakers from abroad, whoever they were, cut their coats to fit the latitude, and indulged in panegyrics of Seymour and Richardson, universally and studiously attempting to prove they were not traitors, swearing fealty to the Constitution and abusing the Administration. Their panacea for the condition of the country was the restoration of the Democratic party into power; but curiously enough, no speaker developed any plan by which that party would end the war or preserve the Union when it gets into power. As Jeff. Davis and his executive officers, the rebel States through their Legislatures, and the rebel press without exception declare that a reconstruction upon any terms is impossible, of course these patriotic partizans could find no way to end the war except by allowing "the wayward sisters to depart in peace"—a plan which they had not hardihood enough to advocate in the free city of Chicago. Consequently, they rang the changes upon the great Democratic party, the imbecility of the Administration and the horrors of war. Why do not some of these oracles of politics, these embodiments of all the wisdom and patriotism of modern times, these white robed messengers of peace, these doves with the olive branches of peace in their mouths, these admirers of the South tell us how they propose to reconstruct the Union? Why wear out the knees of their pantaloons in proposing to men who don't want proposals? How is it that *not a single speaker last evening uttered a single word of condemnation of the rebels*, who are attempting to overthrow the Government, aided by these very men, under the false cry of peace? There were innumerable denunciations of the Federal Government, but nothing for traitors but mild epithets, as "Southern brethren," etc.

A series of resolutions was adopted of a milk and water nature, equally futile as the speeches, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.

Gen. Rosecrans Allows them to Carry their Flag.

Our readers will not have forgotten that about two months ago, the Chicago Board of Trade procured a splendid stand of colors to be presented to the Board of Trade Battery, (Capt. Stokes.) These colors were sent down to the Battery, but owing to a general order issued from Buell, about that time, forbidding artillery companies carrying flags, the Battery was not allowed to use its flag, and it has ever since remained in the hands of Capt. Stokes. But the gallant conduct of this well drilled Battery in the late fight at Murfreesboro, so won the admiration of Gen. Rosecrans, that he has conferred upon it the well-merited privilege of hereafter carrying the colors presented by its numerous friends at home.

The following correspondence between Capt. Stokes and Gen. Rosecrans, will explain the matter:

BATTERY IN CAMP, MURFREESBORO, January 4th, 1863.

Major Gen. Rosecrans, Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the order from Gen. Buell's Headquarters, of date September last, forbidding batteries in the service of the United States, to use flags, may, in its application to this Battery, be suspended.

This battery has a set of flags, presented by its friends in Chicago, which have not been displayed in consequence of the order.

I have also the honor to request that a general order be issued, authorizing this Battery to have inscribed on its Federal flags, "Stone's River, Tenn., Jan. 2d, 1863."

I am, General, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. STOKES,
Captain Commanding Battery.

GEN. ROSECRAN'S REPLY.

The very proper letter elicited the following laconic but satisfactory reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Jan. 12, 1863.

Respectfully returned. Capt. Stokes' request is granted. By order of
Major General ROSECRANS.
Major C. Goddard, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

Fire and Fracas at Bloomington.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 19, 1863.

A fire broke out in this city last night, destroying about $1,500 worth of property. During the fire, a man by the name of Reese, foreman in the shops of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, desired to take the hose pipe from the hands of a fireman, which being persistently refused, Reese undertook to take it by force, upon which one of the firemen knocked Reese down. This brought on a row, in which 200 or over were engaged, comprising many of the railroad men from the shops. To-day papers were issued for the arrest of Reese, and he was brought up for trial, when an engineer by the name of Pat Doyle came in for the purpose of "cleaning out" court, jury, officers and all, upon which the City Marshal, Bull, undertook to arrest him, when Doyle knocked him down, and the Marshal thereupon shot him through the head, wounding him mortally. There is much excitement in the city to-night, and extra patrolmen have been placed upon duty. It is thought, however, all will soon be quiet again. C. B. H.

☞ The St. Louis *Union* says the story going the rounds to the effect that Gen. Curtis is ill are entirely unfounded. He is in the enjoyment of good health, and is continually in attendance at his headquarters.

ST. PAUL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather and the Mississippi—Patients and Politicians at St. Paul—Character of the Climate and its Effects—Military—The Indians—A Canal Project—A Winter Campaign against the Indians—Educational.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22, 1863.

The caprice of the weather has been without a parallel in the history of Minnesota. The ice in the Mississippi River opposite Winona, and as far up as Lake Pepin, ran out last week, and left the coast clear for boats. An open winter in January is a fact heretofore unknown within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. After a day or two of severe cold about the 8th of January, it remained warm until the night of the 14th, when there was a sudden change, and now we have winter in earnest.

The multitude of pleasure-seekers, seen here during the summer, has given place to the usual number of invalids during the winter, in quest of health. These, with the members of the Legislature, and of the Third House, have filled the hotels and the boarding houses to overflowing. Some have gone to St. Anthony, Minneapolis, and some to Anoka, St. Cloud, and even to points more remote. Their experience is various. Some derive no benefit from a sojourn in Minnesota, a number have died, while others are rapidly regaining their health. The reasons of the healthfulness of this climate—especially for those troubled with diseases of the throat and lungs—are not, at first, apparent. Indeed, a contrary result might be anticipated. Perhaps a less volume of air, so highly charged with electricity, is necessary to arterialize the blood; or it may be that the dryness of the atmosphere takes off and removes the secretions from the mucous surfaces, without any laborious and exhausting expectoration. Whatever may be the reason, the results are sometimes marvelous. A gentleman who arrived at St. Paul scarcely a month ago, unable to speak except in a whisper, has already recovered his voice, and is beginning to talk of returning home. He takes exercise daily on horseback and on foot, in the coldest weather, and has to-day gone to Anoka.

Another, who came to St. Paul four months ago, has become comparatively strong, and gained twelve pounds in weight, though he is still troubled with a distressing cough.

The burning of the Winslow House last fall occasioned great inconvenience to visitors and sojourners. The price of board has advanced, and it is difficult to find comfortable rooms. A number of persons have consequently gone to the Nicolet House at Minneapolis, which has recently been reopened.

General Sibley has obtained what Senator Rice barely missed, a Major Generalship, with the command of the Department of the Northwest. His headquarters are for the present at St. Paul.

The 3d regiment, surrendered at Murfreesboro and paroled, was sent to Minnesota to serve in the Indian war. The regiment has been re-officered and ordered to Cairo, where orders will be received by them as to their destination. A part of this regiment served with distinction in the Indian war, and especially at the battle of Woodstock; and it is believed that under the command of Colonel Gregg and Lieut. Col. Andrews, they will, in any future service, do honor to the Minnesota volunteers, already distinguished on many a bloody field.

Rev. Lauren Ormsby, of Faribault, was elected chaplain by the officers of the 8th regiment at Fort Ripley, a few days ago.

Col. Sanborn, of the 4th regiment, arrived at St. Paul a week ago. He left this regiment at Memphis, on the 1st of January, in good condition. They number 600 men fit for service.

Col. Baker of the 10th regiment, late Secretary of State, was at the capital on the day of the Senatorial election. He is erecting fortifications at La Seur, which he regards as a good strategic point.

The La Seuer *Gazette* says that a military school has been established at that place for the instruction of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 10th regiment, under the care of Lieut. Col. Jennison, who possesses superior qualifications as a military instructor.

Capt. James Fisk of the Northern overland expedition to the Pacific, together with his topographical engineer, D. Charlton of Minneapolis, and his surgeon, Dr. Dibb of St. Anthony, have arrived at St. Paul. Capt. Fisk says that the expedition was a perfect success, and proposes to remain at St. Paul a few weeks, to prepare his report to the War Department, before going to Washington.

It is expected that the annual reports of the State officers will be delayed in publication for some weeks, in consequence of the great length of the Adjutant General's report.

We have recently received the startling intelligence of another Indian outbreak on Saturday, January 3, at Round Prairie. The Indians engaged were Chippewas. No lives were lost. They contented themselves with breaking into houses, demolishing furniture, and carrying off provisions. Capt. McCoy, company B, 8th regiment, went out on Monday and surrounded their camp, taking eight of them prisoners.

The people of Minnesota are of one mind in regard to the removal of the Indian tribes, not excepting the Chippewas, and those petty raids only serve to inflame the passions already heated to a white heat. A bill is pending in the Legislature to outlaw the Indians, and to authorize their execution by any person, if found off their reservations.

The project of cutting a canal from the head waters of the Minnesota River to the head waters of the Red River of the North, advocated by Senator Rice, and also by Judge Usher, the Secretary of the Interior, is regarded as important and practicable by the people of Minnesota. The Minnesota is navigable for 300 miles, and the Red River from Lac Traverse to Lake Winnepeg, 500 miles, giving 900 miles of new country for settlement and trade, in addition to the basin of Lake Winnepeg, containing 400,000 square miles of territory of great fertility. This vast territory is now excluded from the commerce of the world, yet a canal a mile in length would make it accessible from the Mississippi. The land is fertile, and contains abundant elements of wealth and habitableness.

It is proposed to accomplish this work by a land grant to a responsible company. The State of Minnesota has a deep interest in the plan, and would no doubt aid it, if necessary, by a liberal State appropriation.

The result would be to make St. Paul the commercial centre of the far Northwest, furnishing an outlet by water to the immense central regions of British America, and leading in time, perhaps, to more intimate political relations.

The merchants of St. Paul have for years maintained commercial relations with the inhabitants of that distant country, and the importance and value of the trade is constantly increasing.

Mr. Joseph Semsy, Collector of the port of Pembina, has been in town for some days, urging upon the military authorities the establishment of a military post at Pembina, and also the organization of a winter campaign against the Indian warriors assembled at Devil's Lake.

The Glencoe *Register*, after a long suspension, consequent upon the breaking out of Indian hostilities, has again made its appearance. It says that the residents in McLeod, Meeker, Kandayoki, Monongukalia, Renville, and the Northern part of Sibley and Brown counties are much scattered, many of the people having gone—never to return.

The border counties will be settled by a new class of men. Those who escaped the Indian scalping knife, fearful of the recurrence of similar atrocities next season, are selling their farms and property at a great sacrifice to obtain the means of escape.

I was told yesterday of the sale of an improved farm valued at $1,500 before the outbreak, for $300.

The unclaimed horses, pressed into the service of the State, during the Indian war, were sold at auction a few days ago, by Quartermaster Kimball. There were sold thirty-nine horses at an average of $54.00, making in the aggregate $2,113.50. A lot of wagons, harness, and miscellaneous articles was also sold for about $11. The sale occupied five hours and every article was delivered and paid for before dark. The whole amount, after deducting the necessary expenses, goes into the State Treasury.

Another sale at auction took place at Fort Snelling on the 16th, of horses, cattle, wagons, &c., taken from the Indians. Cattle brought from twenty to thirty-five dollars per head, and the entire property was quickly disposed of at good prices, considering the condition of the stock.

The Board of Education of St. Paul, at the request of the teachers, has, after mature deliberation, adopted a new classification of pupils, on a graded system, with a prescribed course of study for each grade; the classification to depend on scholarship, without regard to sex. The secondary departments have been abolished, and grammar schools and intermediate departments substituted. The Principal of the grammar school in each ward is to have a general superintendence over the primary schools, subject to the rules of the Board, and under the direction of the Superintendent.

Heretofore the teacher of each school has been comparatively independent, so that it has been impossible to secure the proper classification of the pupils. The salaries of the teachers have also been increased, so that they range now from $30 to $60 per month.

Mrs. Jeannette Kennedy has been appointed Postmaster at Young America, Carver county. The post office at Waverly, Martin county, has been discontinued.

The St. Paul post office was removed on New Year's day from the old Baldwin school building, to a new stone block on Third street, where, with increased facilities, under the superintendence of the popular Postmaster, Charles H. Nichols, every convenience has been provided for the distribution of the mail, and prompt delivery of letters and papers. The Surveyor General, Washburn, it is understood, intends soon to remove his office to the same building.

Since the Senatorial election, the schism in the Republican party seems to be healed, and all parties are united in opposition to the Democrats. Whether the two Republican papers are to remain in the field remains to be seen.

On the night of the 2d inst., two convicts escaped from the penitentiary at Stillwater. The darkness of the night prevented their immediate capture, but they were taken at 3 o'clock Saturday morning by Robert Davis, the Deputy Warden, and Wm. Webster, one of the prison contractors, within two miles of St. Paul, and safely returned to prison.

In regard to the condemned Indians at Mankato, for whose execution all parties in Minnesota are clamorous, the case is likely to be referred to a higher court—[illegible] of the number having died within a few days. [illegible]

A HOAX.—The reported dreadful accident to a skating party in Elmira, New York, by which twenty-seven persons were drowned, is now said to be a hoax. No such accident has taken place. The fellow who started the cruel hoax should be hung, drawn and quartered.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BENTON, Ill., Jan. 9th, 1863.

In accordance with the call made by numerous citizens of Franklin county, for a mass meeting for the purpose of expressing their devotion to the Union, without regard party, and to celebrate the victory won by Rosecrans, over the rebels, at Murfreesboro, a large and respectable audience assembled at the court house in Benton, on the 8th inst. Hon. Walter S. Akin was called to the chair; Presley W. Obanion and Samuel Benjamin were chosen Vice-Presidents, and J. L. McGhee, Secretary.

On motion, Weldon Dillon, Samuel Bidlen, S. E. Flannigan, Thos. J. Layman and R. H. Johnson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. In the absence of the committee, Thos. M. Vance addressed the meeting. He took strong grounds in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and fully sustaining the President and the Government authorities in their efforts to crush this monstrous rebellion.

On the return of the committee, S. E. Flannigan was loudly called for. He addressed the meeting at length, urging everybody to stand by the Government and our soldiers in the field. He thought the President had lost friends and made enemies by dealing too gently with rebels and their aiders and abettors. But thanked God that a more vigorous policy had been inaugurated at last—ultimately we would soon know who were the genuine friends of the county, &c. Weldon Dillon, T. J. Layman, Capt. Creed, and W. G. Brown were also called on, and addressed the meeting at some length, fully sustaining the action of the Government and the President in his patriotic endeavors to save the nation.

Joseph Browning, the leader of the old American party, was present, and fully sustained the proceedings of the meeting. Over half the town was brilliantly illuminated, and a splendid torchlight procession could be seen traversing the streets in every direction. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States is now engaged in the suppression of a rebellion the most causeless and wicked of any which has ever sprung up against any Government on earth; And Whereas, The suppression of the same demands the hearty and united efforts of the whole people who are loyal to the Government: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make any sacrifice for the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of civil liberty.

Resolved, That we have an abiding and unshaken faith in the capacity of the Government to suppress the present God-despised rebellion, and to this end we are willing and anxious to support the Government in any effort it may make to accomplish this end.

Resolved, That we will stand by the President in his patriotic endeavors to save the life of the nation, and we heartily endorse the act of Congress confiscating rebel property, believing as we do that they have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution, and therefore have no right while in rebellion to claim any protection under that instrument, and that every leader engaged in the rebellion should be hung like a felon.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the recent glorious victories won by the Federal arms, and look upon them as sure tokens of an early peace.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, and deeply sympathize with their friends and relatives.

J. L. McGHEE, Sec.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

A New Route from the Lakes to the Mississippi—Memorial for Enlargement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers—Improvement—The Senatorship—Spirit of the Democracy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21, 1863.

The haste with which the memorial to Congress for the enlargement to the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement has been prepared and pushed through the Legislature, having been introduced on Monday and passed both Houses yesterday, indicates a purpose to bring all influences possible to bear in favor of the project as soon as possible. It seems a meeting of Northwestern Congressmen has been held in its favor at Washington, and wealthy capitalists and influential men of New York, who are interested in the Company having the improvement in charge, will make every effort to secure the desired appropriation. The canal is already nearly completed so far as required by the contract with this State, and admits the passage of small boats from the lakes to the river. It has been much used from the place where the Fox and Wisconsin rivers approach, and has enabled grain to be taken, via Green Bay, to Buffalo, almost as cheap as it could be carried to Milwaukee or Chicago, then start on its voyage around the lakes; and for ordinary purposes there is no doubt this route will be found very valuable, and tend to make an important point of Green Bay, its terminus. The proposed enlargement would of course accomplish much more in the same direction. As to that part of the route between Portage City and Green Bay, there is no question that it could be made available for gunboats. As to the Wisconsin part there might be some doubt, owing to the very sandy character of that stream, through much of its course. It has abundance of water if it can be directed into proper channels. The route has merit enough, on the score of availability and cheapness, to make it a formidable competitor for aid from the General Government. The following is the memorial adopted by the Legislature:

MEMORIAL to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and to the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement, to admit of the passage of gunboats.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents:

That the importance of the immediate enlargement of the Erie Canal, and of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement, to admit of the passage of gunboats, cannot at this time of national peril be overrated; that in the event of a foreign war, the completion and use of this work might result in the preservation of the Government; that in peaceful times, with the dangers of war averted, its importance as a great national work is scarcely less, as it is demanded by a great and increasing commerce—a commerce that unites the West with the East, and enriches the entire country.

The memorial further represents that the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, reaching from the great lakes to the Mississippi, and admitting of the passage of boats drawing three and a half feet of water, is nearly or quite completed; that to enlarge this work to admit of the passage of gunboats 144 feet long by thirty-four feet beam, and drawing six feet of water, will require an expenditure estimated by competent engineers at about $1,000,000, a sum trifling in amount when considered in connection with the benefits to be derived therefrom, or when compared with the enormous expenditures that are necessary to unite the Mississippi and lakes by any other channel. That the entire length of the said Improvement is 280 miles, as follows:

Lower Fox River	35 miles.
Lake Winnebago to Oshkosh	15 "
The Upper Fox River	113 "
Canal connecting Fox and Wisconsin Rivers	2 "
Wisconsin River	115 "
Total	280

That in Lake Winnebago and the mouth of the Lower Fox, can be found safe harbor for the entire commerce of the Lakes.

Of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, the character of the work and the expenditure necessary to complete it, your memorialists are not equally well informed, but they know that the channel is a continuation of a military and commercial highway that connects the West with the East.

The memorial further represents that His Excellency the Governor of Wisconsin, in his late message to your memorialists, urges upon them the pressing necessity for this important national improvement.

Therefore, your memorialists, so induced thereto, and feeling such necessity, in turn urge upon the representatives of the people of the whole country, and especially upon the representatives of the people of this State, the pressing necessity for this improvement, and most respectfully ask that the enlargement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement, and of the Erie Canal may be undertaken by the national government, at the earliest practicable moment.

The Governor of the State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

The Republican Senatorial caucus was fully attended last evening, and its proceedings entirely harmonious. After a short session, and taking an informal ballot, it adjourned till this evening, the minority requesting it, and the majority so confident of strength as to be willing to concede it. Mr. Doolittle's vote on the informal ballot was reduced somewhat by complimentary votes cast for persons who were abstractly preferred to him. It is said that the use of Mr. Washburn's name is entirely unauthorized, as also that of Mr. Potter.

The Democrats held a caucus, at which there was considerable excited discussion and adjourned without making any nomination. They are waiting and hoping "for something to turn up" in their favor among Republicans. If disappointed in any fusion, as they are doomed to be, Mr. E. G. Ryan, of Milwaukee, author of the famous Ryan address, will be their candidate. Some of the party begin to talk ugly enough about "civil war at the North," the "maintenance of their rights," the "usurpations of the President," "this unholy war," and the like, to show where their hearts is, and what they would do if they dared. It is positively amusing to see how ultra State rights some of them are becoming when that doctrine owing to the use made of it by the friends of liberty has been their special aversion in this State for some years. PHILOS.

☞ The similarity of opinion held by Jeff. Davis and Sunset Cox in regard to the Puritans is very striking. We gave an extract from Cox's speech in New York, a few days since. Here is an extract from the speech of Jeff. Davis at Jackson, Miss., a few days since:

"And it is with these people that our fathers formed a union and a solemn contract. There is indeed a difference between the two peoples. Let no man hug the delusion that there can be renewed association between them. Our enemies are a traditionless and homeless race; from the time of Cromwell to the present moment they have been disturbers of the peace of the world. Gathered together by Cromwell from the bogs and fens of the north of Ireland and of England, they commenced by disturbing the peace of their own country; they disturbed Holland, to which they fled, and they disturbed England on their return. They persecuted Catholics in England, and they hung Quakers and witches in America."

☞ From the annual report of the German Society at New York, just published, we learn that during the past year there arrived in that city 34,074 German emigrants in 361 vessels, being a diminution of 13,879 in comparison with the arrivals the previous year.

The Letter of Gen. Meigs to Senator Wilson.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Gen. Meigs to Senator Wilson, the reading of which in the Senate was objected to:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19, 1863.

Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senate:

SIR: I thank you for your remarks in the Senate.

It is one of the misfortunes of a country cursed with civil war that no character, no service, seems to be sufficient to protect the public officer from suspicion.

So many men, formerly reverenced by the public, have broken the oath which bound them to their country's service, that many have lost all confidence in the usual pledges of character and position.

It appears to me, however, that Senators forget the obligation of their high station when they allow themselves to be made, in the Senate, the mouthpiece of loose accusations against public officers.

If any Senator has reasonable ground to suspect an officer of the government, should he not make the grounds of that suspicion known to those to whom the officer is responsible? Does he not do a great injury to his country, in this her hour of peril, in proclaiming in debate loose suspicion of those, confidence in whose loyalty and zeal are essential to the vigor and union in the defense of the nation?

If any Senator has heard aught exciting in his mind suspicion of my loyalty or fidelity, he has heard a falsehood.

No man can truly report any word, look or thought of mine inconsistent with the most devoted loyalty to my country. I stand ready to meet any accuser before any proper tribunal.

Those who have published these accusations or suspicious in the Senate should present to the President the grounds upon which they rest them, or stand before the world subject to the condemnation of all patriotic, of all honorable men.

The rebels, though so many of their leaders are blackened with broken oaths, have wit enough not to undermine their cause by public defamation or slander of their chief officers.

Thanking you again for raising your voice against this folly, for it is folly, as well as crime.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General.

COPPERHEAD FAILURE IN COLES COUNTY.

The Copperheads Call a Peace Meeting which Proved a War Meeting.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 17, 1863.

To-day there was a "peace meeting" held in Charleston. The meeting had been duly advertised in the *Coles County Ledger*, a weekly more remarkable for its bitterness against President Lincoln and the Union cause than for any hostility to Jeff. Davis and his conspirators. The renegade *Courier* also noticed the meeting favorably.

This paper has been for some time nominally edited by Wm. How, but in reality its editorials have always been written by the Union men of Charleston until within the last few weeks, when the editor had imbibed so freely of a poor article of whisky that he went hopelessly over to the Copperheads.

With these means of publication, it might be expected that all who sympathized with their "Southern brethren" would be on hand to vote for whatever O. B. Ficklin & Co. dictated. But by accident, or otherwise, the call was made without distinction of party.

The meeting assembled and officers were elected without opposition. Everything indicated great harmony for the party and some comfort for the traitors.

The resolutions were read with the usual amount of popular slang, calculated to frighten the timid and ignorant into the belief that the party in power had ignored the Constitution and conspired against the liberties of the people.

Next came the discussion. Hon. O. B. Ficklin made a Butternut speech. He proved to his entire satisfaction that the Union army was all cut to pieces, and that the country was gone to ruin. In the course of his remarks he alluded to Mr. Ingersoll, when a soldier cried out, "Bully for Ingersoll." Three cheers were then given for Ingersoll, which perfectly astonished that portion of the Democracy who had calculated to have things all their own way.

Every leader commenced to stare with wonder.

J. D. Vandever followed in a speech not quite so revolutionary. Then the House rang with calls for Bromwell, who made a short appropriate and eloquent Union speech, and in conclusion offered a substitute for the treasonable portions of the resolutions.

Bromwell's substitute was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the resolutions then passed almost unanimously amidst deafening cheers for Bromwell and the Union, thereby saving our county from everlasting infamy.

Rest assured the Copperheads will not call another peace meeting in Coles county during the war.

Yours, for the Union,
MATTOON.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Great Union Demonstration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1863.

Masonic Hall is crammed and jammed to-night with Union patriots—Col. Hudson in the chair. The yeomanry of the country have come up to support the Government. Hon. John M. Watson favored a vigorous prosecution of the war; was opposed to an armistice. Three of his sons were in the war, and sooner than it should close in any way dishonorable to us, he would sacrifice them and his life too in upholding our banner. They talked of Yankees; did they know Gen. Lyon, the first martyr in the West? He led our forces to victory after victory, and when he laid down his life on the battle field, and his will was opened, it was ascertained that he had left $30,000 to his country. That's the way the Yankees do it. [Here the house gave three immense cheers for Gen. Lyon.] And Gen. Foster was another Yankee. They say the Yankees won't fight. How about the battle of Newbern? They took their cannon and dragged them three miles through the mud, and captured Newbern. There was yet another—Gen. Butler—all the world knows him, and honors him, and all traitors hate him. The same men that persecuted Jackson would mob Butler if they dared; but he lives, a great, good General, and his patriotism, statesmanship and charity will long live when hissing traitors crawl in dirt and slime.

Senator Brown of Randolph wanted to know why such men as Brownlow, Andy Johnson and Etheridge were denounced. It was because they were loyal to their flag and the nation, and that was death to the conspirators. He would say that we had driven these traitors from covert, sneaking disloyalty to open treason, and now we would fight them in open day. Has it come to this, that none but a driver must be President? Has it come to this, that no State but Virginia or South Carolina must furnish a President without causing a revolution? Must the great Northwest, with its teeming millions, be ignored? They are horrified at the idea of negro equality. It is because they fear it, and they have reason to fear it, as the niggers might come up from Louisville and ruin the morals of the Democratic party. When you find a white man so infernally mean as to link his destiny with the negro, you will find that the negro has been cheated in the operation. He thought he could look through the cloud that overhung our country, and see the bright breaking of morn. The country all was ours. Every river had its tale, every field its history; he never would consent to its being parted.

Hon. Reuben Riley believed that it was slavery that conspired against the Government, and when that was crushed the rebellion would die. The two are one. Kill one and the other dies. The policy of these traitors was to divide and conquer. They got their cue from Jeff. Davis. Hence they raise a cry against New England. They were either knaves or fools. They were skulkers and cowards, stealing into dark lantern lodges and leading the innocent astray. Sometimes they were "K. G. C.'s," "Stars in the East," and sometimes "Butternuts," but always traitors. Jeff. Davis told the truth when he said they were dogs and slaves. Douglas told the truth when he said in this contest there were no neutrals. There were only patriots and traitors.

He loved his country, and did not wish to survive her liberty. Our first revolution was for freedom. Freedom cheered our forefathers on. Our second revolution, what was it for? Slavery—a category of murder, treason and every crime known. We will put liberty-loving men at the head of our armies, and will carry on the war in earnest. Our intensity will fuse the masses of the North together, and when they wake in those treasonable States, a seething mass of hell, then will we crush the rebellion.

Colonel Richard Ryan was convinced that as Indiana had sent 100,000 men to the battlefield, she had as many more to trample on treason. Those who were so pitiful as to whine along our streets about tyranny, would find there was spunk enough left at home to attend to them. There was a man named Perkins, who disgraced the Supreme Bench of Indiana. To what base uses had such men come when they came down from their judicial station to sanction treason. They talk of revolution. He predicted that they would prove that the fools were not all dead. Every time they opened their mouth they put their foot in it. Every animal knows his master, and they would find their master to be an ass. He would stand by his country through weal and woe. These traitors had hunted Douglas to his grave, and had trampled their principles beneath his feet. They were full of treason as an egg was full of meat. They were biting their noses off to spite their own miserable faces. They tried to insult Gov. Morton by refusing to receive his message; but such cattle could not insult Gov. Morton. It was not in their boots and they stamped themselves the enemies of the country. He would not speak much of the learned Judge Perkins, because he believed he would rather be abused than not noticed. The Judge went above Talbott's jewelry store because that was the lodge, and expounded on slavery. He was a scientific and learned Judge and called President Lincoln a dastard and spoke of the pickpockets of New England. Why, he would tell the Judge that there were men, the latches of whos shoes he was unworthy to unloose. Mr. Ryan continued his remarks at some length. The meeting was a great success.

DEAN RICHMOND.—The Troy *Times* says "It is but just to say that Dean Richmond has done and is doing all in his power to induce the Democrats to submit to the circumstances of their position with good grace. He does not hesitate to declare publicly that such scenes of those of Saturday will inflict an indelible disgrace upon the Democratic party."

COMFORT FOR THE COPPERHEADS.

A Terrible Rebuke to the Northern Peace Men.

The Copperhead Democracy of the Free States get little comfort from their Southern rebel friends. The following is the reply which the Richmond *Dispatch* makes to Mr. Armistead Booby Brooks', of the the New York *Express*, propositions of peace:

Mr. Brooks appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions, strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occasion of presenting them, he made a long speech and expressed himself confident of their success. Are the Northern people all *natural born fools*, or are they only stricken with the judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon the victims of their wrath, preparatory to their ruin? Can they suppose that the South are as galless and as lilly livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the unheard of outrages under which they have suffered during this war? Can they believe them capable of so soon burying in oblivion all that they have done, and all that they have suffered.

If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to see the face of one of them again—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac or the north—to have no traffic and no intercourse of any description whatever with them. We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States.

YANKEES THE NATURAL SLAVES OF SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN.

If the above is not enough for the lovers of our "Southern brethren," the following expressions of the Richmond *Enquirer*, Jeff. Davis' official organ, may open their eyes:

We have committed many errors in our treatment of the Yankees. Not the least has been in regarding them as something better than they really are. They are by nature menials, and fitted only for menial duties. They are in open and flagrant insurrection against their natural lords and masters, the gentlemen of the South. In the exercise of their assumed privileges, they deport themselves with all the extravagant airs, the insolence, the cruelty, the cowardice and love of rapine which have ever characterized the revolt of slaves. The former leniency of their masters only serves to aggravate the ferocity of their natures.

When they are again reduced to subjection, and taught to know their place, we must take care to put such trammels about them that they will never have an opportunity to play these tricks again.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Estimated Receipts to 30th June, 1863—$76,777,799.

FOR THE FOLLOWING YEAR—$150,000,000.

Proposed Amendments and Modifications of the Law.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Jan. 13, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the organization of this office, and the present condition of its business. It is not in my power to furnish the facts contemplated by the 33d section of the Excise Law, nor will the facts therein required deserve consideration until one year of experience, at least, from the first of September, 1862.

I entered upon my duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the 17th day of July last; and although the organization of the office is now nearly accomplished, the returns of assessors and collectors are not yet so general and complete in their character as to enable me to furnish statistics of importance on the basis of an estimate of the revenue to be derived from specific subjects of taxation. The States not in actual rebellion have been divided into collection districts, corresponding in number, generally, to the Representatives to which they will be severally entitled in the XXXVIIIth Congress.

An assessor and collector have been appointed to each. The whole number of districts is 183, including two in Virginia, not filled by appointment of assessors and collectors.

COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

The collectors and assessors have been required to make returns of the number of deputy collectors and assistant assessors, and the residence of each. Collectors have also been required to state the amount of the penal sum of the bond given by each deputy. The whole number of deputy collectors thus appointed is 898. The number of assistant assessors is 2,556, making an aggregate of collectors, deputy collectors, assessors, and assistant assessors, of 3,814. There are also sixty male clerks, and three female clerks, who have been appointed in the Treasury Department, and assigned for duty in this office. The whole number of persons employed in assessing and collecting the revenue is therefore 3,882.

The number of assessors and collectors appointed does not correspond with the number of districts, as there are several vacancies existing.

I have not the means at the present time of estimating with confidence the amount of revenue which will be derived under the excise law of July 1, 1862. During the last month I have caused a careful investigation to be instituted into the several sources of revenue, and estimate to be made of the amount which may be derived from each source. According to this estimate, there will be received from all sources, except stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, the sum of $61,777,799. I estimate that the receipts from stamp duties during the same period will amount to the sum of $15,000,000—making an aggregate revenue of $76,777,799. This result has been reached by the most careful inquiry that could be instituted into the amount of the various kinds of manufactures, the revenue to be derived from each, and by a like careful inquiry into all the other sources of income. This estimate is less by about $8,000,000 than the general estimate which I had the honor to submit to you early in the month of December last. I have only to say that in the more careful investigation which has recently been made, the revenue from each source has been estimated below rather than above what may reasonably be anticipated. It may be assumed, further, that without material changes in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year 1863-4, will not be less than $150,000,000.

Before proceeding to estimate the expenses of assessing and collecting the revenue, I desire to express the opinion that an increase in the pay of assessors is very important, if not absolutely necessary. In many of the cities and populous districts the services of competent persons have been secured and retained only by the assurance that such a recommendation would be made to Congress.

It is of importance to the government that the assessor should be a man of intelligent business capacity and unfaltering integrity. The compensation provided by law is not adequate for the services of men who possess these qualities. In many cases the expenses of procuring a suitable office for the transaction of public business, and the proper furnishing of the same, has consumed the entire compensation which the assessor is entitled to receive. It seems to me that an allowance by the day or by the year, is preferable to compensation by commission. If provision were made to a reasonable amount for office rent, an allowance of $5 per day for the time employed, without regard to the nature of the service performed, might be an adequate compensation for assessors in much the larger portion of the country.

It should, however, I think, be necessary, if such should be the general rule, that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to allow additional compensation to assessors in portions of the country where the expenses of living are large—which compensation should not in any case amount to more than $3,500 per annum. It may be deemed expedient to provide that the salary of assessors in districts which yield a revenue of $400,000 or less shall be fixed at $1,500 per annum; and that in districts where the annual receipts exceed the sum of $400,000, the assessor shall be entitled to receive one fifth of one per cent on the excess over $400,000 in addition to his fixed salary; provided, that in no case shall such commissions and salary exceed the sum of $3,500 per annum. In this connection it may be proper to suggest also that the government should furnish to each collector and to each assessor a suitable safe for the preservation of the books and moneys belonging to the government.

COST OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

Assuming that some additional compensation will be allowed to assessors, I have made the following estimate of the annual expenses of collecting the revenue, viz: For expenses of assessing the taxes the sum of $10,000 in each collection district, or a total of $1,830,000; for the collection of the taxes in each district the sum of $8,000, $1,464,000 in all; for stationery, $70,000; for advertising by assessors and collectors, $30,000; for salaries of the commissioner and clerks in the office of internal revenue, $120,000; for blank books and advertising, $10,000; for printing stamps, $85,000; for Stamp Agency at Philadelphia, $7,500. Total, three millions six hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. The only remaining item of expenditure is that of printing. Of this I make no estimate.

These estimates of receipts and expenditures show that the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes under the present system will be 2 41-100 per centum; and I have the strongest confidence in the States now acknowledging the authority of the constitution the expenses can never exceed three per cent.

When the authority of the government is re-established in the rebellious States the expenses will be increased without a proportionate increase in receipts.

The returns received show that the expenses of collecting taxes in the Territories are altogether disproportionate to the income; indeed, the income will barely meet the cost of collection.

It may be deemed wise economy to limit the operation of the tax law to the States. This relief would encourage emigration, and ultimately increase the revenues of the country.

STAMPS.

When I entered upon the duties of the office, the subject which first engaged my attention was the preparation of revenue stamps. By the provisions of the law, it was necessary that each stamp should indicate upon its face the nature of the paper or instrument to which it was to be applied. This requisition involved the preparation of a large number of engravings and dies, which should be dissimilar in design or in appearance. As the time was limited for so great an undertaking, and in case an attempt should be made to procure stamps of various designs, the risk of failure, in some instances at least, would be great, it was thought advisable that the leading feature in each should be the same. Upon consultation, and with your approval, the head of Washington after Stewart's painting was adopted. Proposals, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, were issued on the 29th day of July, 1862. On the 6th day of August, the bids were opened in the presence of the bidders, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Butler and Carpenter of Philadelphia, at the price of 13c per 1,000, deliverable in Philadelphia, or 13 1-2c per 1,000, deliverable in Washington—their bid being much more advantageous to the Government than any other. It is but simple justice to say that the contractors have displayed great energy and a good degree of taste in the prosecution of the work and the preparation of the engravings.

Had the law been so framed originally that a stamp of a given denomination could have been used for its value upon any instrument, without regard to its kind, the work of preparing the stamps would have been much diminished, and the public would have been supplied at an early day. The supplemental act of the 25th of December last permits the use of stamps without regard to the nature of the instrument to which they are applied. It will, however, be desirable to retain the existing distinctive characteristics, inasmuch as persons engaged in particular pursuits, such as life or fire insurance, for example, will prefer stamps especially designed for their use. As the dies are engraved, and plates are prepared, these stamps can now be furnished at less cost than would be incurred in the preparation of new stamps of a general character.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF STAMPS.

During the months of October, November, and a portion of December last, the supply of stamps, both in amount and kind, was inadequate, and the office was unable to meet the demand made upon it.

Consequently, many orders remained unanswered, in whole or in part, for a long period of time. In some cases complaints were made, but I am not aware that any neglect could justly have been attributable, under the circumstances that existed, either to the contractors or to this office. At the present time, the supply of stamps of every kind is equal to any probable demand, and the arrangements of the office are such that stamps will be forwarded from Philadelphia within three days after the receipt of the orders. The system of checks and guards adopted is such as justifies the belief that losses to the Government cannot occur, either in connection with the receipt of moneys or the distribution of stamps.

Numerous applications have been made for the establishment of stamp agencies in different portions of the country.

These applications have been uniformly declined, not only in obedience to the plain provisions of the law, but also from a firm conviction that it would be unwise in the government to encourage the establishment of such agencies. The law authorises the allowance of a commission to those who purchase stamps in sums of not less than $50. Under this authority the following commissions are allowed:

On purchases of $50 or more, 2 per centum.
On purchases of $100 or more, 3 per centum.
On purchases of $500 or more, 4 per centum.
On purchases of $1,000 or more, 5 per centum.

It is believed that these rates will so enlist private enterprise, that stamps will be furnished for sale in every section of the country. If, however, the commission now allowed by law should prove inadequate to secure this result, it would be wiser to increase the commission than to appoint agents for the sale of stamps.

In the latter case, the number of agents must be very large, stamps must be delivered on credit, and even if bonds with sureties were given for ultimate payment, the losses would be large, and the probable loss of interest would not be less than two per cent. on the aggregate sales. Under the present arrangement, stamps are not delivered in any case except upon the receipt of the money. At the close of business each day, the Government is able to avail itself of such sums as have been received; while if stamps were deposited in small amounts and with a large number of persons in different sections of the country no reliance could be placed upon the receipts from this source of revenue.

It is also not to be overlooked that by the present plan our system of accounts in connection with the sale of stamps is very simple and safe; but should depositors be established over the whole country, the business of this office would be largely increased and complicated. If agents are appointed the number should be limited to one in each State of those most distant from the seat of government. The stamps should be sold upon terms adopted for the regulation of sales at the office of Internal Revenue, and the compensation to the agent should be paid from the appropriations for the support of this office.

I suggest as an important alteration needed in the stamp act, that whenever an instrument requiring a stamp is executed in a foreign country, the stamp may be affixed and canceled by any party within the United States, intrusted with the custody of such instrument.

It may be expedient to so alter the law that the stamps required upon bonds secured by mortgage, shall correspond in amount, to the stamps required upon promissory notes.

In the administration of the duties of this office, I have felt the necessity of a solicitor or legal adviser. In addition to the labor of organizing system, which should at once embrace the assessment or collection of taxes, a proper accountability upon the part of assessors and collectors, and the administration of our central office. I have been under the necessity, constantly, of interpreting and explaining the law. The decisions have been very numerous, and the questions submitted should have received the undivided attention and best judgment of a skillful and experienced lawyer. The necessity for the services of such a person will not be less hereafter.

From the nature of things, controversies will arise between parties assessed and the government; and in all such cases, instructions and advice of a legal character should be given to assessors and collectors. It is also to be anticipated that in numerous cases taxes will be paid under protest; suits will be commenced against collectors; and some provision should be made for furnishing these officers with legal advice and assistance. It will likewise be necessary for collectors to institute legal [illegible] against delinquents [illegible] the law. Thus far, [illegible] been resisted but [illegible] and welcomed [illegible] country justifies th[illegible] ure, in plan and [illegible] high degree of wi[illegible] ticulars the law [illegible] in this communi[illegible] call attention to those defects which I deem most important in character.

It became necessary, very early, to establish a rule or test by which to decide in a given case, whether a particular article or product was or was not a manufacture under the law, and consequently subject to, or exempt from, taxation. As the law itself was framed with direct reference to manufactures and the sale of manufactured goods, I saw no way open for the satisfactory settlement of such questions except to appeal to the usages of business men, hence I have decided that any article made by hand or by machinery, known to commerce as an article of traffic, and not exempt under the law, must be regarded as a manufacture, and subject to taxation as such. It was of course well understood by Congress that many manufactures which are complete in themselves, and articles well known to commerce, are yet the materials out of which other manufactures are produced. It must also have been understood by Congress that under any possible construction of the law, the same articles or materials would be taxed two or more times in different manufactures.

By the express provisions of the law, raw cotton was subject to a tax of half a cent per pound, and cotton goods manufactured were subject generally to a tax of three per cent. ad valorem. Leather is subject to a specific tax, and all manufactures of leather are also subject to a three per cent. ad valorem tax. By the construction which I have been called necessarily to give to the law, some articles are taxed three or even four times. In most cases, these several taxes are levied upon articles which are consumed chiefly or altogether within the limits of the United States; and if the tax be uniform upon all producers and manufacturers, the only effect is to increase the cost of the articles to the consumer. I am not aware that the tax will be so great in any case as to materially diminish consumption. It is not, however, to be overlooked that this system of taxation tends to aggregate business in the hands of men who are able to carry on the processes of manufacturing an article in all its stages. It would be manifestly unjust to allow an individual to manufacture leather, and from the leather to manufacture shoes, paying a duty only on the last product.

The law provides that whenever a manufacture is removed for consumption the manufacturer is liable to pay the tax on the article so removed. Under this provision of law I should feel bound to hold that a manufacturer of leather and of shoes would be liable to taxation upon the leather wherever it was removed for consumption or manufacture. The legality of such a ruling is not free from doubt, and I therefore respectfully suggest such an alteration of the law as to provide that whenever a manufacturer shall use, or shall remove for consumption or use, any articles, goods, wares or merchandise, which if removed for sale would be liable to taxation as manufactures, he shall be assessed upon the saleable value of the articles, goods, wares or merchandise so used, or so removed for consumption or use. In the absence of legislation upon this point, and of authority under the law for the ruling just indicated, it would be impossible that the existing divisions and subdivisions of labor in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits should longer continue. A change in this particular would not only be disastrous to a large number of mechanics and manufacturers, but would essentially and perniciously effect the prosperity of the country. The uncertainty existing in the public mind upon this point has already affected business unfavorably, and if suffered longer to exist will be likely to produce formidable opposition to the whole revenue system. I cannot therefore too strongly urge the importance of legislation upon this subject.

There are a limited number of articles which are plainly manufactures, but which, as manufactures, are but slightly increased in value over the value of the material used. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that whenever the value of a manufactured article does not exceed the value of the material of which it is composed, by more than five per cent. of the value of such material, the manufacturer should be exempt from taxation.

It so often happens, in cities and large towns, that persons in business remove from one place to another, that I feel compelled to suggest respectfully such an alteration of the law as will allow the licensee to enjoy a license granted for particular business in a specified place at any other place to which he may remove.

The law itself does not furnish a rule or test of universal application, by which a wholesale dealer can be distinguished from a retail dealer. I respectfully suggest, in addition to the tests already provided, that no person whose sales are less than $50,000 per annum, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer. It may also be expedient to divide wholesale dealers in two or more classes as licenses, according to the annual amount of business.

It has happened in many cases that illegal assessments have been made; and in some instances the money so assessed has been paid to collectors, and deposited in the Treasury. Other similar instances will arise. It seems to me that authority should be given either to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the money when so paid, or to make proper allowance to collectors when lists containing such assessments have been returned, and the collectors have been charged with the whole amount thereof.

The experience of the office has suggested many modifications of the law, which promise to be beneficial to the government or convenient to the public; but their importance is not such as to justify even an enumeration.

Information on these several topics can be presented more satisfactory in an informal manner either to yourself or to the Commitee of Ways and Means, as may seem to you expedient.

I desire in this, my first communication upon the general affairs of this office, to signify my sense of personal obligation to you for the generous confidence with which you have honored and aided me in the discharge of my duties.

I am, with the highest respect, your ob't serv't,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ The irrepressible George Francis Train announces that he intends to go to Murfreesboro and get exchanged as a rebel, in order that he may reach Richmond and settle up the war with Jeff. Davis. Probably, on his arrival at Murfreesboro, Gen. Rosecrans will order him sent the lunatic asylum at Nashville.

☞ The strike at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, is about given up. Most of the men have returned to their work—only a few leading malcontents standing out. The strike was never general; but many opposed to it were compelled to stop work from fear of the violence of the leaders.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending January 20.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported at this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,597.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	9½@10	Ordinary	7 @8
Medium	8½@ 9		

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 10½c. The general average of the market at full 8½c. The most of the sales ranged from 8c to 10c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in account of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,127.

This is 536 head less than last week, and 391 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,662 head, while the number to-day being 3,597, shows 265 head less than the average, and 520 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	267	Illinois	1,352
Ohio	591	Kentucky	96
Indiana	341	Michigan	96

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Jan. 20—The close of the market is not, of course, as good as the opening, though prices do not give way more than might have been expected, from the effect of such a large addition to the stock. Still the market is a high one throughout, as compared with all that have preceded it for a year past, and all the stock will be sold out without difficulty, leaving a clear coast for next week, and a probable continuance of high prices. Knowing ones say look out for breakers two weeks hence. The weather yesterday and to-day is clear, dry and cold, though it was soft during the week, and broke up the ice in the Hudson so as seriously to interfere with the crossing at Albany. All the stock had to be driven around by Troy to reach the Hudson River and Harlem cars, delaying the arrival here and damaging stock by the hard day's drive, Sunday. This also kept some lots out of this market, and was one of the causes of the absence. The great cause was the uncertainty, when the market opened Monday morning, of having more than 2,500 head of bullocks, all told, on sale this week, which is 1,500 head less than the average last year, and really so much below the wants of the city, that an advance was easily made, and with any number less than 4,000 next week, will be easily maintained, as a good many butchers have bought very light this week, owing to the advance of price. We know that this was the case with some large wholesalers as well as retail butchers. If some of these had returned to the market place to-day, they would have been able to purchase good steers at nearly or quite half a cent ℔ less than current rates at the opening of the market. Upon all grades, the rates have been much in favor of the buyer, as compared with yesterday morning, but more in the estimate of weights than in the nominal price per pound. No doubt good fair 700 weight steers, selling yesterday and to-day at 9c per pound net, have been bought $3 a head dearer to-day, and in some cases the difference has been still greater.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week 35,454. $4.87½@5.25 ℔ cwt., for corn-fed hogs, and $4.37½@4.50 for distillery-fed, ℔ cwt., live weight, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, the Superintendent of the market. The late arrivals are so light that the market is not crowded, and the stock sells quick at these quotations.

The weather is very favorable now, though it was sticky through the week, and there are indications of another storm, but it may be snow, and that will not hurt the market, but it may drovers on the way here.

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live W't.	Dead W't.
First quality corn-fed, large size	5¼@5½c	6¾@6¾c
Second quality corn-fed	5 @5¼c	6¼@6½c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for mrk't butchers	4¾@5¼c	6¼@6½c
Large size still-fed, fat	4¾@5¼c	5¾@6¼c
Western mast-fed	4¾@4¾c	5¾@5¾c

1863. PROSPECTUS. 1863.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A DAILY, WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

—DEVOTED TO—

News, [illegible]

[illegible] ness and independence [illegible] than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES and OBJECTS which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION.
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE NO RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, UNTIL THEY FIRST OBEY IT.

And the prosecution of the war against Treason until the authority of the Government is restored over the whole Union. There must be no faltering—no steps backward. Failure now will entail dishonor and misery, rendering insecure life and property, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine and bloodshed. We have strong faith that the year 1863 will witness the termination of the Rebel Confederacy, and that the New Year's sun of '64 will rise over a monstrous rebellion prostrate in death, over a Union reunited and saved, over a continent without a slave.

Three agencies which the President has solemnly resolved to apply, will speedily tumble the Rebellion and its Cause into the same grave: Vigorous offensive movements of the army and navy, and the fearless enforcement of the confiscation laws and the Proclamation of Freedom. The first will give victory over the foes of the Union; the second will stop taxation and pay the National debt, and the third will wrest from the rebels their staff of support.

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But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF the War, with the general news of the day.
2d.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
3d.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.
4th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE Legislatures, Important Speeches and Documents.
5th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.
6th.—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
7th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews, and pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors are to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor, that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the great and sudden rise in the cost of white paper and other things connected with printing, an increase in subscription rates is imperative for the ensuing year. The terms of the TRIBUNE will be as follows:

Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	$2.00
" To clubs of 4 copies	7.00
" To clubs of 10 copies	15.00
" To clubs of 20 copies (and one to getter up of club)	30.00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers	6.00
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" To clubs of 4 copies	18.00
" To clubs of 8 copies	35.00
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eighteen by twenty-two inches [illegible] instruction that will furnish you [illegible] remunerative employment during the winter, and [illegible] way to future business. [illegible] be of service to you professionally [illegible] known and putting you in the way of
Obtaining Much Valuable Information.
We wish to deal principally with Teachers. [illegible] KELLOGG, SMITH & CO., Post Office [illegible] Chicago, Illinois. Office 54 Dearborn st.

WANTED.—$75 a Month!
[illegible] want to hire Agents in every county [illegible] month, expenses paid, to sell my cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new [illegible] articles. [illegible] CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D.,
One of the surgeons of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. [illegible] 32 North Clark st.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon [illegible] Blindness, and all Diseases of the Eye [illegible] Office and Surgery 124 Randolph street [illegible] House, Chicago, Ill.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN
[illegible] positively cures Consumption, [illegible] leading to it. Call or send a [illegible] stamp. Advice free. Delay is [illegible] disease. Thirty-one years [illegible] No calomel or mercury used. [illegible] or express. Office and Laboratory [illegible] street, Chicago. Post Office Box [illegible]
de15 y360-3mw

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued [illegible] Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] Launder, plaintiff, and against [illegible] fendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] ary, 1863, at the north door of the [illegible] the City of Chicago, I shall offer [illegible] due all the right, title [illegible] in and to the following [illegible] The undivided one-half of Lot [illegible] (61), in Cottage Grove Subdivision [illegible] north west corner of the [illegible] of Section thirty-four [illegible] north of Range fourteen [illegible] half of the undivided [illegible] ter of Section thirty-one [illegible] north of Range thirteen [illegible] Principal Meridian, in the County [illegible] of Illinois.
Dated the 17th day of [illegible]
The above sale is postponed to [illegible] 11th, 1863.
ja22-v127-6mw

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year ... $10
Daily, delivered in city, per week ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ...
[illegible]
[illegible] 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club ... 30.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent [illegible]
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases [illegible] at one time.
☞ There will be no deviation from the [illegible] above scale of rates.
Address, "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863.

THE NEWS.

In the Senate yesterday, Saulsbury [illegible] got over his intoxication, ate humble [illegible] so abjectly as to move the pity of the members, and the case will probably [illegible] where it is.

The rumor that Horace Greeley and Vallandigham have laid their heads together to bring about mediation, is entirely authentic. The fact was stated by Wendell Phillips to Garrett Davis the other night over a dish of oysters together at a restaurant. Jeff. Davis has addressed Fred Douglass on the same subject. There is [illegible] end to the information possessed by a willing journalist who discards the trammels of fact.

An interesting case was decided in St. Louis yesterday, establishing the freedom of the slave of a rebel master. No rebel can have protection for this class of property.

The news from Arkansas is interesting, and if received with due caution will cause no serious mistake, even if it be untrue; but we have been told of Southern Unionism before.

The bill for the enlistment of Negro regiments, after keeping the House in session all night, is still undecided.

A small speck of collision took place in Milwaukee yesterday, between the authorities civil and military. On this occasion the former were superior in material force, and so they carried the day. The case is one that will excite some attention, and throw light on important points.

The rebels have swept northward, reoccupying our recently abandoned posts in Northern Mississippi. They celebrated their arrival at Holly Springs by the cold-blooded murder of three defenceless negroes and an outrage on a German. They are restoring their railroad connections. The state of the country shows that Gen. Grant did not get back to Memphis with his army a day too soon, the entire region he abandoned being a succession of bottomless mud, overflow bottoms, streams flowing bank-full, and matters every way unpromising for the keeping open of his line of communication.

The case of the Philadelphia secesh journal, seized by the Provost Marshal for disloyal publications, is raising a storm in Pennsylvania. A Philadelphia judge leaves everything else to take this especial matter in hand. The Legislature at Harrisburg are in a far greater flutter than if they had learned that Stonewall Jackson was again at Chambersburg on his way to the State Capitol. Not one of these men has ever had a hard word to say of the rebels.

There is no doubt but that the rebels have several fast staunch steam war vessels preying upon our merchant commerce. It is within the range of possibility that they may venture a naval attack on some weaker portion of our blockading squadron.

The rebels, as indicated by their Richmond organs, are especially sore at the capture and exposure of the rebel dispatch bag. They rave and scold [illegible] at the expose made by Benjamin's diplomacy and George Sanders' [illegible]

[illegible] this morning an interesting compilation of news from rebel sources.

Gen. Hunter is at home again in his old command, and this time is cast loose from the leashes that held him back from progress. He will carry fire and sword into the richest seats of Southern pride and power. A very interesting exhibit is made of the status and promise of his negro allies.

WATCH THEM.

In the State Legislatures, as shown by highly important special dispatches elsewhere, treason to the Government is unmasking itself. In the Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky State Capitals, these men are working with a common zeal and purpose not to bring the rebel States back, but to carry the States these Copperheads misrepresent, over to the Confederacy. Can the readers of the TRIBUNE fail to see this in the records of a single day given in this paper?

VICKSBURG.

The Federal forces are for the third time before Vicksburg, and this time to win the prize. The Mississippi is to be opened, and that by the instrumentality of the very flower of the Western troops, led by generals who will hurt the enemy at any and all available points. Nigger catching and negro rendition are of the past. On the contrary, the blacks are being freely and largely recruited both for our land and naval forces.

THE MADNESS OF THE SOUTH.

Full obeisance is paid to Liberty as the natural right of all mankind in the dread that attaches to the institution of Slavery, even among its most confident adherents. They know that there are volcanic forces pressed down, and a slumbering earthquake underlying the society made up of master and slave. They are continually on the alert to check incipient signs of insurrection, and be there one who lets a spark near this powder magazine, or a school mistress teaching a black to read, or old John Brown with his few torch bearers, a shiver of alarm runs through the whole mass.

Such has been Southern community and the most inseparable phase of Southern life for two generations. It was recognized so clearly as their disadvantage in entering in this war, that over-chivalrous Federal officers hastened to assure Southern rebel masters that their whole force was ready at any time to put down a slave insurrection. That day is happily past. The mad frenzy of the rebels has broken loose from sympathy and pledges of that class. The only call to them is for unconditional submission. The best and most earnest Federal gunners are aiming, and to aim their balls hereafter straight at the powder magazine.

Only unthinking men are disappointed that there has been no insurrection thus far. The black was never so unlikely to rise with his fellow-bondmen for an outbreak as when the South is in arms, with men ready to be transported to any point armed with ready fire and steel [illegible] negro [illegible]. The only process thus far has been that of drain and leakage. The black hegira of fugitives has fringed our entire extended army line with fugacious chattels seeking only Liberty, and leaving Revenge [illegible]. There has been less danger of a slave insurrection within these twenty years past than at any time for the twenty years preceding. Why should Sambo fight when Quashee lead revolt, when his whole hope, if obscure religionism tells him of the day of the Lord at hand? The black has patiently waiting since the signal gun of Sumter, biding his time.

But there is danger now, and the rebels are madly evoking it. Their firebrands are now hurling at an open powder magazine. The horrors of St. Domingo [illegible] by the very same process the rebels [illegible] at present pursuing. The weapons [illegible] will turn upon its tormentor [illegible] outrage is barred and torture applied. [illegible] Proclamation, inert as the Copperheads [illegible] fond of declaring it, is the ne[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

THE ILLINOIS PENITENTIARY.

Visit of the Legislature Yesterday.

PENITENTIARY, JOLIET, Jan. 28, 1863.

For the first time in my life I am within the walls of a penitentiary. A party of near 250 ladies and gentlemen, composed of members of the Legislature and citizens of various parts of the State, their wives and daughters, visited the penitentiary upon the invitation of Samuel K. Casey, Esq., Warden. They are now examining various portions of the building, eating, drinking, chatting, &c., &c., and appear, notwithstanding the gloomy weather, to be enjoying themselves very highly. The trip from Springfield via the Great Western, Illinois Central and Joliet Cut Off Railroads, was very pleasant and unaccompanied by a single accident. We left Springfield at about half-past eight last night, and reached here about eight this morning. Immediately upon our arrival the party sat down to a very substantial breakfast, which was done ample justice to after the long ride.

After breakfast the committees of the Legislature visited the various portions of the prison. The following are the committees:

Senate—Messrs. Lindsay, Chairman; Berry, Gregg, Mason, Bushnell, Pickett, Allen, Mack and Worcester.

House—Messrs. Boyer, Chairman; Gibson, Wike, Hicks, Chapman, Church, Smith and Fuller.

I understand the committees were highly pleased with all they saw. To give some idea of the extent of the prison, I would remark that the sewerage already laid down has cost $40,000.

THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The following is a hasty sketch of the building. As it was necessarily hurriedly prepared, your readers must necessarily excuse any imperfections that may be found therein:

The whole area belonging to the State is 72 19-100 acres. The whole area within the main wall is 15 acres. The main wall is 25 feet high and 6 feet thick. Cells for separate system, first story, 7x17, and 16 feet high; those in second story, 7x14 feet, and 12 feet high. All other cells, 4x7 feet, and 7 feet high. Each cell has a distinct ventilating tube extending to the roof, with two registers in each cell. All partitions, floors and ceilings of cells are formed each of a solid, entire stone, 8 inches thick. All buildings are warmed by steam. The kitchen, wash rooms and hospital are furnished with steam fixtures of the most modern and approved kinds. All the buildings and grounds are supplied with pure spring water.

A railroad track connects the State quarry with the Joliet and Chicago railroad and Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The front faces the South. In the centre of the front is the Warden's dwelling, containing offices, bed-rooms, &c., and flanked with towers. Running east and west are the east and west wings. The east wing, being for females, contains 400 cells, four tiers high; and the west contains 500 cells, five tiers high.

On the west, south, and half the east sides of the yard, inside the walls, are thirteen workshops, large and small.

Running back from the Warden's dwelling, but unconnected with it, are large buildings containing dining room, kitchen, bake-room, wash room, and prison for separate system.

East of this building are the engine-room, females' work-shop, airing court-yard for females, private yard, &c.

Between the workshops and the main wall, all around the prison, is a wide carriage drive. The railroad track, to and from the quarry, runs directly east and west through the yard.

The Warden's house is four stories high and basement, and is a very fine castellated building. All the main walls of the Penitentiary are of stone, and castellated.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT FOR 1862.

The most interesting parts of the forthcoming report of the Commissioners are as follows:

The annual report of the Commissioners for 1862, represents the appropriations for the new Penitentiary as follows:

At the session of 1857	$75,000.00
Alton property sold for	60,000.00
At the session of 1859	200,000.00
At the session of 1861	226,093.48
Same time contractors' draft	79,210.46
	$640,3[illegible].94

Of which there has been expended up to the present time as follows:

Alton property	$60,000.00
Contractors' drafts	79,210.45
Cash	425,841.04
	$565,051.50

Leaving a balance yet unexpended of ... $75,262.44

The appropriation of 1859 and '60 having been exhausted, and the work still being in an insecure and unsafe condition, the former Board of Commissioners, with the advice and consent of the State officers, authorized the contractors to continue the work, and to take their drafts for such work to the amount of $79,210.46, payable only when the Legislature should make an appropriation for that purpose.

The work upon the buildings in course of erection has progressed with great rapidity during the past year, owing, in part, to the favorable weather, but principally to the energy of the contractors, Messrs. Sanger & Casey, who, by a faithful adherence to the plans and specifications, and under the careful supervision of the architect and Superintendent, have produced a character of work which the people of the State may well regard with pride and satisfaction.

The Commissioners consider the most important work remaining unfinished was the completion of the inclosure, so that in case the present appropriation should fail to complete the entire work, the safe keeping of the convicts would be rendered comparatively secure.

The erection of a Warden's house was an absolute necessity, as the guards to the number of twenty-five to forty occupy one apartment, and the hospital does not admit of the introduction of conveniences for the sick.

The female convicts were also necessarily confined in one small room, which served the purposes of working, eating and sleeping.

Messrs. Sanger & Casey according were re[illegible] Warden's house by October, 1862. It is fireproof; the partition walls are of bricks, the beams are all iron, arched between with brick, and the spandrels filled with cement, up to the level of the floor; the roof is covered with slate and tin. By this method of construction, with the introduction of stairs and ceilings of stone and iron, the floor, casements entirely, [illegible] of any of the rooms, [illegible] endanger[illegible] consumed by fire, without [illegible]. The outer [illegible] the residue of the [illegible] now substantially walls of this building [illegible] on, and the inside completed; the [illegible] a commendable degree work progressing commissioners, by personal of rapidity. [illegible] enabled to testify to the sub[illegible] supervision, workmanlike character of the [illegible] stantial now in course of erection. Messrs. [illegible] Casey suffer a large pecuniary loss [illegible] construction of the Warden's house.

WEST WING.

A contract was entered into for the building of the west wing upon the same terms as that under which the east wing was erected. The work has progressed upon this building as rapidly as a due regard to the completion of the Warden's house would admit of. The rear wall is completed, ready for the coping. The front and west walls are about two-thirds built: The foundations for the cells are all laid, while a large amount of the stone required to construct the cells is cut and ready to be laid. Two or three months' work during the coming season will put this building under roof.

WEST WALL.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the season upon the west wall, and it is approaching completion. Two months of the present year, it is hoped, will complete the entire main wall of the institution.

WORKSHOPS.—Workshops Nos. 1 and 2 were completed and occupied when the present Commissioners entered upon their duties. The walls of shops No. 3, 4 and 6 were about half erected; they have all been completed during the past year, and are now occupied ready for occupation. The completion of these shops was rendered necessary as well for the present wants of the institution as for future demands, when the State shall have adopted the more humane policy of conducting its prisons, with a view to the reformation of the convict as well as his punishment. Up to this time a large number of the convicts have been employed by the contractors in the quarries, outside the walls. When the penitentiary buildings shall all be completed, and the convicts come to be employed in various mechanical pursuits, as they undoubtedly will, all the shops now completed, and others will undoubtedly be required.

COOKING APPARATUS.—Cooking is principally done by steam, a very fine apparatus of the most approved description having been erected. The boiling and cooking house is also fire-proof.

SEWERS.—It was found necessary to construct a new sewer, the old one having proved entirely inadequate.

HEATING.—The east wing, the prison and the workshop for females have been heated by steam on the high pressure principle, of not more than fifteen pounds of steam to the square inch. The work of heating all the necessary portion of the building is nearly completed.

DISCIPLINE.—The Commissioners remark that in their opinion the clothing of those who are wholly interested in the pecuniary results of the labor of convicts with irresponsible power, is alike incompatible with the ends of public justice and the well being of the unfortunate convict.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT FOR 1863.

The Commissioners' report of 1863 represents that the following sums were expended since the report of 1862:

Of unexpended balance	$75,2[illegible]
Commissioners' acceptance	114,[illegible]
Previous expenditures	565,051.50
Total to date	$754,7[illegible]

WARDEN'S HOUSE IS NEARLY COMPLETED.

WEST WING.—In this wing 422 cells are now nearly laid, leaving 78 to construct to complete the 500. Most of the stone to finish the cells will be cut during the winter. The rear wall is ready for the coping, and the front wall is up to the top of the buttresses. This wing is now the heaviest portion of the work remaining to be finished. If an appropriation is made, it will be ready for occupying within a year from this [illegible].

MAIN WALL.—The main wall surrounding the inclosure is now completed, excepting the coping of the West Wall, ready to put in its place by the 1st day of April.

[illegible] fire in the coopers' shop, in January last, destroyed property belonging to the State to the amount of $10,000, and to the contractors of $7,000. The coopers' shop has been reconstructed.

A fire apparatus has since been erected, consisting of hose attached to one of Worthington's patent duplex steam pumps, throwing two powerful streams of water at the same time.

The motive power consists of two steam engines. That in boiler house No. 1 is in excellent condition, and is now propelling all the machinery in shops Nos. 1 and 2. The engine and boiler in engine house No. 2 are of 150 horse power, entirely new. It is designed to run all the machinery in shops Nos. 3 and 4. The Commissioners recommend that the State own the motive power.

RE-LEASING THE PENITENTIARY.

It is respectfully recommended by the Commissioners that the lease of the present time be extended a sufficient time to allow the contractors to complete their contracts.

The Commissioners give the following as a carefully prepared estimate of the amount required to complete the entire work:

Warden's house, amount to complete	$19,798
West wing	65,237
Main wall	5,640
Additional shop	9,874
Boiler house	7,290
Heating and lighting	18,642
Water	5,285
Furniture	25,[illegible]
Grading and paving	6,000
Contingent expenses	15,000
Total amount to complete	$177,985

When completed the total cost of the penitentiary will be about $932,665.

SEPARATE SYSTEM PRISON.—This building has been constructed according to the original plan, with the exception that only twenty-five instead of 100 cells, are built. The cells are seven by seventeen feet in size, and twelve feet in hight, with double doors of wood and iron. The windows are near the top of the cells, thus being out of the reach of the inmates. The most dangerous men and the insane are confined.

LIBRARY.—Samuel L. Casey, esq., according to law, is required to keep a library of 500 volumes, for the use of the convicts. At his request the Commissioners have made a very excellent selection of works. A yearly addition to this library would be looked upon by the convicts next to freedom, as the highest boon the State could confer upon them.

WARDEN'S REPORT.—At the date of the last report of the Warden to the Legislature (December 1860,) there were 672 convits in the Penitentiary, including eight females. There have been received since that date 587. During the same period there have been 720 discharged, to wit:

By expiration of sentence	508
By pardon	174
By order Supreme Court	4
Sent to Insane Asylum	5
Died	17
Escaped	12
Leaving now in Penitentiary	539

Including fourteen females, which shows a decrease since the last report of 139. This is no doubt owing to the war.

The Warden recommends that the State adds $200 worth of books yearly to the library.

The Penitentiary Commissioners are Messrs. J. A. W. Buck, Wm. H. Powell, and George T. Bergen.

After the committee had examined the entire building the meeting was held in the Commissioner's office, of which George L. Harrington, esq., of Springfield, was appointed chairman, and Hon. A. G. Burr of Scott, secretary.

Mr. Hacker presented and read a series of resolutions thanking Messrs. Casey & Hendricks, contractors, the commissioners of the penitentiary, the railroads, Messrs. Goodell & Casey for their kind attentions on the trip, etc. The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and three cheers and a tiger given for the gentlemen mentioned there, whereupon the meeting adjourned, and the party left for the train. ZETA.

The Peace Democracy in Council.

As our readers are aware, the visit of the Legislature to this city was made the occasion of a grand partisan pow-wow at Bryan Hall last evening by the Peace Democracy. A brass band stood at the door and blew themselves hoarse in their efforts to fill the hall which was accomplished about half-past eight. The audience in attendance was fair but only a drop in the bucket compared with the immense gathering which a few nights since filled the four largest halls in the city and endorsed Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation. The call for the meeting had promised the attendance of Richardson, United States Senator elect, the Governor of Indiana, and a score more of the heavy guns of the peace party. Of course none of these were present, but in their places, the talking was done by the lesser lights, such as Wade of Peoria, Burr of Scott, Ross of Fulton, Green of Massac, McAllister, Dr. Davis, etc., of this city. The radical Democracy were evidently disappointed in the mildness of the affair. Like the poor girl in Bon Gaultier, they drew it very mild. The speakers from abroad, whoever they were, cut their coats to fit the latitude, and indulged in panegyrics of Seymour and Richardson, universally and studiously attempting to prove they were not traitors, swearing fealty to the Constitution and abusing the Administration. Their panacea for the condition of the country was the restoration of the Democratic party into power; but curiously enough, no speaker developed any plan by which that party would end the war or preserve the Union when it gets into power. As Jeff. Davis and his executive officers, the rebel States through their Legislatures, and the rebel press without exception declare that a reconstruction upon any terms is impossible, of course these patriotic partizans could find no way to end the war except by allowing "the wayward sisters to depart in peace"—a plan which they had not hardihood enough to advocate in the free city of Chicago. Consequently, they rang the changes upon the great Democratic party, the imbecility of the Administration and the horrors of war. Why do not some of these oracles of politics, these embodiments of all the wisdom and patriotism of modern times, these white robed messengers of peace, these doves with the olive branches of peace in their mouths, these admirers of the South tell us how they propose to reconstruct the Union? Why wear out the knees of their pantaloons in proposing to men who don't want proposals? How is it that *not a single speaker last evening uttered a single word of condemnation of the rebels*, who are attempting to overthrow the Government, aided by these very men, under the false cry of peace? There were innumerable denunciations of the Federal Government, but nothing for traitors but mild epithets, as "Southern brethren," etc.

A series of resolutions was adopted of a milk and water nature, equally futile as the speeches, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.

Gen. Rosecrans Allows them to Carry their Flag.

Our readers will not have forgotten that about two months ago, the Chicago Board of Trade procured a splendid stand of colors to be presented to the Board of Trade Battery, (Capt. Stokes.) These colors were sent down to the Battery, but owing to a general order issued from Buell, about that time, forbidding artillery companies carrying flags, the Battery was not allowed to use its flag, and it has ever since remained in the hands of Capt. Stokes. But the gallant conduct of this well drilled Battery in the late fight at Murfreesboro, so won the admiration of Gen. Rosecrans, that he has conferred upon it the well-merited privilege of hereafter carrying the colors presented by its numerous friends at home.

The following correspondence between Capt. Stokes and Gen. Rosecrans, will explain the matter:

BATTERY IN CAMP, MURFREESBORO, January 4th, 1863.

Major Gen. Rosecrans, Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the order from Gen. Buell's Headquarters, of date September last, forbidding batteries in the service of the United States, to use flags, may, in its application to this Battery, be suspended.

This battery has a set of flags, presented by its friends in Chicago, which have not been displayed in consequence of the order.

I have also the honor to request that a general order be issued, authorizing this Battery to have inscribed on its Federal flags, "Stone's River, Tenn., Jan. 2d, 1863."

I am, General, with great respect, Your obedient servant, J. W. STOKES, Captain Commanding Battery.

GEN. ROSECRANS'S REPLY.

The very proper letter elicited the following laconic but satisfactory reply:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Jan. 12, 1863.

Respectfully returned. Capt. Stokes' request is granted. By order of Major General ROSECRANS, Major C. Goddard, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

Fire and Fracas at Bloomington.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 19, 1863.

A fire broke out in this city last night, destroying about $1,500 worth of property. During the fire, a man by the name of Reese, foreman in the shops of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, desired to take the hose pipe from the hands of a fireman, which being persistently refused, Reese undertook to take it by force, upon which one of the firemen knocked Reese down. This brought on a row, in which 200 or over were engaged, comprising many of the railroad men from the shops. To-day papers were issued for the arrest of Reese, and he was brought up for trial, when an engineer by the name of Pat Doyle came in for the purpose of "cleaning out" court, jury, officers and all, upon which the City Marshal, Bull, undertook to arrest him, when Doyle knocked him down, and the Marshal thereupon shot him through the head, wounding him mortally. There is much excitement in the city to-night, and extra patrolmen have been placed upon duty. It is thought, however, all will soon be quiet again. C. B. H.

☞ The St. Louis *Union* says the story going the rounds to the effect that Gen. Curtis is ill are entirely unfounded. He is in the enjoyment of good health, and is continually in attendance at his headquarters.

ST. PAUL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Weather and the Mississippi—Patients and Invalids at St. Paul—Character of the Climate and its Results—Sibley—The Indians—A Canal Project—A Winter Campaign against the Indians—Educational.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22, 1863.

The caprice of the weather has been without a parallel in the history of Minnesota. The ice in the Mississippi River opposite Winona, and as far up as Lake Pepin, ran out last week, and left the coast clear for boats. An open winter in January is a fact heretofore unknown within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. After a day or two of severe cold about the 8th of January, it remained warm until the night of the 14th, when there was a sudden change, and now we have winter in earnest.

The multitude of pleasure-seekers, seen here during the summer, has given place to the usual number of invalids during the winter, in quest of health. These, with the members of the Legislature, and of the Third House, have filled the hotels and the boarding houses to overflowing. Some have gone to St. Anthony, Minneapolis, and some to Anoka, St. Cloud, and even to points more remote. Their experience is various. Some derive no benefit from a sojourn in Minnesota, a number have died, while others are rapidly regaining their health. The reasons of the healthfulness of this climate—especially for those troubled with diseases of the throat and lungs—are not, at first, apparent. Indeed, a contrary result might be anticipated. Perhaps a less volume of air, so highly charged with electricity, is necessary to arterialize the blood; or it may be that the dryness of the atmosphere takes off and removes the secretions from the mucous surfaces, without any laborious and exhausting expectoration. Whatever may be the reason, the results are sometimes marvelous. A gentleman who arrived at St. Paul scarcely a month ago, unable to speak except in a whisper, has already recovered his voice, and is beginning to talk of returning home. He takes exercise daily on horseback and on foot, in the coldest weather, and has to-day gone to Anoka.

Another, who came to St. Paul four months ago, has become comparatively strong, and gained twelve pounds in weight, though he is still troubled with a distressing cough.

The burning of the Winslow House last fall occasioned great inconvenience to visitors and sojourners. The price of board has advanced, and it is difficult to find comfortable rooms. A number of persons have consequently gone to the Nicollet House at Minneapolis, which has recently been reopened.

General Sibley has obtained what Senator Rice barely missed, a Major Generalship, with the command of the Department of the North-west. His headquarters are for the present at St. Paul.

The 3d regiment, surrendered at Murfreesboro and paroled, was sent to Minnesota to serve in the Indian war. The regiment has been re-officered and ordered to Cairo, where orders will be received by them as to their destination. A part of this regiment served with distinction in the Indian war, and especially at the battle of Woodstock; and it is believed that under the command of Colonel Gregg and Lieut. Col. Andrews, they will, in any future service, do honor to the Minnesota volunteers, already distinguished on many a bloody field.

Rev. Lauren Ormsby, of Faribault, was elected chaplain by the officers of the 8th regiment at Fort Ripley, a few days ago.

Col. Sanborn of the 4th regiment, arrived at St. Paul a week ago. He left this regiment at Memphis, on the 1st of January, in good condition. They number 600 men fit for service.

Col. Baker of the 10th regiment, late Secretary of State, was at the capital on the day of the Senatorial election. He is erecting fortifications at La Seur, which he regards as a good strategic point.

The La Seuer *Gazette* says that a military school has been established at that place for the instruction of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the 10th regiment, under the care of Lieut. Col. Jennison, who possesses superior qualifications as a military instructor.

Capt. James Fisk of the Northern overland expedition to the Pacific, together with his topographical engineer, D. Charlton of Minneapolis, and his surgeon, Dr. Dibb of St. Anthony, have arrived at St. Paul. Capt. Fisk says that the expedition was a perfect success, and proposes to remain at St. Paul a few weeks, to prepare his report to the War Department, before going to Washington.

It is expected that the annual reports of the State officers will be delayed in publication for some weeks, in consequence of the great length of the Adjutant General's report.

We have recently received the startling intelligence of another Indian outbreak on Saturday, January 3, at Round Prairie. The Indians engaged were Chippewas. No lives were lost. They contended themselves with breaking into houses, demolishing furniture, and carrying off provisions. Capt. McCoy, company H, 8th regiment, went out on Monday and surrounded their camp, taking eight of them prisoners.

The people of Minnesota are of one mind in regard to the removal of the Indian tribes, not excepting the Chippewas, and those petty raids only serve to inflame the passions already heated to a white heat. A bill is pending in the Legislature to outlaw the Indians, and to authorize their execution by any person, if found off their reservations.

The project of cutting a canal from the head waters of the Minnesota River to the head waters of the Red River of the North, advocated by Senator Rice, and also by Judge Usher, the Secretary of the Interior, is regarded as important and practicable by the people of Minnesota. The Minnesota is navigable for 400 miles, and the Red River from Lac Traverse to Lake Winnepeg, 500 miles, giving 900 miles of new country for settlement and trade, in addition to the basin of Lake Winnepeg, containing 400,000 square miles of territory of great fertility. This vast territory is now excluded from the commerce of the world, yet a canal a mile in length would make it accessible from the Mississippi. The land is fertile, and contains abundant elements of wealth and habitableness.

It is proposed to accomplish this work by a land grant to a responsible company. The State of Minnesota has a deep interest in the plan, and would no doubt aid it, if necessary, by a liberal State appropriation.

The result would be to make St. Paul the commercial centre of the far Northwest, furnishing an outlet by water to the immense central regions of British America, and leading in time, perhaps, to more intimate political relations.

The merchants of St. Paul have for years maintained commercial relations with the inhabitants of that distant country, and the importance and value of the trade is constantly increasing.

Mr. Joseph Semay, Collector of the port of Pembina, has been in town for some days, urging upon the military authorities the establishment of a military post at Pembina and also the organization of a winter campaign against the Indian warriors assembled at Devil's Lake.

The Glencoe *Register*, after a long suspension, consequent upon the breaking out of Indian hostilities, has again made its appearance. It says that the residents in McLeod, Meeker, Kandayohi, Monongalia, Renville, and the Northern part of Sibley and Brown counties are much scattered, many of the people having gone—never to return.

The border counties will be settled by a new class of men. Those who escaped the Indian scalping knife, fearful of the recurrence of similar atrocities next season, are selling their farms and property at a great sacrifice to obtain the means of escape.

I was told yesterday of the sale of an improved farm valued at $1,500 before the outbreak, for $300.

The unclaimed horses, pressed into the service of the State, during the Indian war, were sold at auction a few days ago, by Quartermaster Kimball. There were sold thirty-nine horses at an average of $54.00, making in the aggregate $2,113.50. A lot of wagons, harness, and miscellaneous articles was also sold for about $11. The sale occupied five hours and every articles was delivered and paid for before dark. The whole amount, after deducting the necessary expenses, goes into the State Treasury.

Another sale at auction took place at Fort Snelling on the 16th, of horses, cattle, wagons, &c., taken from the Indians. Cattle brought from twenty to thirty-five dollars per head, and the entire property was quickly disposed of at good prices, considering the condition of the stock.

The Board of Education of St. Paul, at the request of the teachers, has, after mature deliberation, adopted a new classification of pupils, on a graded system, with a prescribed course of study for each grade; the classification to depend on scholarship, without regard to sex. The secondary departments have been abolished, and grammar schools and intermediate departments substituted. The Principal of the grammar school in each ward is to have a general superintendence over the primary schools, subject to the rules of the Board, and under the direction of the Superintendent.

Heretofore the teacher of each school has been comparatively independent, so that it has been impossible to secure the proper classification of the pupils. The salaries of the teachers have also been increased, so that they range now from $30 to $60 per month.

Mrs. Jeannette Kennedy has been appointed Postmaster at Young America, Carver county. The post office at Waverly, Martin county, has been discontinued.

The St. Paul post office was removed on New Year's day from the old Baldwin school building, to a new stone block on Third street, where, with increased facilities, under the superintendence of the popular Postmaster, Charles H. Nichols, every convenience has been provided for the distribution of the mail, and prompt delivery of letters and papers. The Surveyor General, Washburn, it is understood, intends soon to remove his office to the same building.

Since the Senatorial election, the schism in the Republican party seems to be healed, and all parties are united in opposition to the Democrats. Whether the two Republican papers are to remain in the field remains to be seen.

On the night of the 2d inst., two convicts escaped from the penitentiary at Stillwater. The darkness of the night prevented their immediate capture, but they were taken at 3 o'clock Saturday morning by Robert Davis, the Deputy Warden, and Wm. Webster, one of the prison contractors, within two miles of St. Paul, and safely returned to prison.

In regard to the condemned Indians at Mankato, for whose execution all parties in Minnesota are clamorous, the case is likely to be referred to a higher Court—four of the number having died within a few days. [illegible]

A HOAX.—The reported dreadful accident to a skating party in Elmira, New York, by which twenty-seven persons were drowned, is now said to be a hoax. No such accident has taken place. The fellow who started the cruel hoax should be hung, drawn and quartered.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] BENTON, Ill., Jan. 8th, 1863.

In accordance with the call made by numerous citizens of Franklin county, for a mass meeting for the purpose of expressing their devotion to the Union, without regard party, and to celebrate the victory won by Rosecrans, over the rebels, at Murfreesboro, a large and respectable audience assembled at the court house in Benton, on the 8th inst. Hon. Walter S. Akin was called to the chair; Presley W. Obanion and Samuel Benjamin were chosen Vice-Presidents, and J. L. McGhee, Secretary.

On motion, Weldon Dillon, Samuel Ridlen, S. E. Flannigan, Thos. J. Layman and R. H. Johnson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. In the absence of the committee, Thos. M. Vance addressed the meeting. He took strong grounds in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and fully sustaining the President and the Government authorities in their efforts to crush this monstrous rebellion.

On the return of the committee, S. E. Flannigan was loudly called for. He addressed the meeting at length, urging everybody to stand by the Government and our soldiers in the field. He thought the President had lost friends and made enemies by dealing too gently with rebels and their aiders and abettors. But thanked God that a more vigorous policy had been inaugurated at last—ultimately we would soon know who were the genuine friends of the county, &c. Weldon Dillon, T. J. Layman, Capt. Creed, and W. G. Brown were also called on, and addressed the meeting at some length, fully sustaining the action of the Government and the President in his patriotic endeavors to save the nation.

Joseph Browning, the leader of the old American party, was present, and fully sustained the proceedings of the meeting. Over half the town was brilliantly illuminated, and a splendid torchlight procession could be seen traversing the streets in every direction. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States is now engaged in the suppression of a rebellion the most causeless and wicked of any which has ever sprung up against any Government on earth; And Whereas, The suppression of the same demands the hearty and united efforts of the whole people who are loyal to the Government: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make any sacrifice for the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of civil liberty.

Resolved, That we have an abiding and unshaken faith in the capacity of the Government to suppress the present God-despised rebellion, and to this end we are willing and anxious to support the Government in any effort it may make to accomplish this end.

Resolved, That we will stand by the President in his patriotic endeavors to save the life of the nation, and we heartily endorse the act of Congress confiscating rebel property, believing as we do that they have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution, and therefore have no right, while in rebellion to claim any protection under the Constitution, and that every leader engaged in the rebellion should be hung like a felon.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the recent glorious victories won by the Federal arms, and look upon them as sure tokens of an early peace.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, and deeply sympathize with their friends and relatives. J. L. McGHEE, Sec.

OUR WISCONSIN LETTER.

A New Route from the Lakes to the Mississippi—Memorial for Enlargement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers—Improvement—The Senatorship—Spirit of the Democracy.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.] MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21, 1863.

The haste with which the memorial to Congress for the enlargement to the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement has been prepared and pushed through the Legislature, having been introduced on Monday and passed both Houses yesterday, indicates a purpose to bring all influences possible to bear in favor of the project as soon as possible. It seems a meeting of Northwestern Congressmen has been held in its favor at Washington, and wealthy capitalists and influential men of New York, who are interested in the Company having the improvement in charge, will make every effort to secure the desired appropriation. The canal is already nearly completed so far as required by the contract with this State, and admits the passage of small boats from the lakes to the river. It has been much used from the place where the Fox and Wisconsin rivers approach, and has enabled grain to be taken, via Green Bay, to Buffalo, almost as cheap as it could be carried to Milwaukee or Chicago, then start on its voyage around the lakes, and for ordinary purposes there is no doubt this route will be found very valuable, and tend to make an important point of Green Bay, its terminus. The proposed enlargement would of course accomplish much more in the same direction. As to that part of the route between Portage City and Green Bay, there is no question that it could be made available for gunboats. As to the Wisconsin part there might be some doubt, owing to the very sandy character of that stream, through much of its course. It has abundance of water if it can be directed into proper channels.

The route has merit enough, on the score of availability and cheapness, to make it a formidable competitor for aid from the General Government. The following is the memorial adopted by the Legislature:

MEMORIAL to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and to the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement, to admit of the passage of gunboats.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents:

That the importance of the immediate enlargement of the Erie Canal, and of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Improvement, to admit of the passage of gunboats, cannot at this time of national peril be overrated; that in the event of a foreign war, the completion and use of this work might result in the preservation of the Government; that in peaceful times, with the dangers of war averted, its importance as a great national work is scarcely less, as it is demanded by a great and increasing commerce—a commerce that unites the West with the East, and enriches the entire country.

The memorial further represents that the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement, reaching from the great lakes to the Mississippi, and admitting of the passage of boats drawing three and a half feet of water, is nearly or quite completed; that to enlarge this work to admit of the passage of gunboats 144 feet long by thirty four feet beam, and drawing six feet of water, will require an expenditure estimated by competent engineers at about $1,000,000, a sum trifling in amount when considered in connection with the benefits to be derived therefrom, or when compared with the enormous expenditures that are necessary to unite the Mississippi and lakes by any other channel. That the entire length of the said Improvement is 280 miles, as follows:

The Lower Fox River	35 miles.
Lake Winnebago to Oshkosh	15 "
The Upper Fox River	113 "
Canal connecting Fox and Wisconsin Rivers	2 "
Wisconsin River	115 "
Total	280

That in Lake Winnebago and the mouth of the Lower Fox, can be found safe harbor for the entire commerce of the Lakes.

Of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, the character of the work and the expenditure necessary to complete it, your memorialists are not equally well informed, but they know that the channel is a continuation of a military and commercial highway that connects the West with the East.

The memorial further represents, that His Excellency the Governor of Wisconsin, in his late message to your memorialists, urges upon them the pressing necessity for this important national improvement.

Therefore, your memorialists, so induced thereto, and feeling such necessity, in turn urge upon the representatives of the people of the whole country, and especially upon the representatives of the people of this State, the pressing necessity for this improvement, and most respectfully ask that the enlargement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement, and of the Erie Canal may be undertaken by the national government, at the earliest practicable moment.

The Governor of the State is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

The Republican Senatorial caucus was fully attended last evening, and its proceedings entirely harmonious. After a short session, and taking an informal ballot, it adjourned till this evening, the minority requesting it, and the majority so confident of strength as to be willing to concede it. Mr. Doolittle's vote on the informal ballot was reduced somewhat by complimentary votes cast for persons who were abstractly preferred to him. It is said that the use of Mr. Washburn's name is entirely unauthorized, as also that of Mr. Potter.

The Democrats held a caucus, at which there was considerable excited discussion and adjourned without making any nomination. They are waiting and hoping "for something to turn up" in their favor among Republicans. If disappointed in any fusion, as they are doomed to be, Mr. E. G. Ryan, of Milwaukee, author of the famous Ryan address, will be their candidate. Some of the party begin to talk ugly enough about "civil war at the North," the "maintenance of their rights," the "usurpations of the President," "this unholy war," and the like, to show where their hearts is, and what they would do if they dared. It is positively amusing to see how ultra State rights some of them are becoming when that doctrine owing to the use made of it by the friends of liberty has been their special aversion in this State for some years. PHILOS.

☞ The similarity of opinion held by Jeff. Davis and Sunset Cox in regard to the Puritans is very striking. We gave an extract from Cox's speech in New York, a few days since. Here is an extract from the speech of Jeff. Davis at Jackson, Miss., a few days since:

"And it is with these people that our fathers formed a union and a solemn contract. There is indeed a difference between the two peoples. Let no man hug the delusion that there can be renewed association between them. Our enemies are a traditionless and homeless race; from the time of Cromwell to the present moment they have been disturbers of the peace of the world. Gathered together by Cromwell from the bogs and fens of the north of Ireland and of England, they commenced by disturbing the peace of their own country; they disturbed Holland, to which they fled, and they disturbed England on their return. They persecuted Catholics in England, and they hang Quakers and witches in America."

☞ From the annual report of the German Society at New York, just published, we learn that during the past year there arrived in that city 24,074 German emigrants in 361 vessels, being a diminution of 13,879 in comparison with the arrivals the previous year.

The Letter of Gen. Meigs to Senator Wilson.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Gen. Meigs to Senator Wilson, the reading of which in the Senate was objected to:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19, 1863.

Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senate:

SIR: I thank you for your remarks in the Senate.

It is one of the misfortunes of a country cursed with civil war that no character, no service, seems to be sufficient to protect the public officer from suspicion.

So many men, formerly reverenced by the public, have broken the oath which bound them to their country's service, that many have lost all confidence in the usual pledges of character and position.

It appears to me, however, that Senators forget the obligation of their high station when they allow themselves to be made, in the Senate, the mouthpiece of loose accusations against public officers.

If any Senator has reasonable ground to suspect an officer of the government, should he not make the grounds of that suspicion known to those to whom the officer is responsible? Does he not do a great injury to his country, in this her hour of peril, in proclaiming in debate loose suspicion of those, confidence in whose loyalty and zeal are essential to the vigor and union in the defense of the nation?

If any Senator has heard aught exciting in his mind suspicion of my loyalty or fidelity, he has heard a falsehood.

No man can truly report any word, look or thought of mine inconsistent with the most devoted loyalty to my country. I stand ready to meet any accuser before any proper tribunal.

Those who have published these accusations or suspicions in the Senate should present to the President the grounds upon which they rest them, or stand before the world subject to the condemnation of all patriotic, of all honorable men.

The rebels, though so many of their leaders are blackened with broken oaths, have wit enough not to undermine their cause by public defamation or slander of their chief officers.

Thanking you again for raising your voice against this folly, for it is folly, as well as crime.

I am, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant, M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

COPPERHEAD FAILURE IN COLES COUNTY.

The Copperheads Call a Peace Meeting which Proved a War Meeting.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.] MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 17, 1863.

To-day there was a "peace meeting" held in Charleston. The meeting had been duly advertised in the *Coles County Ledger*, a weekly more remarkable for its bitterness against President Lincoln and the Union cause than for any hostility to Jeff. Davis and his conspirators. The renegade *Courier* also noticed the meeting favorably.

This paper has been for some time nominally edited by Wm. How, but in reality its editorials have always been written by the Union men of Charleston until within the last few weeks, when the editor had imbibed so freely of a poor article of whisky that he went hopelessly over to the Copperheads.

With these means of publication, it might be expected that all who sympathised with their "Southern brethren" would be on hand to vote for whatever O. B. Ficklin & Co. dictated. But by accident, or otherwise, the call was made without distinction of party.

The meeting assembled and officers were elected without opposition. Everything indicated great harmony for the party and some comfort for the traitors.

The resolutions were read with the usual amount of popular slang, calculated to frighten the timid and ignorant into the belief that the party in power had ignored the Constitution and conspired against the liberties of the people.

Next came the discussion. Hon. O. B. Ficklin made a Butternut speech. He proved to his entire satisfaction that the Union army was all cut to pieces, and that the country was gone to ruin. In the course of his remarks he alluded to Mr. Ingersoll, when a soldier cried out, "Bully for Ingersoll." Three cheers were then given for Ingersoll, which perfectly astonished that portion of the Democracy who had calculated to have things all their own way.

Every leader commenced to stare with wonder.

J. D. Vandever followed in a speech not quite so revolutionary. Then the House rang with calls for Bromwell, who made a short appropriate and eloquent Union speech, and in conclusion offered a substitute for the treasonable portions of the resolutions.

Bromwell's substitute was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the resolutions then passed almost unanimously amidst deafening cheers for Bromwell and the Union; thereby saving our county from everlasting infamy.

Rest assured the Copperheads will not call another peace meeting in Coles county during the war. Yours, for the Union, MATTOON.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Great Union Demonstration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19, 1863.

Masonic Hall is crammed and jammed to-night with Union patriots—Col. Hudson in the chair. The yeomanry of the country have come up to support the Government. Hon. John M. Watson favored a vigorous prosecution of the war; was opposed to an armistice. Three of his sons were in the war, and sooner than it should close in any way dishonorable to us, he would sacrifice them and his life too in upholding our banner. They talked of Yankees; did they know Gen. Lyon, the first martyr in the West? He led our forces to victory after victory, and when he laid down his life on the battle field, and his will was opened, it was ascertained that he had left $30,000 to his country. That's the way the Yankees do it. [Here the house gave three immense cheers for Gen. Lyon.] And Gen. Foster was another Yankee. They say the Yankees wont fight. How about the battle of Newbern? They took their cannon and dragged them three miles through the mud, and captured Newbern. There was yet another—Gen. Butler—all the world knows him, and honors him, and all traitors hate him. The same men that persecuted Jackson would mob Butler if they dared; but he lives, a great, good General, and his patriotism, statesmanship and charity will long live when hissing traitors crawl in dirt and slime.

Senator Brown of Randolph wanted to know why such men as Brownlow, Andy Johnson and Etheridge were denounced. It was because they were loyal to their flag and the nation, and that was death to the conspirators. He would say that we had driven these traitors from covert, sneaking disloyalty to open treason, and now we would fight them in open day. Has it come to this, that none but a driver must be President? Has it come to this, that no State but Virginia or South Carolina must furnish a President without causing a revolution? Must the great Northwest, with its teeming millions, be ignored? They are horrified at the idea of negro equality. It is because they fear it, and they have reason to fear it, as the niggers might come up from Louisville and ruin the morals of the Democratic party. When you find a white man so infernally mean as to link his destiny with the negro, you will find that the negro has been cheated in the operation. He thought he could look through the cloud that overhung our country, and see the bright breaking of morn. The country all was ours. Every river had its tale, every field its history; he never would consent to its being parted.

Hon. Reuben Riley believed that it was slavery that conspired against the Government, and when that was crushed the rebellion would die. The two are one. Kill one and the other dies. The policy of these traitors was to divide and conquer. They got their cue from Jeff. Davis. Hence they raise a cry against New England. They were either knaves or fools. They were skulkers and cowards, stealing into dark lantern lodges and leading the innocent astray. Sometimes they were "K. G. C.'s," "Stars in the East," and sometimes "Butternuts," but always traitors. Jeff. Davis told the truth when he said they were dogs and slaves. Douglas told the truth when he said in this contest there were no neutrals. There were only patriots and traitors.

He loved his country, and did not wish to survive her liberty. Our first revolution was for freedom. Freedom cheered our forefathers on. Our second revolution, what was it for? Slavery—a category of murder, treason, and every crime known. We will put liberty-loving men at the head of our armies, and will cary on the war in earnest. Our intensity will fuse the masses of the North together, and when they wake in those treasonable States, a seething mass of hell, then will we crush the rebellion.

Colonel Richard Ryan was convinced that as Indiana had sent 100,000 men to the battlefield, she had as many more to trample on treason. Those who were so pitiful as to whine along our streets about tyranny, would find there was spunk enough left at home to attend to them. There was a man named Perkins, who disgraced the Supreme Bench of Indiana. To what base uses had such men come when they came down from their judicial station to sanction treason. They talk of revolution. He predicted that they would prove that the fools were not all dead. Every time they opened their mouth they put their foot in it. Every animal knows his master, and they would find their master to be an ass. He would stand by his country through weal and woe. These traitors had hunted Douglas to his grave, and he trampled their principles beneath his feet. They were full of treason as an egg was full of meat. They were biting their noses off to spite their own miserable faces. They tried to insult Gov. Morton by refusing to receive his message; but such cattle could not insult Gov. Morton. It was not in their boots and they stamped themselves the enemies of the country. He would not speak much of the learned Judge Perkins, because he believed he would rather be abused than not noticed. The Judge went above Talbott's jewelry store because that was the lodge, and expounded on slavery. He was a scientific and learned Judge and called President Lincoln a dastard and spoke of the pickpockets of New England. Why, he would tell the Judge that there were men, the latches of whose shoes he was unworthy to unloose. Mr. Ryan continued his remarks at some length. The meeting was a great success.

DEAN RICHMOND.—The Troy *Times* says "it is but just to say that Dean Richmond has done and is doing all in his power to induce the Democrats to submit to the circumstances of their position with good grace. He does not hesitate to declare publicly that such scenes of those of Saturday will inflict an indelible disgrace upon the Democratic party."

COMFORT FOR THE COPPERHEADS.

A Terrible Rebuke to the Northern Peace Men.

The Copperhead Democracy of the Free States get little comfort from their Southern rebel friends. The following is the reply which the Richmond *Dispatch* makes to Mr. Armentrout Booby Brooks', of the New York *Express*, propositions of peace:

Mr. Brooks appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions, strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occasion of presenting them, he made a long speech and expressed himself confident of their success. Are the Northern people all *natural born fools*, or are they only stricken with the judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon the victims of their wrath, preparatory to their ruin? Can they suppose that the South are as galless and as lilly livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the unheard of outrages under which they have suffered during this war? Can they believe them capable of so soon burying in oblivion all that they have done, and all that they have suffered.

* * * * *

If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to see the face of one of them again—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the south side of the Potomac or the north—to have no traffic and no intercourse of any description whatever with them. We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States.

YANKEES THE NATURAL SLAVES OF SOUTHERN GENTLEMEN.

If the above is not enough for the lovers of our "Southern brethren," the following expressions of the Richmond *Enquirer*, Jeff. Davis' official organ, may open their eyes:

We have committed many errors in our treatment of the Yankees. Not the least has been in regarding them as something better than they really are. They are by nature menials, and fitted only for menial duties. They are in open and flagrant insurrection against their natural lords and masters, the gentlemen of the South. In the exercise of their assumed privileges, they deport themselves with all the extravagant airs, the insolence, [illegible] which have ever characterized the revolt of slaves. The former leniency of their masters only serves to aggravate the ferocity of their natures.

When they are again reduced to subjection, and taught to know their place, we must take care to put such trammels about them that they will never have an opportunity to play these tricks again.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Estimated Receipts to 30th June, 1863---$76,777,799.

FOR THE FOLLOWING YEAR---$150,000,000.

Proposed Amendments and Modifications of the Law.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Jan. 12, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement concerning the organization of this office, and the present condition of its business. It is not in my power to furnish the facts contemplated by the 33d section of the Excise Law, nor will the facts therein required deserve consideration until one year of experience, at least, from the first of September, 1862.

I entered upon my duties as Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the 17th day of July last; and although the organization of the office is now nearly accomplished, the returns of assessors and collectors are not yet so general and complete in their character as to enable me to furnish statistics of importance on the basis of an estimate of the revenue to be derived from specific subjects of taxation. The States not in actual rebellion have been divided into collection districts, corresponding in number, generally, to the Representatives to which they will be severally entitled in the XXXVIIIth Congress.

An assessor and collector have been appointed to each. The whole number of districts is 185, including two in Virginia, not filled by appointment of assessors and collectors.

COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

The collectors and assessors have been required to make returns of the number of deputy collectors and assistant assessors, and the residence of each. Collectors have also been required to state the amount of the penal sum of the bond given by each deputy. The whole number of deputy collectors thus appointed is 898. The number of assistant assessors is 2,556, making an aggregate of collectors, deputy collectors, assessors, and assistant assessors, of 3,814. There are also sixty male clerks, and three female clerks, who have been appointed in the Treasury Department, and assigned for duty in this office. The whole number of persons employed in assessing and collecting the revenue is therefore 3,882.

The number of assessors and collectors appointed does not correspond with the number of districts, as there are several vacancies existing.

I have not the means at the present time of estimating with confidence the amount of revenue which will be derived under the excise law of July 1, 1862. During the last month I have caused a careful investigation to be instituted into the several sources of revenue, and estimate to be made of the amount which may be derived from each source. According to this estimate, there will be received from all sources, except stamp duties, during the current fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, the sum of $61,777,799. I estimate that the receipts from stamp duties during the same period will amount to the sum of $15,000,000—making an aggregate revenue of $76,777,799. This result has been reached by the most careful inquiry that could be instituted into the amount of the various kinds of manufactures, the revenue to be derived from each, and by a like careful inquiry into all the other sources of income. This estimate is less by about $8,000,000 than the general estimate which I had the honor to submit to you early in the month of December last. I have only to say that in the more careful investigation which has recently been made, the revenue from each source has been estimated below rather than above what may reasonably be anticipated. It may be assumed, further, that without material changes in the business of the country, the revenue from the same sources for the fiscal year 1863–4, will not be less than $150,000,000.

Before proceeding to estimate the expenses of assessing and collecting the revenue, I desire to express the opinion that an increase in the pay of assessors is very important, if not absolutely necessary. In many of the cities and populous districts the services of competent persons have been secured and retained only by the assurance that such a recommendation would be made to Congress.

It is of importance to the government that the assessor should be a man of intelligent business capacity and unfaltering integrity. The compensation provided by law is not adequate for the services of men who possess these qualities. In many cases the expenses of procuring a suitable office for the transaction of public business, and the proper furnishing of the same, has consumed the entire compensation which the assessor is entitled to receive. It seems to me that an allowance by the day or by the year, is preferable to compensation by commission. If provision were made to a reasonable amount for office rent, an allowance of $5 per day for the time employed, without regard to the nature of the service performed, might be an adequate compensation for assessors in much the larger portion of the country.

It should, however, I think, be necessary, if such should be the general rule, that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to allow additional compensation to assessors in portions of the country where the expenses of living are large—which compensation should not in any case amount to more than $3,500 per annum. It may be deemed expedient to provide that the salary of assessors in districts which yield a revenue of $400,000 or less shall be fixed at $1,500 per annum; and that in districts where the annual receipts exceed the sum of $400,000, the assessor shall be entitled to receive one fifth of one per cent on the excess over $400,000 in addition to his fixed salary; provided, that in no case shall such commissions and salary exceed the sum of $3,500 per annum. In this connection it may be proper to suggest also that the government should furnish to each collector and to each assessor a suitable safe for the preservation of the books and moneys belonging to the government.

COST OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.

Assuming that some additional compensation will be allowed to assessors, I have made the following estimate of the annual expenses of collecting the revenue, viz: For expenses of assessing the taxes the sum of $10,000 in each collection district, or a total of $1,830,000; for the collection of the taxes in each district the sum of $8,000, $1,464,000 in all; for stationery, $70,000; for advertising by assessors and collectors, $30,000; for salaries of the commissioner and clerks in the office of internal revenue, $120,000; for blank books and advertising, $10,000; for printing stamps, $85,000; for Stamp Agency at Philadelphia, $7,500. Total, three millions six hundred and sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. The only remaining item of expenditure is that of printing. Of this I make no estimate.

These estimates of receipts and expenditures show that the cost of assessing and collecting the taxes under the present system will be 2 41-100 per centum; and I have the strongest confidence in the States now acknowledging the authority of the constitution the expenses can never exceed three per cent.

When the authority of the government is re-established in the rebellious States the expenses will be increased without a proportionate increase in receipts.

The returns received show that the expenses of collecting taxes in the Territories are altogether disproportionate to the income; indeed, the income will barely meet the cost of collection.

It may be deemed wise economy to limit the operation of the tax law to the States. This relief would encourage emigration, and ultimately increase the revenues of the country.

STAMPS.

When I entered upon the duties of the office, the subject which first engaged my attention was the preparation of revenue stamps. By the provisions of the law, it was necessary that each stamp should indicate upon its face the nature of the paper or instrument to which it was to be applied. This requisition involved the preparation of a large number of engravings and dies, which should be dissimilar in design or in appearance. As the time was limited for so great an undertaking, and in case an attempt should be made to procure stamps of various designs, the risk of failure, in some instances at least, would be great, it was thought advisable that the leading feature in each should be the same. Upon consultation, and with your approval, the head of Washington after Stewart's painting was adopted. Proposals, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, were issued on the 29th day of July, 1862. On the 6th day of August, the bids were opened in the presence of the bidders, and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Butler and Carpenter of Philadelphia, at the price of 13c per 1,000, deliverable in Philadelphia, or 13 1-3c per 1,000, deliverable in Washington—their bid being much more advantageous to the Government than any other. It is but simple justice to say that the contractors have displayed great energy and a good degree of taste in the prosecution of the work and the preparation of the engravings.

Had the law been so framed originally that a stamp of a given denomination could have been used for its value upon any instrument, without regard to its kind, the work of preparing the stamps would have been much diminished, and the public would have been supplied at an early day. The supplemental act of the 25th of December last permits the use of stamps without regard to the nature of the instrument to which they are applied. It will, however, be desirable to retain the existing distinctive characteristics, inasmuch as persons engaged in particular pursuits, such as life or fire insurance, for example, will prefer stamps especially designed for their use. As the dies are engraved, and plates are prepared, these stamps can now be furnished at less cost than would be incurred in the preparation of new stamps of a general character.

METHOD OF DISTRIBUTION OF STAMPS.

During the months of October, November, and a portion of December last, the supply of stamps, both in amount and kind, was inadequate, and the office was unable to meet the demand made upon it.

Consequently, many orders remained unanswered, in whole or in part, for a long period of time. In some cases complaints were made, but I am not aware that any neglect could justly have been attributable, under the circumstances that existed, either to the contractors or to this office. At the present time, the supply of stamps of every kind is equal to any probable demand, and the arrangements are such that stamps will be forwarded from Philadelphia within three days after the receipt of the orders. The system of checks and guards adopted is such as justifies the belief that losses to the Government cannot occur, either in connection with the receipt of moneys or the distribution of stamps.

Numerous applications have been made for the establishment of stamp agencies in different portions of the country.

These applications have been uniformly declined, not only in obedience to the plain provisions of the law, but also from a firm conviction that it would be unwise in the government to encourage the establishment of such agencies. The law authorizes the allowance of a commission to those who purchase stamps in sums of not less than $50. Under this authority the following commissions are allowed:

On purchases of $50 or more, 2 per centum.
On purchases of $100 or more, 3 per centum.
On purchases of $500 or more, 4 per centum.
On purchases of $1,000 or more, 5 per centum.

It is believed that these rates will so enlist private enterprise, that stamps will be furnished for sale in every section of the country. If, however, the commission now allowed by law should prove inadequate to secure this result, it would be wiser to increase the commission than to appoint agents for the sale of stamps.

In the latter case, the number of agents must be very large, stamps must be delivered on credit, and even if bonds with sureties were given for ultimate payment, the losses would be large, and the probable loss of interest would not be less than two per cent. on the aggregate sales. Under the present arrangement, stamps are not delivered in any case except upon the receipt of the money. At the close of business each day, the Government is able to avail itself of such sums as have been received; while if stamps were deposited in small amounts and with a large number of persons in different sections of the country no reliance could be placed upon the receipts from this source of revenue.

It is also not to be overlooked that by the present plan our system of accounts in connection with the sale of stamps is very simple and safe; but should depositors be established over the whole country, the business of this office would be largely increased and complicated. If agents are appointed the number should be limited to one in each State of those most distant from the seat of government. The stamps should be sold upon terms adopted for the regulation of sales at the office of Internal Revenue, and the compensation to the agent should be paid from the appropriations for the support of this office.

I suggest as an important alteration needed in the stamp act, that whenever an instrument requiring a stamp is executed in a foreign country, the stamp may be affixed and canceled by any party within the United States, intrusted with the custody of such instrument.

It may be expedient to so alter the law that the stamps required upon bonds secured by mortgage, shall correspond in amount, to the stamps required upon promissory notes.

In the administration of the duties of this office, I have felt the necessity of a solicitor or legal adviser. In addition to the labor of organizing system, which should at once embrace the assessment or collection of taxes, a proper accountability upon the part of assessors and collectors, and the administration of our central office. I have been under the necessity, constantly, of interpreting and explaining the law. The decisions have been very numerous, and the questions submitted should have received the undivided attention and best judgment of a skillful and experienced lawyer. The necessity for the services of such a person will not be less hereafter.

From the nature of things, controversies will arise between parties assessed and the government; and in all such cases, instructions and advice of a legal character should be given to assessors and collectors. It is also to be anticipated that in numerous cases taxes will be paid under protest; suits will be commenced against collectors; and some provision should be made for furnishing these officers with legal advice and assistance. It will likewise be necessary for collectors to institute legal pro[illegible] against delinquents [illegible] the law. Thus far, [illegible] been resisted but its [illegible] and welcomed; [illegible] country justifies th[illegible] are, in plan and [illegible] high degree of w[illegible] ticulars the law [illegible] in this communicat[illegible] to call attention to those defects which I deem most important in character.

It became necessary, very early, to establish a rule or test by which to decide in a given case, whether a particular article or product was or was not a manufacture under the law, and consequently subject to, or exempt from, taxation. As the law itself was framed with direct reference to manufactures and the sale of manufactured goods, I saw no way open for the satisfactory settlement of such questions except to appeal to the usages of business men, hence I have decided that any article made by hand or by machinery, known to commerce as an article of traffic, and not exempt under the law, must be regarded as a manufacture, and subject to taxation as such. It was of course well understood by Congress that many manufactures which are complete in themselves, and articles well known to commerce, are yet the materials out of which other manufactures are produced. It must also have been understood by Congress that under any possible construction of the law, the same articles or materials would be taxed two or more times in different manufactures.

By the express provisions of the law, raw cotton was subject to a tax of half a cent per pound, and cotton goods manufactured were subject generally to a tax of three per cent. ad valorem. Leather is subject to a specific tax, and all manufactures of leather are also subject to a three per cent. ad valorem tax. By the construction which I have been called necessarily to give to the law, some articles are taxed three or even four times. In most cases, these several taxes are levied upon articles which are consumed chiefly or altogether within the limits of the United States; and if the tax be uniform upon all producers and manufacturers, the only effect is to increase the cost of the articles to the consumer. I am not aware that the tax will be so great in any case as to materially diminish consumption. It is not, however, to be overlooked that this system of taxation tends to aggregate business in the hands of men who are able to carry on the processes of manufacturing an article in all its stages. It would be manifestly unjust to allow an individual to manufacture leather, and from the leather to manufacture shoes, paying a duty only on the last product.

The law provides that whenever a manufacture is removed for consumption the manufacturer is liable to pay the tax on the article so removed. Under this provision of law I should feel bound to hold that a manufacturer of leather and of shoes would be liable to taxation upon the leather wherever it was removed for consumption or manufacture. The legality of such a ruling is not free from doubt, and I therefore respectfully suggest such an alteration of the law as to provide that whenever a manufacturer shall use, or shall remove for consumption or use, any articles, goods, wares or merchandise, which if removed for sale would be liable to taxation as manufactures, he shall be assessed upon the saleable value of the articles, goods, wares or merchandise so used, or so removed for consumption or use. In the absence of legislation upon this point, and of authority under the law for the ruling just indicated, it would be impossible that the existing divisions and subdivisions of labor in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits should longer continue. A change in this particular would not only be disastrous to a large number of mechanics and manufacturers, but would essentially and perniciously effect the prosperity of the country. The uncertainty existing in the public mind upon this point has already affected business unfavorably, and if suffered longer to exist will be likely to produce formidable opposition to the whole revenue system. I cannot therefore too strongly urge the importance of legislation upon this subject.

There are a limited number of articles which are plainly manufactures, but which, as manufactures, are but slightly increased in value over the value of the material used. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that whenever the value of a manufactured article does not exceed the value of the material of which it is composed, by more than five per cent, of the value of such material, the manufacturer should be exempt from taxation.

It so often happens, in cities and large towns, that persons in business remove from one place to another, that I feel compelled to suggest respectfully such an alteration of the law as will allow the licensee to enjoy a license granted for particular business in a specified place at any other place to which he may remove.

The law itself does not furnish a rule or test of universal application, by which a wholesale dealer can be distinguished from a retail dealer. I respectfully suggest, in addition to the tests already provided, that no person whose sales are less than $50,000 per annum, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer. It may also be expedient to divide wholesale dealers in two or more classes as licenses, according to the annual amount of business.

It has happened in many cases that illegal assessments have been made; and in some instances the money so assessed has been paid to collectors, and deposited in the Treasury. Other similar instances will arise. It seems to me that authority should be given either to the Secretary of the Treasury or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the money when so paid, or to make proper allowance to collectors when lists containing such assessments have been returned, and the collectors have been charged with the whole amount thereof.

The experience of the office has suggested many modifications of the law, which promise to be beneficial to the government or convenient to the public; but their importance is not such as to justify even an enumeration.

Information on those several topics can be presented more satisfactory in an informal manner either to yourself or to the Committee of Ways and Means, as may seem to you expedient.

I desire in this, my first communication upon the general affairs of this office, to signify my sense of personal obligation to you for the generous confidence with which you have honored and aided me in the discharge of my duties.

I am, with the highest respect, your ob't serv't, GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner Internal Revenue.

To Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ The irrepressible George Francis Train announces that he intends to go to Murfreesboro and get exchanged as a rebel, in order that he may reach Richmond and settle up the war with Jeff. Davis. Probably, on his arrival at Murfreesboro, Gen. Rosecrans will order him sent the lunatic asylum at Nashville.

☞ The strike at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, is about given up. Most of the men have returned to their work—only a few leading malcontents standing out. The strike was never general; but many opposed to it were compelled to stop work from fear of the violence of the leaders.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending January 20.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported at this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,697.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	9¾@10	Ordinary	7 @8
Medium	8¾@ 9		

Some extra good beeves may be quoted at 10½c.
The general average of the market at full 8¾c.
The most of the sales ranged from 8c to 10c.
Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in account of sales of sundry droves.
Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 4,197.

This is 525 head less than last week, and 391 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,062 head, while the number to-day being 3,697, shows 365 head less than the average, and 510 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	967	Illinois	1,8[illegible]
Ohio	361	Kentucky	3[illegible]
Indiana	241	Michigan	96

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, Jan. 20—The close of the market is not, of course, as good as the opening, though prices do not give way more than might have been expected, from the effect of such a large addition to the stock. Still the market is a high one throughout, as compared with all that have preceded it for a year past, and all the stock will be sold out without difficulty, leaving a clear coast for next week, and a probable continuance of high prices. Knowing ones say look out for breakers two weeks hence. The weather yesterday and to-day is clear, dry and cold, though it was soft during the week, and broke up the ice in the Hudson so as seriously to interfere with the crossing at Albany. All the stock had to be driven around by Troy to reach the Hudson River and Harlem cars, delaying the arrival here and damaging stock by the hard day's drive, Sunday. This also kept some lots out of this market, and was one of the causes of the absence. The great cause was the uncertainty, when the market opened Monday morning, of having more than 2,500 head of bullocks, all told, on sale this week, which is 1,500 head less than the average last year, and really so much below the wants of the city, that an advance was easily made, and with any number less than 4,000 next week, will be easily maintained, as a good many butchers have bought very light this week, owing to the advance of price. We know that this was the case with some large wholesalers as well as retail butchers. If some of these had returned to the market place to-day, they would have been able to purchase good steers at nearly or quite half a cent ℔ less than current rates at the opening of the market. Upon all grades, the rates have been much in favor of the buyer, as compared with yesterday morning, but more in the estimate of weights than in the nominal price per pound. No doubt good fair 700 weight steers, selling yesterday and to-day at 9c per pound net, have been bought $3 a head dearer to-day, and in some cases the difference has been still greater.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week 35,454. $4.87½@5.25 ℔ cwt. for corn-fed hogs, and $4.37½@4.50 for distillery-fed, ℔ cwt. live weight, are the quotations given by Henry D. Grant, the Superintendent of the market. The late arrivals are so light that the market is not crowded, and the stock sells quick at these quotations.

The weather is very favorable now, though it was sticky through the week, and there are indications of another storm, but it may be snow, and that will not hurt the market, but it may drovers on the way here.

George W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live W't.	Dead W't.
First quality corn-fed, large size	5⅛@5⅜c	6⅝@6¾c
Second quality corn-fed	5 @5⅛c	6⅜@6½c
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for mark't butchers	4⅞@5⅛c	6⅛@6⅜c
Large size still-fed, fat	4⅝@4⅞c	5⅞@6⅛c
Western mast-fed	4⅝@4⅞c	5¾@5⅞c

1863. PROSPECTUS. 1863.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A DAILY, WEEKLY AND TRI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

DEVOTED TO—

News, General [illegible]

[illegible] ness and independence [illegible] than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY,
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE NO RIGHTS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, UNTIL THEY FIRST OBEY IT.

And the prosecution of the war against Treason until the authority of the Government is restored over the whole Union. There must be no faltering—no steps backward. Failure now will entail dishonor and misery, rendering insecure life and property, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine and bloodshed. We have strong faith that the year 1863 will witness the termination of the Rebel Confederacy, and that the New Year's sun of '64 will rise over a monstrous rebellion prostrate in death, over a Union reunited and saved, over a continent without a slave.

Three agencies which the President has solemnly resolved to apply, will speedily tumble the Rebellion and its Cause into the same grave: Vigorous offensive movements of the army and navy, and the fearless enforcement of the confiscation laws and the Proclamation of Freedom. The first will give victory over the foes of the Union; the second will stop taxation and pay the National debt, and the third will wrest from the rebels their staff of support.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF the War, with the general news of the day.
2d.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND SPECIAL Correspondence, containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.
3d.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.
4th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE Legislatures, important Speeches and Documents.
5th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.
6th.—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.
7th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews, and pleasant Miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors are to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor, that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the great and sudden rise in the cost of white paper and other things connected with printing, an increase in subscription rates is imperative for the ensuing year. The terms of the TRIBUNE will be as follows:

Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)	$2.00
" To clubs of 4 copies	7.00
" To clubs of 10 copies	15.00
" To clubs of 20 copies (and one to getter up of club)	30.00
Tri-Weekly, single subscribers	5.00
" Six months	3.00
" To clubs of 4 copies	18.00
" To clubs of 8 copies	35.00
Daily Tribune, for one year	8.00
" Six months	4.00
" Three months	2.00

Remittances for clubs must in all cases be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from these rates.

☞ Money in Registered letters may be sent at our risk. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING, 1863.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Cottons, Fancy Goods, Woolens, And a choice selection of DRESS GOODS.

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade. We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD and Litharge. PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the Trade Solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box [illegible]. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

ORDERS FILLED FOR BAGS AND SACKS Of every description. Printed with New and Appropriate Designs AT FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 23 Market Street. SIMEON FARWELL.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATOR, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATOR, PATENT STAMP MILLS. FOR Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc. SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS, And Machinery of all descriptions. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL.

FLORENCE FLORENCE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. Salesroom 124 Lake Street. Salesroom 124 Lake Street. Salesroom 124 Lake Street. There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine, One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable. [illegible] Florence Machine Sewing Co. [illegible] FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., 124 Lake street, Chicago.

ALBERT T. EMERY, COMMISSION MERCHANT And dealer in Agricultural Implements and Seeds, 204 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. All consignments promptly attended to and prompt returns made. Any kind for parties in the country.

BONHAM & GARNETT, AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION AGENTS For the sale of Grain, Flour, Wool, Hides, Pelts, Live Stock, Dry Syrup, and all other Agricultural Products, [illegible] will purchase Lumber, Groceries, Dry Goods and all other articles. Office, No. 9 Hilliard's Block, Northeast corner of Clark and South Water Sts. Chicago. Post Office Box 2077. JEREMIAH BONHAM.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

HISTORY [illegible] Agents Wanted. [illegible] Vol. 1, now ready, in both German and English. For terms address HENRY HOWE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOW READY.—Bradbury's New Sunday School Music Book, THE GOLDEN SHOWER. A SECOND Volume to the GOLDEN CHAIN, just the book to follow it, consisting of new, attractive Music and Hymns for the Sabbath School, is very popular. Also, The Golden Chain. The most popular S. S. Music Book ever issued from the press. Price of either in paper covers, [illegible] fifteen dollars per hundred; [illegible] dollars per hundred. Send twenty cents for a specimen copy. For sale by Booksellers generally, and by WM. B. BRADBURY, 421 Broome st., New York.

WHITE WILLOW CUTTINGS. Any quantity of the above for sale at the established Nursery of SAMUEL EDWARDS, "La Moille Nursery," Bureau County, Ill. [illegible] FRED. S. DAY, [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED of the whereabouts of FRANKLIN [illegible] a boy about fourteen years old, having [illegible] scar over one of his eyes. [illegible] whereabouts will be liberally rewarded by JOHN G. EMELING, Post Office Box [illegible], Illinois.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. The best in the world. WM. A. BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE produces color not to be distinguished from nature; warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GREY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, on the four sides of each box. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street.)

ATTENTION, TEACHERS! [illegible] receipt of thirty cents we will send [illegible] A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING eighteen by twenty-two inches in size, [illegible] Obtaining Much Valuable Information. We wish to deal especially with Teachers. KELLOGG, SMITH & CO., Post Office [illegible], Chicago, Illinois. Office 84 Dearborn st.

WANTED.—$75 a Month! I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D., One of the surgeons of the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, [illegible]

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon, [illegible] Blindness, and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery 134 Randolph street, [illegible] House, Chicago, Ill.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN positively cures Consumption, [illegible] Advice free. [illegible] Thirty-one years [illegible] No calomel or mercury used. [illegible] or express. Office and Laboratory, [illegible] street, Chicago. Post Office Box [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution issued [illegible] Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible] plaintiff, and against [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M., [illegible] the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale [illegible] all the right, title and interest [illegible] in and to the following described [illegible] The undivided one-half of lots [illegible] of Section thirty-four (34), in Township [illegible] north of Range fourteen east of [illegible] Principal Meridian, in the County of [illegible] of Illinois. [illegible] Late Sheriff [illegible] Dated the 19th day of December, 1862. The above sale is postponed [illegible]